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## TERMS.

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## THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 11.

### CITY ADDRESS.

According to a previous resolution of the City Common Council, the Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Common Council yesterday visited the President, when the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and Citizens of Washington delivered the following address;

Mr. President:

We, the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, and board of Common Council, of the City of Washington, come to offer to you, on the part of our fellow citizens, and for ourselves, an expression of the satisfaction which is felt at your return to your official residence, and to the bosom of your family. We congratulate you and our country that the long and arduous journey which you have just finished, in a season unfavorable to health, is terminated without injury to yourself.

Having, in your extensive journals, mingled freely and frankly, as became your republican character, with your fellow-citizens, in almost every state of the Union, you must derive great satisfaction from the circular proof thus obtained of the wealth and resources of the country, the intelligence and virtue of the people, and their devoted attachment to their republican institutions. The manifestations of honor and respect and approbation which you have every where received from your fellow-citizens, while they afford the highest reward and consolation for your toils, assure you of the support of the nation in the prudent, safe, and upright administration of public affairs, which has distinguished your political course.

The national government has not, perhaps, at any period of our history, enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence of the people of the U. States, than it does at this time; nor have the American people, since the days of the Revolution, been more united in feelings and opinions, than at the present moment. To be an united people, by the feelings of concord and good will, as we are by our political and common interest, was all that was wanting to give the full and happy effect anticipated by its venerated framers, to our free and noble constitution. The auspicious state of things, allow us to say, is, in a great degree, attributed to that personal intercourse with your fellow-citizens, and interchange of sentiments which has marked your course through the country. Had this happy effect alone flowed from the journeys you have performed, the thanks and applause of the wise and good would have followed your steps; but other motives peculiar to your office, and other objects, connected with the public welfare, induced you to sacrifice ease and comfort in obeying the dictates of duty.

In discharging faithfully the high trust committed to you it was obvious that great advantage would result to the national councils from a personal examination of the public defenses, & the vulnerable points on our extensive frontiers, as well as from a closer view of the condition and wants of the various branches of domestic industry. The view which you have thus taken, will enable you, with a truer forecast, to advise the best measures for securing us against foreign violence, and for promoting internal prosperity.

In this brief notice of the good effects resulting from your late tour, we cannot forbear noticing one, as honorable to your own heart as it

is dear to philanthropy. Having passed through a populous portion of the Indian country, to which civilization and letters have, by the humane policy of our government, in some degree, extended their blessing, as well as amongst other tribes yet enveloped in the wretchedness of their primitive barbarism, you are enabled to appreciate the value of what has been done, & to apply, with an enlightened judgment, the means which are, or may be placed in your hands by the public liberality. We are called upon by all the considerations of humanity and justice to cherish and protect, not to annihilate those untaught and suffering, but high-minded wanderers of the forest, once lords of the fair land which we now enjoy.—This is the general sentiment; and should the enlightened maxims that govern our public councils, continue to guide them, we shall not stop in this humane work, until we impart to the miserable tribes within our borders all the comforts, lights, and privileges of the American citizens.

In returning to the seat of government you will be gratified to observe that, notwithstanding the difficulties which are suffered here, in common with all parts of our country, improvements still keep a steady, though gradual pace.—The Capitol, too, under your auspices, and through the munificence of Congress, is raising its domes to the height and grandeur contemplated by the great man who laid its foundations. This noble edifice will then be worthy of the solemn & dignified purposes for which it is reared; and its completion will be an epoch in our history, which will mark the period of your administration.

The prospects of this city are no further interesting to you than as they are connected with the interests of the country at large, and in that view alone do we draw your notice to them. It is now, we believe, a settled conviction with all reflecting men, that the immovability of the seat of government is closely connected with the integrity of our Union.—If this idea be correct, the affairs of this city become a matter of general interest; and all the citizens of the U. States, but more especially our public functionaries, must be pleased to learn that the Metropolis is rapidly attaining a condition to afford to those called higher on the public affairs, the comforts and conveniences of our oldest capitals.

We repeat, sir, our cordial congratulations on your safe return amongst us.

### ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington.

In returning to the Seat of National government, after so long an absence, and so extensive a journey, I derive a very great satisfaction, as you will readily conceive, from so kind a reception by my fellow-citizens and neighbors.

In the view which I took, during my former, as well as my recent tour, through so great a portion of the Union, I have seen every thing that could give satisfaction to one who takes a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of his country, abounding as it does, in all the means necessary for public defence and individual comfort; a people virtuous and intelligent, attached to their free institutions, and firmly resolved to support them, displaying on all occasions that manly & independent spirit without which no institutions, however pure in their principles, can be long sustained; a people attached to each other, by the ties of consanguinity, and a common interest; ties constantly gaining strength from causes that are daily developing themselves.

While these powerful causes bind us so closely together, and we continue to exhibit such unequivocal proofs of it to the world, rendering justice as we do to every other nation, we may expect a like return from them, and shall not fail to obtain it.

Although in these journeys, my attention has been principally directed to the great objects of defence, yet to them it has not been exclusively confined. I have endeavored to examine with care the dependence and connection of the various parts of our Union on each other, and have observed with great satisfaction the eminent advantages which they respectively derive, from the intercourse existing between them.

To the condition of the Indians, I have always paid attention, and shall feel happy in giving effect, as far as I may be able, to the wise and salutary laws of Congress, calculated to promote their civilization and happiness.

In the improvement of the Metropolis, the whole nation is interested. It is gratifying to me to find that there is one opinion on this subject. In providing the necessary public buildings, and promoting the growth and prosperity of this city, Congress have heretofore displayed a liberal policy, in which, it may be presumed, they will persevere. To give effect to such a policy, will afford me peculiar satisfaction.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, August 19.

## BATTLE OF RAMSOUR'S MILL.

Extracted from Dr. Caldwell's Memoirs of the Life of Gen. Greene.

This work, on the eve of issuing from the press, will doubtless possess a high degree of interest. We owe to the politeness of the author the permission to make the following extract: *Am. Mag.*

"Equally, perhaps, unknown, to most of the inhabitants, and singularly neglected in the history of our country, is another very gallant partisan adventure achieved on the 22d of June, 1780. Neither American regulars nor British soldiers having any concern in this spirited affair, it was fought entirely by raw militia-men of the whig and tory parties.

About twelve hundred of the latter, having assembled under the command of Col. Moore, encamped in a strong position at Ramsour's mill, a few miles westward from the Catawba river, and in the vicinity of the line which separates North and South Carolina. In which of the two states the encampment was situated, is not at present distinctly recollected, although the writer of this narrative has been frequently on the spot.

In addition to rapine, and the production of general distress, a favorite object of this party was to overawe and weaken the adjacent country by capturing and carrying within the British lines, a number of its most influential inhabitants. Besides being thus prevented from taking a lead in active measures of resistance, these were to be held as hostages for the good conduct and neutrality of their friends.

To defeat the mischievous purposes of this party, and to dislodge them from their strong hold, the most spirited of the whigs from Ireland, a neighboring county, assembled to the amount of three hundred men, under the command of colonel Locke. These consisted principally of foot: but in part, of a small corps of mounted infantry, armed with rifles, pistols, and sabres, led by captain Falls, an officer of peculiar gallantry and worth.

This hasty levy of soldiers presented a spectacle eminently interesting. They were fresh from their homes, their private habits unbroken, no discipline or concert of action among them, and all their domestic feelings clinging around their hearts.

They were, in the true sense of the expression, a band of friends & neighbors, being all from the same settlement, and perfectly known to each other in private life. In the whole party there was not an individual who had not repeatedly united with the others in real sport and social enjoyment.—As citizens, they were all of the same rank, and res-

pectable. They were masters of the soil they had assembled to defend.

Of this corps of patriots, the military prowess was entirely untried; not one of them, with the exception of captain Falls, having ever confronted an enemy in the field.—Their only warlike acquirement was great expertness and skill in the use of the rifle. In that qualification they had few superiors.

Being all dressed in their common apparel, they exhibited no uniformity of appearance. To remedy this and to distinguish them from the tories, who were known to be dressed in the same way, they fastened over the crowns of their hats, from back to front, descending to the rims on each side, strips of white paper, about two inches wide. Each one brought to the place of rendezvous his own rifle, fifty rounds of powder and ball, a week's provision and a light blanket. That they might be perfectly unincumbered, neither baggage waggon nor pack-horse was attached to the party.

Thus accoutred, eager for battle, and panting for glory, without waiting for a considerable force that was assembling in Rowan, a neighboring county, under general Rutherford, to join them, they moved in haste & silence towards the scene of action.

The second day's march brought them into the immediate vicinity of their object.—They encamped for the night, determined to strike, and hoping to surprise the enemy in the morning. But in this they were disappointed.

On advancing to the attack, about break of day, they found the foe on the alert, and ready to receive them. They, therefore, resolved to wait until it should be completely light, that the aim of their rifles might be the more deadly.

The morning opening, disclosed to them a preparation for defence & resistance, much more formidable than they had expected to find. The enemy were posted on the top of a hill covered with timber, which afforded them a shelter. Their flanks were protected on one side by a mill-dam, and on the other by a swamp, a small stream of water flowing in the rear. In front of their encampment was erected, of stakes and brush-wood, a breast-work so compact as to be proof against small arms, and to impede, in a great measure, the operation of cavalry.—A strong detachment of the foe was stationed in advance of the breast-work, armed with rifles, and concealed behind trees.

At first sight, this array of men & means was somewhat appalling. But the Rubicon was passed. Retreat would be ruin, accompanied with disgrace.—Battle might also be ruinous, but could not be dishonorable.—without hesitation, therefore, the latter was resolved on.

At his own request, captain Falls, with his mounted infantry led the attack. When at the distance of about eighty paces, he received the fire of the enemy's advance. Returning this with considerable effect, he rushed sword in hand into the midst of them, threw them into confusion, and forced them to fall back. Pressing his fortune with too much ardor, he received a ball thro' his breast and fell dead from his horse.

His party, however, undismayed by the loss of their leader, continued the action with great gallantry, until the foot advanced to their support, when the enemy was driven behind his breast-work.

Here ensued a most murderous conflict. The whigs having so far levelled the obstructions as to make it passable, rushed over it, mingled with the enemy, and in many instances, grappled with them man to man. Every instrument and means of death was now resorted to. The bullet, the sword, the rifle-but, and even the hatchet, with which some were provided, were abundantly employed. Rarely, in any case, has blood been more inexorably, or by

the same number of combatants more prodigally shed.

For a time the issue was doubtful. Pressed by superior numbers, the whigs were once compelled to give ground; some of them retreating across the breast-work. But resolutely bent on victory or death, they returned to the charge with such fierce impetuosity, and decisive effect, as bore down all resistance.

The tories broke and fled in confusion, the whigs for some distance hanging on their rear, with terrible slaughter.

Thus terminated an affair in which so many gallant spirits made their first, and too many of them, alas! their last essay in arms. In the course of it the whigs performed prodigies; and the royalists manifested a degree of resolution and valor worthy of a better cause.

The latter lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of six hundred men. The prisoners and wounded were left paroled, and liberated on the field of battle.

The numerical loss of the former was exceedingly heavy, nearly half of them being killed or wounded. But the actual loss, which consisted in the character rather than in the number of those that fell, was incalculable. On that fatal day, some of the choicest blood of the south was heroically offered on the altar of freedom.

The death of captain Falls, in particular, was deeply lamented. In the ranks of his country, he did not leave behind him a purer patriot or a more gallant soldier.

His son, a youth of fourteen, had accompanied him to the battle. When the captain fell, this high-minded stripling, moved by an instinctive impulse of affection, sprang from his horse to embrace the body and protect it from insult. One of the enemy, believed to be the same that shot captain Falls, advanced with a view to plunder the corpse. The son, suddenly snatched the sword of the deceased, plunged it into the bosom of the marauder, and thus at once punished his audacity, and nobly revenged his father's death.

So deadly was the aim of the tory riflemen, at the commencement of the action, before the smoke of their own fire had obstructed their view, that many of them placed their balls in the lower end of the strips of paper, which the whigs wore over the crowns of their hats. Every shot of this description passing thro' the brain, was instantly fatal."

### PROLIFIC SQUASH VINE.

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Elisha Searl, at the lower end of Broad street, in this place, a squash vine, the production of a single seed, from which we are informed the following number of squashes have already been gathered:—

In June,	50
July 1st,	25
4th,	30
8th,	35
11th,	40
14th,	60
18th,	97
25th,	138
28th,	75
31st,	225
August 9th,	325

1100

Several persons were present and assisted in picking and counting the two or three last gatherings. The vine is still flourishing, and another gathering will be made on Friday or Saturday next, when, we are authorized to say, the owner of the garden will be glad of the company of any persons, to whom so prolific a vine could be a subject of any curiosity.—*Georgia Advertiser.*

### FASHIONABLE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Leghorn Hats, for the ladies, were selling in London, at the last dates, for 40 guineas, or about ONE HUNDRED & FORTY DOLLARS.

The ladies of Philadelphia contemplate the formation of a society for suppressing extravagance in furniture, dress, and living.