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PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

We have heretofore published several of the speeches delivered by CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq. (the celebrated Irish Orator,) both in public political meetings, and in courts of justice. We have now the pleasure of presenting a specimen of his eloquence on a new and very different occasion. The following is the substance of a speech which he delivered at Cheltenham (England) on the 7th of October, at the Fourth Anniversary of the Gloucestershire Missionary Society. It will probably be considered, by many of our readers, as one of his happiest efforts.—Spectator.

Mr. Phillips came forward, and thus addressed the chairman:—"Sir, after the eloquence with which so many gentlemen have gratified and delighted this most respectable assembly, and after the most inspired address of one of them, I feel almost ashamed of having acceded to the wishes of the committee by proposing the resolution which I have the honor to submit. I should apologise, Sir, for even the few moments intrusion which I mean to make upon this meeting, did I not feel that I had no right to consider myself as quite a stranger; did I not feel that the subject unites us all into one great social family, and gives to the meanest sojourner the claim of a brother and a friend.—(Applause.)—At a time like this, perhaps, when the infidel is abroad, and the Atheist & the disbeliever triumph in their blasphemy, it behoves the humblest christian to range himself beneath the banners of his faith, and attest, even by his martyrdom, the sincerity of his allegiance.—(Great Applause.)—When I consider the source whence Christianity has sprung—the humility of its origin—the poverty of its disciples—the miracles of its creation—the mighty sway it has acquired, not only over the civilized world, but which your missions are hourly extending over lawless, mindless, and imbruted regions—I own the awful presence of the Godhead—nothing less than a Divinity could have done it!—The powers, the prejudices, the superstitions of the earth, were all in arms against it; it had no sword nor sceptre—its founder was in rags—its apostles were lowly fishermen—its inspired prophets, lowly and uneducated—its cradle was a manger—its home a dungeon—its earthly diadem a crown of thorns! And yet, forth it went—that lowly, humble, persecuted spirit—and the idols of the Heathen fell; and the thrones of the mighty trembled, and Paganism saw her peasants and her princes kneel down and worship the unarmed Conqueror! (This admirable portrait of the divine spirit and attributes of Christianity was hailed with the most enthusiastic peals of approbation.)—If this be not the work of the Divinity, then I yield to the reptile ambition of the Atheist. I see no God above—I see no government below; and I yield my consciousness of an immortal soul, to his boasted fraternity with the worm that perishes! But, Sir, even when I thus concede to him the divine origin of our Christian faith, I arrest him upon worldly principles—I desire him to produce, from all the wisdom of the earth, so pure a system of the practical morality—a code of ethics more sublime in its conception—more simple in its means—more happy and more powerful in its operation; and if he cannot do so, I then say to him, Oh! in the name of your own darling policy, shield not its guide from youth, its shield from manhood, and its crutch from age!—(Great Applause.)—Though the light I follow may lead me astray, still I think it is light from Heaven! The good, & great, & wise, are my companions—my delightful hope is harmless, if not holy; and wake me not to a disappointment, which in your tomb of annihilation, I shall not taste hereafter! To propagate the sacred creed—to teach the ignorant—to enrich the poor—to illumine this world with the splendours of the next—to make men happy, you have never seen—and to redeem millions you can never know—you have sent your halcyon Missionaries forward; and never did an holier vision rise, than that of this celestial, glorious embassy.—(Applause.) Methinks I see the band of willing exiles

bidding farewell, perhaps forever, to their native country; foregoing home, and friends, and luxury—to tempt the savage sea, or men more savage than the raging element—to dare the polar tempests, and the tropic fire, and often doomed by the forfeit of their lives to give their precepts a proof and an expiation.—(Applause.)—It is quite delightful to read over their reports, and see the blessed product of their labors. They leave no clime unvisited, no peril unencountered. In the South Sea Islands they found the population almost eradicated by the murders of idolatry. 'It was God Almighty,' says the Royal Convert of Otaheite, 'who sent your mission to the remainder of my people?' I do not wish to shock your Christian ears with the cruelties from which you have redeemed these islands. Will you believe it, that they had been educated in such cannibal ferocity as to excavate the earth, and form an oven of burning stones, into which they literally threw their living infants, and gorged their infernal appetites with the flesh! Will you believe it, that they thought murder grateful to the God of Mercy!—and the blood of his creatures as their best libation! In 9 of these islands those abominations are extinct—infanticide is abolished—their prisoners are exchanged—society is now cemented by the bond of brotherhood, and the accursed shrines that streamed with human gore, and blazed with human unction, now echo the songs of peace and the sweet strains of piety. In India, too, where Providence, for some special purpose, permits these little insular specks to hold above one hundred millions in subjection—a phenomena scarcely to be paralleled in history, the spell of *Brahma* is dissolving—the chains of Cast are falling off—the wheels of Jughernaut are scarce ensanguined; the horrid custom of self-immolation is daily disappearing; and the sacred stream of Jordan mingles with the Ganges.—(Great Applause.)—Even the rude soldier, 'mid the din of arms, & the license of the camp, makes (says our Missionary) the Bible the inmate of his knapsack, and the companion of his pillow? Such has been the success of your Mission in that country, that one of your own Judges has publicly avowed, that those who left India some years ago, can form no just estimate of what now exists there. Turn from these lands to that of Africa, a name I now can mention without horror. In sixteen of their towns and many of their islands, we see the Sun of Christianity arising, & as it rises, the whole spectral train of Superstition vanishing in air. Agriculture and civilization are busy in the Desert, and the poor Hottentot, kneeling at the altar, implores his God to remember not the Slave trade.—(Applause.)—If anything, Sir, could add to the satisfaction that I feel, it is the consciousness that knowledge and Christianity are advancing hand in hand, and that wherever I see your Missionaries journeying, I see schools rising up, as it were, the landmarks of their progress. And who can tell what the consequences of this may be in after ages? Who can tell whether those remote regions may not, hereafter, become the rivals of European improvement? Who shall place a ban upon the intellect derived from the Almighty?—who shall say that the future poet shall not fascinate the wilds, and that the philosopher and the statesman shall not repose together beneath the shadow of their palm trees?—This may be visionary, but surely, in a mortal point of view, the advantages of education are not visionary.—These, Sir,—the propagation of the Gospel, the advancement of science and industry, the perfection of the arts, the diffusion of knowledge, the happiness of mankind here and hereafter—these are the blessed objects of your Missionaries, and, compared with these, all human ambition sinks into the dust;—the ensanguined chariot of the conqueror pauses—the sceptre falls from the imperial grasp—the blossom withers even in the patriot's garland. But deeds like these require no panegyric—in the words of that dear friend whose name can never die—[In this allusion to his lamented friend, Curran, Mr. Phillips' feelings were evidently much affected.]—They are recorded in the heart from whence they sprung, and in the hour of adverse vicissitude, if ever it should arrive, sweet will be the odour of their memory, and precious the balm of their consolation."

"Before I sit down, Sir, I must take the liberty of saying, that the principal objection which I have heard raised against your Institution is with me the principal motive of my admiration—I allude, Sir, to the diffusive principles on which it is founded. I have seen too much, Sir, of sectarian bigotry—as a man, I abhor it—as a Christian, I blush at it—it is not only degrading to

the religion that employs even the shadow of intolerance, but it is an impious despotism in the Government that countenances it. These are my opinions, and I will not suppress them. Our religion has its various denominations, but they are struggling to the same mansion, though by different avenues, and when I meet them on their way—I care not whether they be Protestant or Presbyterian. Dissenter or Catholic, I know them as Christians, and I will embrace them as my brethren. [This noble and liberal sentiment was received with the warmest burst of heartfelt sympathy and delight.]—I hail, then, the foundation of such a Society as this—I hail it, in many respects, as a happy omen—I hail it as an augury of that coming day when the bright bow of Christianity, commencing in the heavens and encompassing the earth, shall include the children of every clime and colour beneath the arch of its promise and the glory of its protection.—Sir, I thank this meeting for the more than courtesy with which it has received me, and I feel great pleasure in proposing this Resolution for their adoption."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTHERN CANAL.

From the *Sandy-Hill Times* of Nov. 27.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the public, that the first trial of the Northern Canal has been made, and that it has been attended with complete and gratifying success.

On Wednesday last, several gentlemen left the Hudson at Fort Edward in a boat and proceeded by the Canal to Whitehall, where they were received by a large concourse of citizens, from that and the adjoining towns, with the discharge of cannon and other demonstrations of joy.—On Thursday they returned, from the lake to the river, accompanied by a band of music & three large boats, containing more than one hundred persons.—The boats left the lake at 11, A. M. and after stopping at several places, and remaining at Fort Ann about two hours, reached the Hudson about half past seven in the evening. The largest boat was drawn by two horses, the remainder by one; and the average speed was about four and a half miles an hour. At Fort Edward many ladies and gentlemen were assembled in expectation of their arrival; and the boats were hailed with every mark of delight; cannon was fired, and the air rung with the shouts of the admiring spectators.

The scene at that moment, was fine, beyond description; the evening was mild and clear, and the music from the band gave to every thing additional interest and pleasure. Indeed the whole excursion was peculiarly gratifying. The day was unusually fine: the borders of the canal, and especially at Fort Ann, were lined with spectators; and the occasion was eminently calculated to inspire the mind with the purest and most elevated sentiments. A navigable river opened through forests and morasses—over an extent of country so considerable, and in many places so uneven, and the whole completed in so short a period as to baffle the calculations, even of the most sanguine, is no extraordinary event.—The locks, which are nine in number, were in the finest order; they were passed with but little delay; and the appearance of the works every where reflected the highest credit on the talents & fidelity of the acting commissioner, Col. Young, and Judge Geddes, the engineer.

This Canal is another proof of the enterprising spirit of our countrymen, and of the wonders which may be performed by art and industry, when aided by science and excited by love of country.

Among the party we recognised the Hon. Samuel Young, Judge Geddes, Hon. George Tibbitts, Hon. Martin Van Buren, Hon. R. Skinner, Hon. Z. R. Shipperd, Roswell Western, Esq. Wm. A. Moore, Esq. M. Wheeler, Esq. and Capt. Budd of the navy, (who kindly permitted the use of one of the boats from the fleet, and who is entitled to great credit for his attention and exertions) together with many other distinguished and respectable citizens, from different parts of the country.—In short the first passage from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river, through the Northern Canal, will ever be remembered by those who performed it; as one of the most interesting scenes of their lives. To our country, we hope, that it may prove the harbinger of great and lasting benefits.

From the *Lycoming (Penn.) Gazette*.

LAW CASE.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions for Tioga county, Butler B. Anus was indicted for malicious mischief. In the

course of his trial, it proved that he had threatened vengeance on a Mr. Mathers (for some cause not stated) who is since dead. About six months after his death, several cattle, lately the property of the deceased, were stabbed, whereby some of them died. It was in evidence that Amos said "they should not have a hoof of cattle left by Christmas," and that he had offered one young man five and another fifty dollars, to seduce the daughter of the deceased.

The charge laid in the indictment, was supported by a train and concurrent circumstances, that fixed the crime on Amos, beyond a possibility of doubt. The jury had no hesitation in returning a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defendant then moved an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the indictment should not have concluded "contrary to law," but "contra formam statuti." The prosecutor for the commonwealth contended that as there was no act of assembly against malicious mischief, except for trifling offences, the English statutes formed the necessary law, upon which to predicate such indictment; that it would be novel in Pennsylvania, to conclude an indictment, "contrary to acts of parliament," those acts having been incorporated at or after the declaration of independence became the law of the land.

As a case of this kind has very seldom occurred in the courts of this commonwealth, it was a matter of serious doubt to the associate judges (the president being absent) whether the indictment, as laid, was agreeable to law. But, after taking some time to consider, they overruled the motions, and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of fifty dollars, & be imprisoned one year in the county jail.

Sierra Leone, May 15.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Pei, a captured and liberated negro, was indicted for the murder of Zongobia, another captured negro, at Charlotte Town, in this colony, on the 5th of January last, by severing his head from his body with a sharp instrument, made of a piece of iron-hoop.

According to the evidence, Zongobia was missed at ration time, and search was made for him among the bushes, out of which another captured negro, named Quia Pei, was found coming with a canvass bag. He was asked what it contained, and he said meat; but on inspection, the horrid contents proved to be part of a hand with the thumb, part of a human shoulder with the lower part of the neck, and some human intestines. Quia Pei, confessed the fact, and alleged that the prisoner Pei first suggested it to him, saying that the deceased was fat, and good to eat—both together seized the opportunity of surprising the deceased as he was stooping down in the brook searching for crabs; the prisoner caught the arms of the deceased behind his back, and held him, while Quia Pei threw him over—he struggled hard. They were obliged first to cut off his hand, and afterwards they cut off his head; they then proceeded to the process of cooking and eating the flesh, & in this abominable repast it was understood that others also assisted. This statement was given freely and voluntarily by Quia Pei, the man who has since died in prison; the prisoner Pei also confessed, but slowly and reluctantly, and not till the other repeatedly accused him, and remonstrated with him on the inutility of his denial.—Mr. Kerney, a magistrate, caused them to conduct him to the place where the deed was perpetrated, and to show where the further remains were to be found. He saw the place where the fire was made, and the bones that had been left, some of them bearing the marks of such persevering voracity, that a thigh-bone had been broken for the purpose of extracting the marrow—the head, with the tongue and upper part of the neck, had been left entire & buried. He caused them to be taken up; the face was recognized as Zingobia's. The reason given for the distinction with respect to the head and its contents, was, that eating any part of the head was supposed to cause madness in the country of these cannibals. Some difficulty arose as to a supposed confession being made by the prisoner; for the interpreter was so bungling, that his bad English was obliged to be translated by another. The prisoner denied the charge on his trial; but the jury found him guilty, in opposition to the opinion of the Judge, who sent a statement of the case to Government, and the prisoner received the Regent's pardon—Quia Pei died in prison before he could be brought to trial.

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) OCT. 30.

Notwithstanding the great number of persons who are held in check by the agitation of the slave question in congress, the emigration to Missouri is astonishingly

great. Probably from thirty to fifty waggons daily cross the Mississippi at the different ferries, and bring in an average of four to five hundred souls a day. The emigrants are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the states further south. They bring great numbers of slaves, knowing that congress has no power to impose the agitated restriction, and that the people of Missouri will never adopt it. St. L. Enq.

MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 23.

A bill is now before the Senate of this state, which some days ago passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, modifying the old colonial law respecting usury. It attaches no penalty to making a contract for receiving higher interest than that fixed by law, but allows the party claiming the performance of such contract to recover only his principal with legal interest. This we consider one of those happy hits in legislation that do not very often occur, adopting a just medium which protects equally the rights of the needy and upulent—inspiring the lender of money with confidence, while it protects the borrower against the cravings of inordinate avarice. In the present time of pecuniary difficulty, the passage of such an act may be of much utility. Many persons have money on hand, who, if not deterred by the fear of forfeiture under the existing law, would readily put it out, on good security, at ten, twelve or fifteen per cent. although not willing to loan it at eight per cent. [G. Journal.]

The learned Mr. Olbers, has published on the subject of Comets and of their motions towards the earth, a calculation or system, which is by no means encouraging for our descendants.

One of those planets approaches the earth as near as the distance of the latter to the moon, but this only in 88,000 years. It may have been in one of those movements that we have conquered that moon, if the tradition of the Arcadians, who pretended to remember a period when it did not exist, be credited.

In four millions of years from this time we shall be visited by another comet, which will come to the distance of 2,560 leagues, and, if its bulk be equal to that of the earth, it will exercise a force of attraction that will raise the waters of the sea to 13,000 feet, and will produce a deluge—& at last, in 220 millions of years, another of those wandering bodies will come in contact with our poor globe, which will then be very old and very much decayed. Who knows how it will withstand the encounter!—*Constitutionnel* 10 Septre, 1819.

ELEGANT AMUSEMENT.

A bloody battle of one hour and nine minutes was fought on the 28th ult. in the suburbs of London, between Turner and Martin, for 100 guineas a side. Twenty thousand persons formed the ring! At the end of the 42d round, Turner's ear was gratified with "enough," and the poor mangled body of Martin was borne off by Cribb, his second. Phil. paper.

PATRIOT PRIVATEERS.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.

For the information of the good people at Washington, and others whom it may interest, we insert here the names and force of different "Patriot" privateers in our harbour on Saturday last. It will be no difficult matter to ascertain, that each of these originally sailed from this place, else were prizes to one of that description.

Brig La Irresistible,	14 guns.
— Congressia,	16
— alias Nereida,	16
— Independencia,	14
— Puerreydon alias,	14
— Tigre Oriental,	14
Sebr. Almeda,	14
— Castilian,	5

guns 77.

And at a moderate calculation, 550 men. A pretty effective force to be employed (solely) in the cause of Liberty and Independence. There is also a brig of 16 guns, we are informed, in the bay, the commander of which has sent up for supplies. His modesty or some other cause, deters him from favoring us with his presence at this time.

We are farther informed, several privateers have lately departed. Where was the report?—Whose fault that it was not made? An honest coaster would not have got off thus.

Two superior new vessels, built on a warlike construction, are fitting rapidly for sea. We shall hear of these hereafter.

[Federal Republicans.]