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## TERMS.

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JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that FRANCIS SORRELL is appointed Vice Consul of His most Faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, for the State of Georgia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the third day of February, A. D. 1820, and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that A. B. NONES is appointed Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, Brazil & Algarves, for the state of Virginia, I do recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the third day of February, A. D. 1820, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that DON NICOLAS JOSE DE VILLAVASO is appointed Vice Consul of His Catholic Majesty for the port of New Orleans, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the third day of February, A. D. 1820, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Plough-Boy, Feb. 7.

The following letter is from a respectable physician in Nassau, whose skill and experience entitles his opinions to be received with deference.

S. Southwick, Esq.

SIR—A disease called "cynanche maligna," or "burned tongue," has recently appeared in this section of the country, among our horses and cattle, & is spreading rapidly in every direction. As the

particular symptoms of this complaint are very well described by Dr. E. T. Foote, of Chautaque, and already published by the board of agriculture, I shall not attempt a recapitulation of them, but shall confine myself to a few remarks relative to the mode of cure.

Much has already been said and written respecting this singular complaint, for which no satisfactory cause has yet been assigned, and a multitude of remedies published, without any reference or regard to the different stages of the disease in which they are to be applied: Hence, a course of practice, in my opinion highly erroneous, has been the result in many instances.

Dr. Foote has recommended several forms of remedies, which he says have been used with the best success; but I am of opinion that most of his forms are calculated to benefit the last stage of the complaint exclusively. When deep cancerous ulcers have formed about the lips and tongue, in the second, or last, stage of the disease, it is undoubtedly very proper to touch them with something sufficiently powerful to change the mode of action of the vessels of the part, in order that a healthy action may take place: but an indiscriminate use of strong solutions of copperas, &c. at the commencement of the disease, appears to me calculated to augment the inflammation which it was intended to destroy. I have seen much injury arise from that course of management in the neighbourhood where I reside.—Wishing to satisfy myself respecting the contagiousness of the complaint, I permitted my horse (which had not before been exposed,) to feed in a manger where several diseased horses had stood on Friday evening last. On Saturday, the upper lip was swollen, and the skin cracked open in many places; the mouth was more sensible than usual.—Sunday morning, I found the mouth quite red and hot, which convinced me he had received the infection. I immediately gave as much common salt as he would eat, and applied the following solution as a wash to the mouth, viz:

3 dr. alum, 3 dr. nitre, and 1 scruple saccharum saturni, (sugar of lead) dissolved in a pint of warm water.

This solution was used 3 or 4 times a day, and the bridle bits wrapped with a bit of linen, wetted with the same; and I continued to feed and use him as usual, excepting that every day at noon I gave him about a peck of potatoes; and to-day (Friday) the disease has wholly disappeared, except a trifling enlargement of the upper lip. His appetite did not fail, neither was there any excoriation of these lips or tongue.

Should you deem the above worthy of being made public, you are at liberty to give it a place in your useful paper.

I am, with sincere respect, yours. &c.

C. TANNER.

Nassau, Jan. 28, 1820.

From the same, Feb. 12.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The following communication, received since our last, is deeply interesting to our agricultural readers in particular; and we feel much obliged to our correspondent for calling public attention to a subject of such importance. We think the conclusion of our correspondent, that ERGOT may produce the same effect on brute animals, as it does on the human frame, a very rational one. In all events, we hope that attention may be excited, on this occasion, which the subject justly demands; and we promise ourselves the satisfaction of being able in our next number to throw at least some faint rays of light upon it.

For the Plough-Boy.

Mr. Southwick—Much has lately been said and written on the subject of the disease in horses and cattle called the "Burnt Tongue." A distemper has lately made its appearance among horses of a more alarming nature; it effects the hoof, and appears to be very nearly related to the ailment in cattle called the hoof distemper. It attacks the horse suddenly without his exhibiting any symptoms of its approach, insomuch that horses have been put up in the evening in apparent good health, & with the perfect use of their limbs, which on the next morning were unable to move out of the stable. In some cases an eruption in the frog, and in others a separation of the hoof from the skin, is the first appearance; and as far as I have seen in many cases the injury is so great as to render the loss of the hoof on the foot or feet affected, the probable consequence. This sir, is an alarming evil, and the man who will point out the cause, and consequently lead to the discovery of a preventive, will render a great benefit to the community.

The hoof distemper, among cattle, has of late years prevailed much in the towns of Warren, Columbia, and Winfield, in the county of Herkimer; and several observing farmers in those towns, with whom I have conversed on the subject, have attempted to assign a cause. They state, that a large proportion of the hay made use of by them in wintering their cattle, consists of what is well known by the name of "Spire Grass," or "June Grass;" that this grass has of late years exhibited something among its seed similar to the ergot in rye; that they supposed it to possess the same poisonous qualities known to exist in ergot, and that they believe the hoof distemper to result from the use of spire grass affected with ergot, or smut, as it is called.

It is a well attested fact that the peasantry of Europe who use bread made of rye, in which ergot exists, often lose their feet, hands, arms, &c. through the means of a sudden mortification of those parts caused by the poison in the ergot. This is mentioned here to shew the possibility of the same effects being produced in the extremities of horses and cattle from the use of the ergot or smut in spire grass. If it should be asked why have not the effects shown themselves sooner in horses, it might be answered, that as the ergot of rye is known to be very poisonous in some seasons and in others negatively so, the same may apply to the ergot of spire grass; and if the quality should be found to be very poisonous in the grass gathered last season, the unusual quantity which the hay fed the present winter contains, may account for its now first producing the bad effects ascribed to it, in horses.

I could wish, Mr. Editor, that the board of agriculture, through its proper officer, would recommend to scientific gentlemen, in different parts of the state, to examine the spire grass in their respective vicinities, and ascertain whether it contained the substance above called ergot; and if so, to ascertain further the nature of that substance, and its probable effect on animals fed on it.

A MOHAWK FARMER.

Palestine, Jan. 8th, 1820.

Note—by the Editor.—Duhamel, an able French writer on Agriculture, has noticed some extraordinary cases of the kind, in which the persons affected lost their feet; but the disorder, if we recollect, terminated with the loss or injury of the extremities only. It is however, some time since we read the work, and have it not within reach at present.

Goshen, Feb. 12.

EXTRAORDINARY OXEN.

There is no doubt the best pair of oxen ever fattened in the United States, are now in the possession of Mr. PHILIP FINK in the town of Goshen. The beef of one of them is estimated at two thousand pounds, which we believe is unparalleled in this (and with one or two exceptions) in any other country.

These noble beasts were without rivals at the last agricultural fair in this county, and of course the elegant silver cup was awarded to their owner. Orange county has done its duty, and we hope that Mr. FINK will not be disappointed in his expectation of obtaining a liberal price. Surely, New-York will furnish a patron to this most useful art.

AN AGRICULTURALIST.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The revenue of the City of New-York for 1820, from the ordinary sources, is estimated 1,127,299 dollars, and the ordinary expenditures at 485,776; deficit, 373,477. But there are other claims on the City Treasury, which make the entire deficiency 742,200. To provide for which there is proposed a direct tax of 270,000—a 6 per cent stock of 400,000, &c. The City Stock already amounts to 900,000; and will thus be augmented to 1,300,000. In the City Revenue is now reckoned 32,000 from docks and ships, 10,118 from ferries, 7,000 from street manure, 7,200 from tavern licenses, 14,000 from excise licenses, 10,000 from vendue sales. In the expenditures are included, 120,000 for the almshouse, 60,000 for the watch, 25,000 for the lamps, 15,000 for the fire department, 34,000 for salaries, 3,500 for charities, &c.

Nat. Int.

From Poulson's American Daily Adv.

We hear by a private letter from Dublin, that, as two young officers, a Captain and a Lieutenant, were drinking a glass in a Tavern, a dispute arising about the superiority of their mistresses, involved them in a quarrel, which, by the interposition of a gentleman then present, was at that time allayed; but, next morning, the Captain sent the Lieutenant a

Challenge, who instead of accepting it, returned the following answer:

"SIR—I reckon it my peculiar happiness, that I can produce the officers and soldiers, who witnessed my behaviour at F——, as evidences of my courage.—You may endeavour, if you please, to propagate my refusing your Challenge, and brand me with cowardice; but, I am fully convinced, that nobody will believe me guilty, and every body will see that you are malicious. The cause in which we quarrelled, was a trifle—the blood of a Soldier should be reserved for a nobler purpose. Love is blind—resentment mean—and taste capricious; and it ought to be considered, that murder, though palliated by a false show of honor, is murder still, and calls for vengeance!"

An instance this, of a nobleness of Nature, that challenges unlimited admiration.

The act which has passed the Parliament of England, for the suppression of libellous publications, takes in at a sweep all small papers, whether pamphlets, weekly journals, trial reports, or of any description which will not afford a duty of about seven cents on each. There are three ways in which it is to operate: In the first place, every printer must give security to the amount of 500l. sterling for the purity of the matter he shall print; then the publisher or printer must pay the stamp duty of 4d. English, on each copy; and for the second offence he is to suffer banishment. Sir V. De Crespigne gravely observed upon the bill, just as it was about to be passed, that if the noble Lord Castlereagh should happen to be cut off by the hands of the law, the world would be deprived by the bill of his Lordship's dying speech and confession.—Phil. Union.

RUSSIA.

That Russia is a great, and still increasing empire, cannot be denied; its resources vast, its population fast increasing, and governed by a wise and prudent emperor, it cannot fail of being one of the principal nations in the world. There is one thing which ought to command our most serious attention, and that is, the privilege of Russian traders, in carrying off the furs, which properly belong to us, and transporting them to China and other countries, thereby monopolizing the whole trade and acquiring vast sums of money, which through neglect are lost to America; and not only that, but giving encouragement to thousands who wish to settle there; they, of course, in some future time, will prove, as their territories increase, great enemies to the U. States, and put a stop to our hopes of possessing that country. While Russian and British traders are suffered to trade and commit any depredation they think proper, Americans, defenceless and not embodied in a company, are left to every band of traders and every merciless Indian a prey. The remedy would be to incorporate companies, and thus secure to the nation an immense revenue. Balt. Morn. Chron.

LONGITUDE, &c.

Le Baroness De Paris Boissrovary, has arrived in England from Paris, charged with a commission to present to the Admiralty Board a theory of the compass, which gives the longitude and latitude of the globe; for the discovery of which, the whole world has so long looked. The husband of this lady has submitted his theory to the Academy at Paris: His wife's mission to London was to prevent delay, as well as to have a trust-worthy agent.

Military—Colonel BANKHEAD, with a number of other Officers, a detachment of troops, and the elegant Italian Band attached to his command, sailed yesterday, on board the United States schr. Tartar, Lieut. Com. PAINE, for Amelia Island. The Tartar, we understand, is to touch at Savannah for the purpose of receiving a further reinforcement of soldiers. Charleston Times.

Captain Clark, of the sloop Sailor's Rights, arrived last evening, from the coast of Florida, on a wrecking voyage. He informs us, while on the coast of Florida, on the 6th inst. he was attacked by a number of Indians and \*\*\*\*\*; and with much difficulty escaped—that he afterwards understood that the attack was made in consequence of news having reached that country, that the Floridas had been positively ceded to the United States; and that the intention of the Indians and \*\*\*\*\* was to commit all the depredations they could against the Americans. Capt. C. also understood that a number of these depredators have been for some time committing many outrages, and that they would continue to do so un-

til they were driven off. Their intention was then, to embark for the British West Indies. This information was given to Capt. C. by a deserter from the party who was compelled to give himself up by long thirst and hunger. We give this, as we get it, without vouching for its correctness. Savannah Republican, Feb. 11.

A letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, says, that the question—Who shall be our next President, 'agitates a faction of no contemptible magnitude; or rather he should have said, by what means—what trick, what device, shall they contrive to carry their point; for they have chosen their man, who is not Mr. CLAY, but the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CRAWFORD. 'There will be no caucus,' says the letter, 'but every exertion will be made to saddle the country with a President, in a mode equally obnoxious.' We are not told what is the plan, but the writer says they cannot 'unhorse' Mr. MONROE, until he has rode out eight years. Phil. Union, 3d inst.

Raleigh, Feb. 25.

MURDER.

We are concerned to state, that another instance of this black crime occurred in this county a few days ago. The shocking affair happened at one of those meetings which are frequently held at Country Stores for trying Warrants before some neighboring Justice of the Peace. An assemblage of persons had met on business of this kind at Mr. Price's Store; where, after having drank Grog as usual, they first began to frolic, wrestle, &c. and then to quarrel. Amongst others, Dr. William Fowler (formerly of this city,) and John Boddie wrestled and quarrelled. It appears that Fowler was too strong for his antagonist, and he became angry, and had recourse to stones, with which he threatened to assail Fowler; but the latter regardless of his threats, made up to him, when Boddie drew out a large claspd Knife, (the blade perhaps six inches long) and stabbed Fowler in the body with it two or three times, so desperately, that he instantly died! This is another fatal instance of the dreadful consequences arising from frequenting Grog-shops! We heartily wish there were no such places in the Country, Boddie has made his escape. Raleigh Reg.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Abraham Steiner of Salem N. C. to a gentleman in this City, &c.

"At my visit last fall among the Cherokees, I was astonished at the progress in culture and civilization they had made in the fifteen years that I had not been among them. True, in the report of Missionaries at Brainard, as little more is seen upon paper than at the place itself, yet it is a very useful institution, so is that of our society established at Spring Place in that country, though upon a smaller scale. Could the Cherokees keep their land, unincumbered from the cupidity of the white people, I have not the least doubt, that in a generation or two, no distinction will be in the civilization of them, and that of the inhabitants of the States, and that they may then be safely incorporated into the federal compact as citizens. They are very eager for schools and wish them established in every direction. Some of them are already quite respectable Agriculturists. Their old sanguinary and retaliatory laws are abandoned, and their laws and decrees, which, by a resolve of their late council, are to be printed in the English language, conform more and more to those of the United States." Raleigh Star.

A person at Bletchingley, Oxfordshire, (England,) for a trifling wager, undertook to devour a hedgehog, fried in bacon fat, for his breakfast; a rat fried in tallow, for his dinner; and a carrion crow, fried in train oil, for his supper—the filthy gourmandizer accomplished, to the gratification of his companions!

GENERAL MARION.

In an English publication, under the head of American Literature, the following extract is taken from the life of Marion, the republican general:—Detroit Gazette.

"About this time we received a flag from the enemy in Georgetown, (S. C.) the object of which was to make some arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. The flag after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. When led into Marion's presence, and the bandage taken from his eyes, he beheld on our hero, a swarthy smoke dried little man, with scarcely enough of threadbare homespun to cover his nakedness; and