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TERMS.

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT for the relief of Matthew Barrow.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Matthew Barrow, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the United States, the sum of three hundred and nine dollars and nineteen cents; which sum was expended by the said Barrow, in defence of a prosecution at the suit of Absalom Page, for property impressed by him, in and for the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 28, 1820. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of James Hughes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to issue a certificate for four hundred dollars, to James Hughes, of Randolph county, in the state of Illinois, or his representatives, as a compensation for two hundred acres of land, to which he was entitled, and which has been sold by the United States; which certificate shall be receivable in payment for so much of any debt to the United States for public land.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 28, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

SKETCHES OF ILLINOIS.

From the National Intelligencer.

The climate of Illinois, in a geographical sense, is the sixth north; or rather it comes under zone number six, which in Riccioli's table of climates comprises all that part of the northern hemisphere which lies between latitudinal parallels 35 deg. 35 min. and 40 deg. 32 min. The longest day of this climate is 15 hours; though that of the inhabited portion of Illinois, cannot exceed 14 hours 30 minutes.

In a popular sense, the climate of Illinois, is, perhaps, the finest in the world—that of places under the same parallel of latitude in Europe hardly excepted.

The climate of Italy, (which is the only one that can form a proper subject of comparison,) owes its present benignity to adventitious causes altogether; for there is abundant evidence to show, that a change of temperature and soil has taken place there since the time of Cæsar.

The causes of this change are found in the continual labors of human industry, which has gradually progressed in clearing the earth's surface of woods, draining it of surplus water which the numerous ponds and marshes afforded, and carrying it to a high state of cultivation.

What industry has done for Italy, (and indeed for most other parts of Europe,) nature has done for Illinois. The great portion of *Prairie* land in this state, (supposed by some, to constitute one-fourth part of its superficial contents,) the paucity of bogs and marshes, and the mellow looseness and warmth of its soil, render its climate mild, genial, and wholesome.

It is well known in the Atlantic States, that the clearing of the lands of woods produces a sensible change in the temperature of the climate. Large and thick woods prevent the sun's rays from penetrating into, and warming the soil; and the fallen leaves, branches, and other vegetable matter, rotting on the ground, form a kind of crust, which hinders the escape and diffusion of the internal heat.

There is here such a uniformity in the

state of the atmosphere, that one experiences none of those sudden changes from heat to cold and from cold to heat, which are induced by proximity to mountains, marshes, and seas, and by variability of winds. Indeed, there is a great uniformity in the climate of America, taken as a whole. M. de Paw, in his "Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains," concludes, as the result of his observations on the subject, that our climate is less variable than that of Europe.

During the winter season here the mercury ranges between 20° and 50°,* seldom lower than 20°. The mean summer heat is about 80°. As in the latter season I have never heard of a death by *idiopathic phrenitis*, so in the former, to have one's ears, fingers, or toes, bitten by the frost, is very unusual, not to say unheard of.

Inland lakes doubtless have a great tendency in making the climate of the country which surrounds them, harsh and unfriendly to the objects of human culture. But the state of Illinois is so far removed from the great chain of lakes which separates the United States from Canada, that this cause does not effect us. We are peculiarly happy in this respect; for, being placed at that point where the waters of the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, (which have their rise in the lakes or mountains at the distance of from one to two thousand miles above us) commingle, and from which they descend, in one great channel, to the sea, (about fifteen hundred miles below us,) we escape on the one hand, the frost and snows of the upper country, as, on the other, we do the contagious vapors and strength-destroying influence of the lower.

Vines flourish in Illinois, and yield their fruit in as great abundance as the same species do in southern France or Italy. And I have not the smallest doubt but that hereafter it will be as much famed for good wines, as either the countries abovementioned.

I saw large apples in November, the second product of the same trees, this last season.

During my residence in this state, (2 years,) I have never seen the earth covered with snow to the depth of two inches.

Englishmen remark, that we have here none of those long, dribbling, joyless rains, which are so frequent in their country—rains which disgust humanity with itself, and induce gloominess of temper, hypochondriacal distempers, and suicide. I may add, nor such rains as are common in the Atlantic states, which continue for days, and weeks, and even months, forbidding the eye to refresh itself with the external objects of creation, and interrupting every other rural enjoyment.—Our rains here descend in copious showers, but are of short duration. They simply wash the face of the fields, that they may look brighter when dried. They do not drench them.

With respect to the question whether the ultimate clearing and settlement of the western country will diminish or increase the quantity of water in the Ohio and other rivers, (to which you directed my attention in your letter of the 13th September last,) I beg leave here to offer you the result of my reflections on it.

Although the experience of the old settlers of this country furnishes no evidence to support an answer to this enquiry, in the affirmative, I am, nevertheless, disposed to answer it in that way; and I think that satisfactory reasons may be assigned, why the felling and clearing away of forests, and the annual cultivation of the ground so cleared, lessen the quantity of water which is carried off by the rivers.

It has been ascertained, by experiments, that the exposing of land to the full force of the sun's rays, produces a heat, at the depth of a foot below the surface of the earth, about fifteen degrees greater than what is found at the same distance below the surface in thick woods. Consequently, the evaporation of water, from an open prairie country, must greatly exceed that which takes place where the earth is shaded by the foliage of trees, and trees themselves.

Besides this effect of the solar heat, in dissipating greater quantities of water from the fields than from the woodland, the action of winds may be taken into the account. Winds, it is well known, greatly assist the process of evaporation; and when they sweep along the surface of the earth, unobstructed by woods, and other moist vegetable substances, their effect, in this regard, must be astonishingly great.

* While writing this, (Dec. 31, 1819,) the mercury is lower than I have ever before seen it in this country. It is at 10°—was at 5° this morning at sunrise.

From these, and other causes, to which, perhaps, I have omitted to look, the inference may rationally be drawn, that the clearings and cultivation of the western country has diminished, and that, as this clearing and cultivation progress, will continue to "diminish, the quantity of water in the Ohio, and other rivers."

With much respect, I am, &c.

HENRY EDDY.

J. MILES, Esqr.

FOREIGN.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Mr. Cobbett has given a public reception, in Clayton square, Liverpool, to the Deputies from Manchester and its neighborhood, who had been appointed to wait on him with an address of congratulation. "A crowd of about 3,000 persons collected to witness the ceremony. After the address was read, Mr. Cobbett replied to it in a speech of about half an hour in length. The tone of it was mild and conciliating. He earnestly recommended a peaceable and patient deportment on the part of the people; he spoke of the necessity of a Radical Reform in Parliament, and declared, that having watched the conduct of the Rulers of all states, and studied the forms of their governments, it was his decided conviction, that that of England, consisting of king, lords and commons, with a people fairly represented, was the best which possibly could be devised, and no other would he advocate, or wish to see established."

Manchester, Nov. 29.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF MR. COBBETT.

Though the morning was very rainy, the expectation of Mr. Cobbett's arrival in this town attracted great numbers of persons from different parts of the country. The local authorities were on the alert, and military arrangements were made, which were as formidable as those of the 16th of August. Several pieces of cannon were brought into the town last night, but the Yeomanry Cavalry had received no order, nor did they make their appearance to-day. Hussars were stationed on different parts of the Liverpool road, in order to give immediate information of Mr. C's movements.

As Mr. Cobbett did not make his appearance at the expected time, the people gradually returned to their homes. At about five o'clock a party of his friends, to the amount of one hundred and twenty, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Union Rooms, after which, Mr. Stott, the chairman, explained the cause of Mr. Cobbett's absence, which may be learned from the following letter from the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford, to Mr. Cobbett, at Ilam:

Manchester, Nov. 28, 1819.

Sir—Having reason to believe that your introduction into the town of Manchester, on Monday, the 29th inst. is intended to be public, and to be accompanied by an unusual procession and multitude of people, as well strangers as inhabitants; we, the undersigned, being Boroughreeves and Constables of the town of Manchester and Salford, beg to inform you, that we consider such an assemblage of the great mass of the population of this district, in the present situation of the country, as necessarily attended with considerable danger to the public peace:—We do therefore caution you against making any public entry into the town of Manchester; and if you persist in so doing, or if you adopt any other proceedings, whereby the public peace may be broken or endangered, we shall feel it our indispensable duty immediately to interfere.

We are, sir, your obedient servants, (Signed by the Boroughreeves and Constables of Manchester and Salford.)

Cobbett, after writing his reply, left Ilam, for London, in a post chaise, accompanied by his two sons.

Manchester, Nov. 30.

The female reformers of Manchester were yesterday much disappointed in the non-arrival of Mr. Cobbett, for whom they had provided a most elegant silver inkstand with appropriate inscriptions.

His reply to the Boroughreeves and Constables was as follows:—

Ilam, Nov. 29.

"Gentlemen—If it had come from any other persons in this world, the notification which I have just received from you would have surprised me.—Coming from you, it excited no surprise, nor any sort of feeling towards you which was not before entertained by every just man, in every part of the world where your deeds and character had been heard of.

"But, Gentlemen, it is really come to this, that a man, upon returning to his country, or upon moving from one part of England to another, is to be stopped on his way by threats of interference (on the

part of officers appointed to keep the peace,) lest the concourse of people, which his mere presence may draw together, should produce danger of a breach of the public peace? Is it really come to this? Is this the state of England? Is this the law? Is this one of the effects of that system, which, we are told, is so excellent, that it requires no Reform? The laws of England secure to us the right of loco-motion; that is to say, the right of moving our bodies from one place to another. Now if your notification be any thing more than a mere empty putting forth of words, it presumes that you have a right to prevent me from enjoying this liberty of loco-motion. For you tell me, you shall interfere, if I persist in my intention of making a public entry into your town; and alas! we know too well what you mean by interference! And what do you mean, I say, by public entry? How am I to make any other than a public entry, if I enter it at all? Like other persons, it must have been to enter your town in a carriage, or on horse back, or on foot. Are not these the ways all other persons enter? And have not I a right to enter as other persons do? Either, therefore, you must mean to forbid me to enter at all, or you mean that I shall move like the women of the Seraglio or of the Dey of Algiers, shut up in a box, with large air holes in it,—or ride upon a horse, my body and head being covered over with a species of tub. This is the state, is it, to which the system has brought once free and happy England?

"To what a pitch must men have arrived, when they could sit down and look one another in the face while they wrote and signed a paper, such as that you sent me! This paper was addressed to a man having no power and no inclination to disturb the public peace; a man who, with a knowledge of the recent events duly impressed upon his mind, had taken the precaution to beseech the people not to mix up a reception of him with even an allusion to those events. It appears manifest that the public peace could not have been endangered from my entrance into Manchester. But, to see such multitudes of people assembled together to shew their respect for me, appears to have been more than you can endure. We read accounts of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Duke of Wellington, and other great personages moving here and there amidst public plaudits. Infinite pains, at any rate, are taken to make us believe that this is the case. What right, therefore, have you to make any attempt, either directly or indirectly, to prevent the people from bestowing their applause upon me, in person? Is not my right to move from place to place, as perfect as that of any of the three men that I have just mentioned!!! Ay, but then, the assemblages that they cause are so small!!!

"Suppose I were at this moment living at an inn in Manchester. It is pretty clear, I believe, that an assemblage of personages would take place at any time that I chose to walk out to the spot where the dreadful scenes of the 16th August were exhibited. What, then, would you expect me your town, or compel me to keep myself shut up in a room? And if the people presumed to come to show me marks of their respect, would you visit them with your awful interference! Gentlemen, we shall live to see the day, and that day is, I believe, not distant, when I shall be able to visit the excellent people of Manchester and its neighborhood without your daring to step in between us with your threats of interference.

"Let me call on you to think a little on the figure you now make in the world. Here I am 10 miles from Manchester: there are the people whom you call an unusual multitude ready to receive me, and to bestow on me all possible marks of respect: and there are you, sending me threats of interference and preparing all sorts of means for making that interference effectual, in order to intercept a verbal expression of popular approbation, intended to be bestowed upon a man, destitute of every species of means of obtaining that approbation, other than the means naturally arising from his integrity and his talents, his well known love for his country, and his well known zeal in her cause, during the whole course of his life, under all circumstances, whether abroad or at home, whether in prosperity or adversity.

"Thus the parties stand before the world. I disdain to tell you what my intentions are; whether I intend to enter Manchester or not. I have made this comment upon your communication, in order that the nature of your conduct may be the better understood, and even in doing this, I have condescended to bestow on you too great an honor.

"With feelings such as a real friend of

the people, a real lover of his country, and faithful subject of the King, must ever entertain towards men like you,

I am,
WILLIAM COBBETT."

FROM CALCUTTA.

Boston, Jan. 28.

By the ship *Sachem*, Captain Bancroft, we have received Calcutta papers to the 23d of Sept. from which the following articles are extracted.

Calcutta, Sept. 1.

By a private letter received from Batavia, by the American ship *Glide*, we learn the confirmation of the fact, which we announced a few days since, on the authority of letters from Penang, namely the expulsion of the Dutch from Palembang by the Malays, with the loss of 117 men and 2 officers killed. The Malays had a battery of 30 peices of cannon, which the Dutch attempted to storm three times, but were repulsed.

His Burmah Majesty, the King of Ava, departed this life on the 5th of June, 1819, at a very advanced age, and after a reign of eight and thirty successive years.

The Prince Regent, grand son of the late King of Ava, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th, and on the 7th the remains of the deceased king, (attended by his successors, with the Princess of Taounoo, and others, as chief mourners,) were with solemn ceremony and grandeur, placed on the funeral pile, composed of Sandal-Wood, and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and the mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel, until the corpse was totally consumed; when the ashes were carefully collected together, put into an urn, and deposited in a Royal Cemetery, as a relic for the future veneration of his deceased Majesty's descendants and relatives.

After performing the solemn functions of a chief mourner, and closing the funeral rites of his deceased predecessor, his Majesty's next care was to direct his attention towards the security of his dominions, to prevent the least commotion, & to preserve tranquility, & welfare of his subjects; to effect which it was thought necessary for him to adopt immediate arbitrary Measures. Having abundant reason to fear his own brother, the Prince of Taounoo, (whose daring and violent spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne) his Majesty ordered him to be arrested, together with the whole of his children, grand-children, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th they were put into red bags or sacks, and thrown into the sea!—an honorable mode of death, reserved by the laws and customs of the country, for the royal descendants only!

The Prince Prone, the uncle of his present Majesty, who was leagued in the treasonable confederacy, was also apprehended: and the King, after torturing him, and crushing his bones on the rack, committed him to close confinement, where it is said he was strangled on the 12th.

On the 5th, the Prince Leh-gain, whose eldest brother Mohe-ning, is the present son-in-law of the Vice Roy of Rangoon, was also executed as one of the conspirators. On the 8th, one of the Prime Ministers, together with the Governor of the Western Provinces, Allounwoon, were punished with death for the same crime.

The number of the principal personages attached to the cause and interests of the late unhappy Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, it is said to be about 1400, and it is confidently believed that from 10 to 15,000 men of the lowest class have shared the same fate!!!

The property of the Prince Taounoo, which has been by the Royal authority confiscated, subsequent to his death, amounted in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuable articles, to about one million, and four hundred thousand Ticals of flowered silver, equal to one million eight hundred and forty eight thousand Sicca Rupees! The property of the Prince of Prone, which is supposed to have been considerably more in value than that of the Prince of Taounoo, has been also confiscated; though by an order of the King, it is promised to be distributed among his Majesty's army! whose fidelity has enabled him to carry his bloody purposes into execution!

The present Sovereign of Burmah, is represented to be about 35 years of age, of a mild disposition; temperate in many respects; just to all; of a liberal mind, and possessing many other good qualifications, which endear him to the bosoms of his subjects, who esteem him to adoration!!!