

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME V.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1822.

[NUMBER 214.]

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any ship or vessel possessed of, and sailing under, a Spanish register, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and continuing to belong wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, then residing within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, between the United States and the King of Spain, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or to any person or persons being, on the said twenty-second day of February, an inhabitant, or inhabitants, of the said territory, and who continue to reside therein, and of which the master is a citizen of the United States, or an inhabitant as aforesaid, may be registered, enrolled, and licenced, in the manner prescribed by law; and being so registered, enrolled, and licenced, shall be denominated and deemed a ship or vessel of the United States, and entitled to the same privileges and benefits: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the collector to whom application shall be made for a certificate of registry, enrolment, or licence, by any citizen as aforesaid, to make such variations in the forms of the oaths, certificates, & licences, as shall render them applicable to the cases herein intended to be provided for: And provided, also, That every such inhabitant applying as aforesaid, shall, prior to his being entitled to receive such certificate of registry, enrolment, or licence, deposit, with the collector, the register and other papers under which such ship or vessel had been navigated; and also take and subscribe, before the collector, (who is hereby authorized to administer the same,) the following oath: "I, A. B. do swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I do entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance, and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Spain."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the said ceded territory, who were residents thereof on the said twenty-second day of February, and who shall take the said oath, or citizens of the United States resident therein, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of owning ships or vessels of the United States, to all intents and purposes, as if they were resident citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, during the term of twelve years, to commence three months after the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, being the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, Spanish ships or vessels, coming laden only with the productions of Spanish growth or manufacture, directly from the ports of Spain, or her colonies, shall be admitted into the ports of Pensacola and St Augustine, in the said ceded territory, in the same manner as ships and vessels of the United States and without paying any other or higher duties on their cargoes than by law now are, or shall at the time be made payable by citizens of the United States on similar articles imported into said Pensacola or St Augustine, in ships or vessels of the United States, from any of the ports or places of Spain, or her colonies, and without paying any higher tonnage duty than by law now is, or in the time shall be laid, on any ship or vessel of the United States, coming

from any port or place of Spain, or any of her colonies, to said ports of Pensacola or St Augustine.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1822.  
Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act authorising the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New-Orleans and town of Mobile."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the corporation of the city of New-Orleans be, and are hereby authorized to appropriate so much of the lot of ground on which Fort St. Charles formerly stood, as may be necessary for continuing Esplanade-street to the Mississippi river; and, also, to sell and convey that portion of the said ground which lies below said street: the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to the purchase of the ground necessary for the opening of Victory-street, and the public walks and Elysian fields, and to such other purpose as the said corporation may deem expedient.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1822.  
Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the conveyance of a tract of land to the City of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever he shall have determined that the tract of land on and near the west head of the Battery, (so called,) in the city of New-York, heretofore granted to the United States by the Mayor and Corporation of said city, is no longer required as a military position for the defence of the harbor and city of New-York, to cause the works erected thereon to be dismantled, and the materials thereof to be disposed of, in such manner as in his judgment the public interests may require; and to reconvey to the said Mayor and Corporation the said tract of land, granted by them for the purposes aforesaid.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1822.  
Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to amend the laws now in force as to the issuing of original writs and final process in the Circuit Courts of the United States within the state of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in each and every case where a citizen of any one of the United States, shall wish to commence a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for either of the Districts of East or West Tennessee, against two or more citizens of the State of Tennessee, some of whom reside in East and some in West Tennessee, it shall and may be lawful for such citizens to cause the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in which he may elect to commence his suit, or issue duplicate writs; one directed to the marshal of East, and the other to the marshal of West Tennessee; which writs it shall be the duty of the respective marshals to execute and return, and when returned they shall be docketed and proceeded in to judgment as one case only.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in each and every case where a judgment has been recovered, or may hereafter be recovered, in either of said Circuit Courts, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff in any such action to cause his writ of fieri facias, alias fieri facias, or other process of

execution, to be directed and delivered to the marshal of either East or West Tennessee, at his election; and it shall be the duty of such marshal to whom the same may be directed, to do execution thereof, in the same manner, and under the same penalties, that he would be if the judgment had been rendered in the court of the district of which he was marshal.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1822.  
Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION, directing the classification and printing of the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, collected in obedience to the tenth section of the act to provide for taking the Fourth Census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be classified and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments & their manufactures, taken in pursuance of the tenth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the Fourth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States and for other purposes," approved the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and that he cause fifteen hundred copies of the digest, so made, to be printed, subject to the disposition of Congress.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1822.  
Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

## SPAIN.

Speech delivered by His Majesty on the closing of the Session of the Cortes, February 14, 1822, and the President's answer.

GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES: It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to announce to this august assembly, that the legislative measures adopted within the period of these extraordinary cortes, have so considerably advanced the great work of our political regeneration, that a few efforts more of the same nature will speedily carry it to the highest pitch of perfection.

I shall not stop to notice regularly the arrangements respecting the ports and custom-houses, nor the improvements made in the commercial tariffs, which, by enlarging their provisions, tend to extirpate smuggling, and present to our industry every excitement for its increase.

But it is impossible to refrain from extolling, with particular eulogium, two great undertakings, viz: the territorial division of Spain, and that of the Penal Code, which was still more arduous and important, and the execution of which, at this period, is solely owing to the wisdom and zeal of the cortes. Their names alone suffice to make known the value of these distinguished works; of which the necessity was evident, and the advantages of which, reserved for future times, cannot fail to be always manifest.

I congratulate myself on having to recapitulate these monuments of the Spanish character, which, firm in its purpose, always succeeds at last in accomplishing the most difficult and glorious designs; and this is its true device.

In retiring, therefore, gentlemen deputies, to your provinces, you will be accompanied by the national gratitude and by mine. I trust that, by your patriotic and wise counsels, you will contribute to maintain in the provinces public order and respect for the legitimate authorities, as the best means of consolidating the constitutional system, on the punctual observance of which depends the prosperity of this magnanimous nation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER  
SENOR: These cortes, which had the glory of seeing your Majesty take in the midst of them the oaths to the

political constitution of the monarchy, have to-day had the happiness of hearing the august sentiments expressed by your Majesty in the solemn act of closing their session. Convoked after the re-establishment of the constitutional system, they were aware of the importance of the weighty charge which the nation confided to them; to remove obstacles, to clear the way for improvements; to commence useful reforms; to bring into harmony the various branches of the public administration; to lay the basis of future prosperity; to organize the armed force; to establish a general plan of instruction; every object, in fine, which can demand the attention of a legislator, has been brought under the view of the cortes; and they have, in regard to all, labored with the most inexhaustible anxiety, and the most earnest desire of a successful issue.

Neither the difficulties of the vast labor they had undertaken, nor the obstacles which accidental circumstances, human passions, and the evils necessarily attendant on every political change, could not fail to present, were capable of damping their zeal, or lessening their constancy. On the contrary, the efficiency and energy of the cortes were rather increased by the difficulties they had to encounter; and without deviating from the constitutional path on which they set out, they have succeeded in reconciling, on all occasions, the most ardent zeal for liberty, with the greatest firmness in sustaining that public order which is its basis and protection.

As your Majesty is thus pleased to concur on this august occasion with the cortes in closing the second session of their legislature, they receive from your Majesty the most satisfactory testimony which the representatives of a nation can merit from a monarch; and since they found themselves assembled in extraordinary cortes to consider of the important objects which your Majesty thought fit to submit to their deliberation, they have omitted no effort nor toil to render themselves worthy of so high a confidence, and of the just expectations which the country had manifested.

During this latter period, the cortes flatter themselves that they have contributed to re-establish the tranquility of the state, and to deliver it from the dreadful crisis into which unfortunate circumstances had conducted it; that they have enacted laws beneficial in their character, and conservative of true liberty; that they have facilitated the action of the government, and a better administration in towns, by the provisional division of the territory; and they have left a grateful memorial of themselves to the Spanish people, by the penal code which they have completed, and by the other measures, which want of time prevented them from discussing, but which they have recommended to the prudence and the wisdom of the next ordinary cortes.

Such, SENOR, are the high advantages of representative government—such its utility to the throne as well as to the people. Men change, but institutions remain; and the state thus obtains the benefit of a system of progression and improvement in all the various branches of administration, without being exposed to the caprice of arbitrary authority, or to continual alterations, without plan or concert.

Our successors, chosen by the people, informed of the wants of the country, and faithful interpreters of the general will, are about to occupy this sanctuary of the laws; and to promote the welfare and felicity of the state. For them is reserved the inappreciable happiness of consolidating the majestic structure of public liberty, without leaving it exposed to the frowns of power, or the inconstancies of human passions; and, animated by the same desires which we have cherished, instructed from our inexperience, they will forever assure the felicity of Spain.

May your Majesty enjoy the glory of the great part you have performed; and, supported and sustained on your throne by the constitution and the cortes, thereby secure the happiness of your august family and of all the Spaniards; while we, stripped of the dignity which the law had decorated us, make constant vows for the prosperity of our country, and give, by our persuasion and example, lessons of unalterable fidelity to the political constitution of the monarchy, of obedience to the laws, and of respect to the sacred person of your Majesty.

## GIBRALTAR, FEB. 19.

The Special Committee on the affairs of Spanish America, after taking into consideration the addition which Government lately proposed to make the proposition by them submitted to the Cortes, stated, in the sitting of the 9th, that they persisted in their recommendation to send Commissioners to the New Governments established in that country, empowering them to reject all proposals contrary to the liberty of the persons, or security of the property, of the American and European Spaniards who have continued faithful to the mother country, and now may wish to withdraw from those provinces. The opinion of the Committee, in its present state, was to be discussed on the following Tuesday.

On the 14th his Majesty closed the Session in person, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the Assembly.

The King has appointed camp marshal Vives, late Ambassador of Spain in the United States, commandant general of Catalonia.

Six Spanish ships of the line, advertised for sale at Cadiz, did not find bidders, and notice was given that two of them would be given up to any one that would undertake to take the other four to pieces, leaving the materials for the navy department.

The board of health and town council of Barcelona had contradicted the report that the epidemic was not completely at an end in that capital.

The special committee of the Cortes, appointed to inquire into the cause of the riots in Madrid in the beginning of Feb. had also made their report, in which they recommended, 1st—That the penal code should be submitted to his Majesty's sanction as soon as possible—2dly, that a police compatible with the liberal institutions of the country, should be established in all towns of the kingdom, and particularly at Madrid; and 3dly that the civil governor of the capital should have one or two deputies under him. This report was to be taken into consideration in the Cortes on the 10th February.

The new law on the liberty of the press, chiefly intended to insure the punishment of authors of writings against the king's inviolability, had been adopted by the extraordinary Cortes; as also several articles of the law project for regulating the right of petition; nearly the whole of which, it was observed by some of the members, is contained in the penal code, already approved by the Cortes. This assembly was to close its labours on the 14th February as the first preparatory meeting for the next Cortes was to be held on the 15th.

## FROM PERNAMBUCO.

A letter from Pernambuco, of Feb. 19, per the Albert, arrived at Nantucket, states, that the place was in great confusion at that time, in consequence of the arrival of two ships, one of 60, the other of 36 guns, and a brig from Lisbon, with 2000 soldiers. They had not attempted to land; but if they should, every exertion would be used by the Brazilians to prevent them, as the people were determined to follow the steps of those at Rio Janeiro, who on the 18th Jan. had driven the European troops from the city to the opposite side of the river, where they will remain until an opportunity is offered to embark for Lisbon. The country people were marching in to prevent the European troops from landing. It was expected that the port would be blockaded by the commander of the European forces. The governor of Pernambuco had declared neutrality—and had no intention on his part to prevent any privileges heretofore granted to American vessels.

We learn by the Jubilee, Capt Hill, that the Spanish privateer brig Vanganza, of 20 guns, and 175 men, had an engagement of two hours and a half, with a patriot privateer, supposed to be the Centinell, or the Congress, of 14 or 16 guns.—The Vanganza lost five men killed and 16 wounded. The loss on board the patriot must have been very great.—The Vanganza fell in with the schooner, Exertion, of Boston, loaded with beef, pork and beans; had been taken by the pirates and carried into St. Mary's Keys, where a part of the cargo had been landed. The Vanganza took on board as much as she could of the cargo, and burnt the schooner.—New-York Gazette.