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## TERMS.

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[FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.]

**Pugilism Extraordinary.**—None can doubt the affection entertained for the Kirk of Scotland by the distinguished Nobleman who has lately filled the office of Lord High Commissioner; but his fondness for the *Fineu* has of late become more notorious than his attachment to the Kirk. The Congress of the great swells of Vienna has rendered the science of Milling so very fashionable, that it is not at all surprising that the dignified representative of the head of our National Church has not been able to steer clear of the prevalent mania for the noble science of pugilism.

It seems, that on Saturday week, his Grace made his debut in the office of the Union Canal Company, in a style which led in the first place to a smart polemical skirmish. And, if our version of the story be correct, the Manager being provoked to use language, which the representative of Majesty, it is presumed, felt as an attack on the infallibility of the Kirk; it was followed by such a plumper as to darken one of the day-lights of the Manager.

"One of Gregory's bright ogles was put on the bankruptcy list, with its shop-windows shut,

All trimm'd round with black, like the Courier in woe?

The Commoner and Peer immediately began a regular set-to; they hugged like cronies; and clicks in the grub and clouts in the nob, were planted with equal skill and rapidity. His Grace shewed much science; and we have no doubt that the Goosties would have considered it a high treat to have been admitted to this queerish set-to. But Gregory having succeeded in getting the Peer's head into Chancery, planted one-two's and Spoil-Dandys with the sharpness of lightning, and in short fished his Grace so scientifically, that the claret flowed profusely from the beautiful mug of the descendant of the illustrious house of Douglas. His Grace shortly shewed shy of the scratch, and actually sung out for help in the King's name. At length, after an hour's fiddle, his Grace made his exit without any persuders. The retreat of the Noble Peer excited the vulgar mirth of the Tag-rag, as the state of his garments shewed that the air of the Canal Company's Office was not equally wholesome unto wearing apparel as in the case of Domini Sampson at Woodburn.—*Scotsman.*

## GENERAL BOYD.

The British House of Commons passed a resolution on the 28th of June, to allow General Boyd, a native of the United States, 6000 pounds sterling, in consideration of his services in the British army in India, at an early period of life, when the affairs of that nation were in a very critical state. Mr. Wilberforce, who brought forward the resolution, stated that it was very desirable, to shew the inhabitants of the United States, by the proceeding of the British House of Commons, that they did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling, or entertain towards them any prejudices incompatible with the full performance of justice.

*Evening Post.*

LONDON, JULY 9.

A Paris paper says:—"A violation of the sanctuary of the dead has been committed in the commune of Neyron, arrondissement of Trevoux (Ain), by an association of individuals, led away by the grossest superstition. The actors of this profanation, having introduced themselves in the night into the cemetery, opened the tomb of the Sieur Antoine Chequet, late Mayor of that Commune. They cut the head from the body, and

boiled it in a kettle for upwards of an hour, in the hope that after this operation the head would inform them of some lucky numbers in the lottery. The offenders have been taken into custody and are to be tried by the Correctional Tribunal of Trevoux."

**Excavation in Tauris.**—In the course of some recent diggings, near Panagora, in the government of Tauris, a vault in the form of a tomb was discovered, containing a human body of prodigious size, in a state of high preservation. It is presumed that the body has lain there since a remote period of antiquity; for it is well known that Tauris, formed one of the colonies of ancient Greece.—The head was encircled with a laurel wreath in gold; on the forehead was a gold medal; with a head and the initials P. P. (Philip.) On each side of the body were vases of silver and porcelain, chains of gold and earrings. On one of the fingers was a gold ring, with a precious stone on which were engraved two figures, the one male and the other female, admirably executed."

Yesterday evening agreeable to intimation, the Sultan Katerhart, from the Crimea, addressed a numerous and highly respectable meeting in the new church here. This illustrious and interesting stranger, has come to Britain under the patronage of the Emperor Alexander, for the purpose of appealing to British benevolence in behalf of his native country—which lies buried in all the darkness and delusion of Mahomedanism. His credentials were laid before the Scotch (formerly the Edinburgh) Missionary Society; the only institution which has hitherto directed its energies against the errors of the false prophet. This Society, has, in consequence, engaged to further the design of the Sultan, as far as possible; and, with this view, to send, under his superintendence, four Missionaries to the Crimea, and to assist in the formation of seminaries for the instruction of that country. Full details of these patriotic plans were communicated to the meeting, by the Sultan, in a manner most interesting; and a pathetic appeal was made to the generosity of all, to assist in their execution. There was a charm in his address, of which every countenance present bespoke the feeling, and from which we are disposed to augur favourably of the success of his cause. It was afterwards moved by the Rev. Mr. Steele, that the meeting cordially approve of the Sultan's communication and designs; and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means of obtaining assistance here, for carrying these designs into effect. This motion was seconded by Dr. Wardlaw, who addressed the meeting in a strain of the purest and most touching eloquence, on behalf of the Mission. The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist. *Ed. paper.*

DARIEN, (GEO.) AUG. 23.

## SUGAR CANE.

From the variations of the seasons for several years past, and the aptitude of cane in high situations to droop or shrivel during a continuance of dry weather, the cultivation of this plant in Georgia is considered by many as a lottery in which 2 or 3 blanks to a prize are usually drawn; and the remark it must be admitted, is partially correct. Cane frequently fails on high ground; last year the labor expended on it, where the soil is elevated and artificial irrigation could not be commanded, may with truth be said to have been thrown away; but the plant being partly aquatic, thrives extremely well on tide land swamps, where it seems to set the elements at defiance, and is a perpetual mine of wealth to the cultivator. Numerous evidences might be adduced to establish these assertions, but we shall confine ourselves to one. Last

year when the high grounds appeared as if they had been brushed with a besom of fire, and cane on them scarcely yielded seed for the ensuing season, *Potosi*, a river swamp plantation, in sight of this city, and owned by Maj. Jacob Wood, produced a crop of cane equal to any grown in the most fertile parts of Jamaica. Four hundred gallons of juice were gotten from each acre, and fifty cents given for the syrup per gallon at the landing, eight or ten cents less than the Savannah price of molasses at that time. The present crop is much superior.—We last week examined it in person, and were considerably surprised as well as pleased to find it so forward and promising, the plants averaging upwards of ten feet and generally jointing, as early as the 1st inst. Some of them, we have since learnt, had ten joints.

With a view of conveying some idea of the relative production of cane compared with rice and cotton, we have made some inquiries, to which answers have been given by several experienced planters, all agreeing on the principal points under consideration. We shall therefore take *Potosi*, it being as fertile and well managed as any of the plantations on this river for the standard of our present remarks. On it are cultivated 150 acres of rice, near 70 of cane, and 50 of sea-island cotton. Though some squares of the rice are the finest we have ever seen, let it be moderately estimated at two barrels to the acre; and the cotton, being laden with fruit, which is forced to open early in the fall by overflowing the roots, must yield at least two hundred weight on an average. Twenty acres of the cane being intended for seed to plant one hundred acres next spring, the remaining fifty, taking last year as average, will afford per acre four hogsheads of syrup, each containing one hundred gallons. Allowing now the rice to be considerably more productive than the estimate we have given, say at two and a half barrels to the acre and twenty dollars to be the minimum price, the number would be three hundred and 75 barrels, and the value \$7,500 00

10,000 lbs. sea island cotton at 37 1-2 cts. lb. 3,750 00

Fifty acres cane, yielding 20,000 gallons, each at 50 cents, 10,000 00

Leaving a difference of \$1,250 00 between the fifty acres of cane and the two hundred and fifty acres of rice and sea-island cotton from the same soil: it appears that the cultivation of sugar-cane is almost thrice as profitable as that of rice and cotton, the grand staples of our country, without taking into notice the liability of them to injury from hurricanes, &c. and the total exemption of the cane from such casualties, if experience may be viewed as a fair criterion.

In this statement of the crop, we believe exaggeration has been avoided, especially as relates to the cane, but should any one entertain doubts, the plantations being in sight and easy of access, he may examine for himself and draw his own conclusions. We have made it with no other view than to excite inquiry into the peculiar character of the rich and extensive lands of the Alantamah, vast quantities of which still remain in a state of nature, whilst thousands of persons are emigrating from this and the adjoining states to Alabama and elsewhere, but who (we think) would find it more to their advantage to set their negroes to work on their tide land swamps of Glynn and McIntosh counties, where the annual labor of a slave would on the lowest calculation, net three hundred dollars, as we understand, that a hand here can tend as much cane as either corn or cotton. As to the durability of these lands, we can only say, that a square of *Potosi*, on which cane had been planted five years, looked as well as any in the field.

BOSTON, AUGUST 31.

**Ship Rising Empire**, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar. Left at that place the brig *Rajah*, Lovett, which had been boarded off the Western Islands by a small piratical hermaphrodite brig & robbed of \$1200 in specie and several other articles, and threats were made to hang the Capt. and mate if they did not produce more money. The U. S. ship *Erie* sailed in quest of the above brig on the 22d, and was to cruise till the 31st Aug. for her. The second officer of the *Rajah* went in the *Erie*. The U. S. ship *Guerriere* and brig *Spark* sailed on the 20th for Leghorn. The Franklin 74 sailed on the 22d, for Malaga.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joseph Lovett, of the brig *Rajah*, to his owners in Beverly, dated

GIBRALTAR, JULY 22.

"June 30th, in Lat. 38, 45, N. Long. 36, 50, W. saw an hermaphrodite rigged vessel to leeward, standing by the wind to the East. At 7 A. M. she was about half a mile from our weather quarter, at which time they hoisted a flag on board her, which we at first took to be Spanish, but afterwards discovered that the crown in the centre had been removed, and a piece of spotted cloth sown in its place. We immediately hoisted our colors, when he kept away for us; and while we were taking in sail in order to lay by for him, they discharged a musket towards us, the ball from which passed through our stern boat, and fell upon the quarter deck. The pirate then hailed in English, and ordered me to come on board of him with my papers, &c. which I immediately complied with. As soon as I came alongside of the pirate my men were ordered out of the boat, and she being manned with 8 of the pirates' crew they went on board of the *Rajah*, and in the most shameless manner, ransacked her from stem to stern, and after destroying many of our stores, & distributing the remainder, with almost every other moveable article about the decks, cabin, &c. they robbed us of the following other articles viz: \$937 88 belonging to the owners, \$210 and about \$80 worth of clothing, &c. belonging to myself; a valuable book of charts; a beautiful 8 feet stern boat with oars, &c.; 15 bags of pepper; 12 bags of rice; a brass compass; 3 pieces of Russia duck; 25 blocks of different sizes; 25 lb. wormings; 6 boarding pikes; 20 lb. chocolate; 15 r 20 lb. sugar; 2 lb. tea; 20 gallons vinegar; 1-2 doz. Sicily wine; 100 pumpkins; 1 pig of 50 lb.; 1 silver watch; doz books and thimbles, &c. They even shifted the shoes from their feet, and hats from their heads, where they found better; finally, after having overhauled and turned every thing upside down on board the *Rajah*, and taken every thing they considered worth taking, they returned to their vessel and gave me liberty to proceed on my voyage. All the time I remained on board the pirate, they had lines rove at their fore yard arm, with running bowlines in them; each time the boat returned from the pirate to the *Rajah*, they were ordered to interrogate my people respecting the cargo and also particularly whether there was any gold dust on board, and to inform them the halter was ready for them at the yard arm if they were caught in a lie.

The principal conversation among the officers, while I was on board, was held in the French language, but they occasionally spoke in English, Spanish and Portuguese. The greater part of the officers appeared to be Frenchmen. There were however several Americans and Englishmen, and some Spaniards among them. They would give me no satisfactory information as to the flag or commission they were sailing under, or by what authority they plundered me. The only excuse they were heard to make, was that several of them had been plundered by American privateers du-

ring the late war with England, and they now were retaliating.

At the request of Com Stewart, commander of the American squadron, a part which I found here, I gave him a particular statement of the piracy; he immediately determined to send out the *Erie* sloop of war in quest of the pirate, and desired me to let one of my officers go in her, which I complied with. He regretted that he had not known it a day sooner, as he could have sent 2 or 3 vessels in pursuit of the pirate. The *Erie* sailed yesterday—she is to cruise till the 20th Aug. when she is to return if they hear nothing of her; but if they obtain any correct information of the piratical vessel, the *Erie* is ordered to pursue her until she is captured."

The *Rajah* arrived at Gibraltar July 21, in 131 days from Sumatra, with pepper. The *Rajah* was boarded on her outward passage to Sumatra by a South American cruiser, and plundered of a number of articles.

## AERIAL COMBAT.

A Few days ago a mason and a laborer, both men of prowess, quarrelled on the scaffolding of a spire now erecting on the tower of the new church. A pugilistic encounter took place, and the two fearless combatants fought near the very summit of the unfinished building, where it was not quite a yard in diameter. The scaffolding and railing which encircled it, include a space of about eighty inches in diameter; and here the championsuffed each other lustily at the height of 176 feet above the surface of the ground. Some knocked on blows were given and received, but fortunately neither of the warriors was thrown out of the ring, or as the technical phrase is over the ropes. It is indeed to be feared, that if they had been precipitated to mother earth, she would not have received them so kindly as she did her favorite son Anteus. We do not think that a quarrel of this nature was ever before decided by fist-cuffs in a similar situation, unless, perhaps, at the memorable dispute between the bricklayers, masons, &c. who were engaged in the building of Babel. It is said that the victor means to challenge Crib, Carter, and every other British bruiser, who may take up his gauntlet, to fight him on the top of the monument of London, where he will give him such a cross-buttock as will send him headlong to the street. The only men in modern times, who have equalled these gnomish successors of Hercules, Erich, and Entellus, were Massena and Suwarrow, who fought in the Swiss mountains, three fourths of a mile above the clouds, and saw the lightning break, and heard the thunder roll, full many a fathom below the scene of action.

[N. Telegraph.]

## CURIOUS INSTINCT IN A LARK.

At the farm-house of Dolphington, near Queensferry, one of the family, about six weeks ago, brought home a nest of young larks, but in a few days the brood, except one, died; the remaining bird, hopping at large about the house, came in contact with a common hen, and had its leg broke, from which it soon, however, recovered, and became a thriving bird.—About a week ago, a second nest of larks was brought into the house; and it is remarkable that the older bird, namely, the one who survived of the former nest, immediately commenced preparing food for the young brood and has actually continued to feed them ever since, with apparently all the zeal and anxiety that could have been displayed by the natural mother.

On the 2d of July a petition from the Duke of Kent was read in the House of Commons, praying to be permitted, in consequence of embarrassments, to dispose of a part of his real estate by way of lottery.