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SPANISH AMERICA.

LATEST OF BUENOS AYRES.

RIO JANEIRO, AUG. 2, 1820.

"I have not time to enter upon politics, but will observe that, in Buenos Ayres, the state of things is the most distressing. Alvira is without the city, at the head of a body of troops, and, 'tis said, threatens vengeance when he shall get in—of his doing which there was no doubt.—Gen. Solar was Director by the preceding advices, but he escaped, not finding his position tenable, and is now in Montevideo, and the city is in absolute anarchy. These are the advices received yesterday, and may perhaps be somewhat exaggerated, though I can believe any thing of them.

"The Tyne sloop of war, arrived yesterday from Callao de Lima, with upwards of three millions of dollars, chiefly for account of the Philippine company.—There is no news by her. Gen. Berresford is about to sail in the Superb, for Lisbon, which is rather unexpected, and the motive therefore unknown."

[Nat. Int.]

LATE FROM THE PATRIOTS.

From the *Curacao Courant* of 2d. Sept. received at the *Beacon Office*.

Letters from St. Thomas the 21st of August, accompanied by Orinoco papers to 15th July, have reached us since our last. The former contain late and interesting accounts from the Independent forces operating in and about the kingdom of Santa Fe, who, it would appear, have gained several important advantages over their opponents. The following are extracts:—

"St. Thomas, 21st Aug. 1820.

"MY FRIEND.—The enclosed was delivered to me for you, by a friend who arrived from Savanilla: he having omitted to write you what he verbally told me.

"In the *Gazettes* of Orinoco you will find the official letter from general Morillo to the Congress of Guayana, and the reply given to the same; there is no arranging matters; the war will recommence with new fury, but I believe that both parties will respect humanity, and this, at all events, is an advantage.—The Spaniards spread the news that they shortly expect 4000 troops, but I believe there is no such thing, as the London papers, down to the 8th of July, mention nothing about it.

"Many privateers are cruising hereabouts, they captured three vessels out of a convoy from the Havana bound to Spain, 3506 boxes of Sugar, and 30,000 dollars in doubloons formed the cargo of the same. A privateer cruizes off La Guayra, we much fear she will take some of the trading vessels to this island, which would really grieve us much.

Aug. 22.

"A vessel has just arrived from La Guayra, by her we learn the total defeat of La Torre, and that Maracaybo is besieged; it is probable you know more about it.

Port of Savanilla, 8th July 1820.

"My occupations do not permit me to inform you of all the news, suffice it to say, that our troops have formed a junction with the division of Gen. Cordova, who came down from the kingdom with 600 men, by the way of Cauca. On the 24th of June, Mompox was taken without resistance; from thence he went down to Tenneriffe, where he met 400 men and 11 bongos armed with 18, 24 and 32 pounders; he attacked them, and after a hard fought battle, took them, which added to those we already possess, and the flecheras of Margarita, make a total of 25 small vessels, on which force we can depend. Within eight days we shall start for Carthageda with these vessels and the squadron; two vessels were sent to blockade Carthageda and two more to St. Martha, a sufficient force until the whole arrives.

"Col. Montilla with the combined armies besieges Carthageda, and has his head quarters at Tenera, 1-1-2 to 2 leagues from the city. Gen. Urdantena is in the environs of St. Martha, and will soon be master of the same, having defeated the Spanish forces at Chiraguana.—The president, Bolivar, is in Cucuta with 3000 men; and Valdez in the environs of Popayan keeping Calzada in check. The communication with the Kingdom is entirely open, the river being

free. The enthusiasm which we met in the different towns we entered after leaving Rio de la Hacha, is unaccountable.

"After our sham attack on Santa Martha, we took the fort of this place without firing a shot; we then proceeded to Barranquilla, where in the course of eight days we had 600 infantry and 100 cavalry. We are every where received with acclamations of joy and blessings, so that you only hear the voice of *viva la patria*, &c. &c.

"A force of 230 men of the royal army of Leon, was sent from Carthageda to the assistance of these places, with whom we had an action at Pueblo Nuevo, defeated them, and took 20 officers prisoners, 14 horses, ammunition and other things; they left many killed on the field, the remainder having fled and shut themselves up in Carthageda.

"I am sorry I can give you no further details. Come down here, before you arrive, Santa Martha will be in our possession, and Carthageda will soon follow, being short of provisions.—We depend besides on the party we have in the interior, and the quarrels between the Spanish chiefs; imprisonments and arrests among them occur daily."

Latest from the Spanish Main.

NORFOLK, Oct. 4.—Capt. Watkins, of the schooner Sarah Frances, arrived here yesterday from Curacao, states, that a Spanish schooner arrived at that place on the 11th September, from Santa Martha, which place she was compelled to leave, and from which she with difficulty escaped, in consequence of the Patriots being on the eve of taking possession of the place.—Carthageda was blockaded and besieged both by sea and land.—Barcelona has been taken by the Patriots, who have since gone against Maracaibo, and other ports to leeward.—It was also reported that the Patriotic army was advancing towards Valencia, (near Porto Cabello,) and that several Dutch and Spanish vessels had been taken by their marine forces.—No doubt is entertained that Porto Cabello is also taken.

[Com. News Room Books.]

The Island of St. Lucie is to be closed against the importation of all kinds of American produce on the 21st of the present month, (October.)

Savanilla Bay, August 1820—10.

To ISAAC MENROE, Esq. Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*—

SIR—I wrote you last month per Brutus, by way of St. Thomas, giving you the particulars of our very slow movements in this part of the world; since which nothing of consequence has occurred, scarcely worthy of remark, more than Santa Martha will certainly fall in 7 or 8 days hence, being besieged by near 5000 men, and 52 Gun Boats, and the greater part of the Squadron by sea. Carthageda, I presume, will hold out some time, having considerable provision in store.

General *Devereaux* has arrived here, and has been very coolly received by Colonel, now General *Montello*, in consequence of which he intends leaving them. Admiral Brion, and Montillo, are at variance, and often quarrel. The Admiral has certainly done much for the Republic, has a long head, knows more, and works like a horse from morning to night, for the good of the Republic. The Creoles are extremely jealous of all foreigners in the service; and I am afraid ere long they will serve the Admiral as they have poor Stafford. Expect to hear from me shortly again, when I shall have something better to communicate. I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully, S. J. W.

By the arrival, last night, of the schr. Olive Branch, capt. Hall, from Maracaibo, we learn it was currently reported that Gen. Bolivar had demanded a surrender of the military posts, and in consequence of a refusal, had threatened to attack the town immediately.

[N. Y. Nat. Adv.]

FOREIGN.

From the *N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*.

The latest accounts given in the *Courier* of Aug. 30th, state,—At half past 2 o'clock the House were engaged in the examination of a witness named Prolu Ogoni, who was in the service of the Princess of Wales; as under cook, and deposed to his knowledge of Bergami before he formed a part of the Princess' household. He remembered balls being given at the Barona by the princess, which were attended by the country people in the neighborhood, farmers' daughters,

the wife of an innkeeper, &c. but no person of any rank in life. He knew *Mahomet*, and described, like the other witnesses, the lascivious dance which he performed before the Princess on more occasions than one.

PARIS, AUG. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested, does not exceed 25, and none of them above the rank of captain. We add with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards, distinguished by its sentiments of honor and fidelity. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears they did not dare to confide their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have absconded.

All the Foreign Ambassadors waited on the King on Sunday.

All the barriers of Paris were shut from eleven o'clock on Saturday night till seven on Sunday morning. Since then the passage has been perfectly free. The Gendarmerie was reinforced at all the posts and stationed at new ones.

LONDON PAPERS.

In reviewing our London papers received by the Albion, we find nothing of particular interest in addition to the articles published yesterday. The English editors are so much engrossed in the subject of the trial of the Queen, that they have recently paid but little attention to the interesting events which are taking place on the Continent of Europe. The conspiracy at Paris seems to be considered unimportant; the revolution in Naples, the affairs of Spain, and the troubles in Sicily appear to be almost forgotten; and the march of a large Austrian army towards Italy is mentioned in three lines, without a word of Comment.—"The Queen" engages their whole attention, and the details of the proceedings in her trial occupy all the columns of the papers. The evidence already published against the queen is a minute relation of some of the "disgusting circumstances" stated generally by the attorney general at the opening of the case.

The number of witnesses against the Queen to be examined, are said to be one hundred and thirty two; one of them is a female, named Dumont, formerly the queen's waiting maid. Her testimony it is said will be important. The trial is not expected to be brought to a close under five or six weeks from the time it commenced. The first twelve days' proceedings occupy upwards of 70 pages of the London papers.

On the 27th of August, an address signed by 2000 inhabitants of the borough of Reading, was presented to the Queen, in which they say—"We cannot but feel some disquietude and apprehension lest, from charges fashioned in such insidious guise (and which possibly will be sustained, or attempted to be sustained, as heretofore, by the mendacious fabrications of unprincipled witnesses,) your Majesty's sacred character, however pure and blameless, may not escape contamination and unmerited obloquy."

The Queen in reply remarks: "My adversaries have all along treated me as if I were insensible to the value of character; for why else should they have invited me to bring it to market, and let it be estimated by gold! But infamy is not with me an affair of arithmetical calculation. A good name is better than riches, for I do not dread poverty, but I loath turpitude, and I think death preferable to shame."

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

We yesterday expressed our belief that the Counsel for the Queen had already called for very large sums to bring over foreign witnesses.—We are this day enabled to lay before our readers an exact copy of the last application for 10,000*l.* in addition to all that had been received before.

The following is the copy of the last application for money by the Counsel for the Queen.

"We hereby certify, that it appears to us to be necessary that a further sum of ten thousand pounds should be forthwith advanced to Mr. Vizard, to be applied towards the expenses of her Majesty's defence now pending in Parliament.

"Dated this 26th of Aug. 1820.

(Signed.)

"H. BROUGHAM,
"STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
"THOMAS DENMAN."

On the breaking up of the House of Lords yesterday, the members were greeted with their usual salutations, by the crowd. The Duke of York was loudly cheered, and he conducted himself in the most cheering manner, smiling and bowing on every side. Majocci, on his first cross-examination

was asked "Did you ever write a letter to be taken back either to Bergami or Schavina?"—"Never, because it is my misfortune to know very little of writing." On his examination on Thursday, being asked, "How long were you in England the first time you came over, when you lived with Mr. Hyatt, at Gloucester?" he answered, "I cannot remember, because I have not the book in which I made the Minute.

The London opposition papers appear to boast much of the following article.

AUGSBURG, AUGUST 17.

The *Gazette* of the Court of Vienna, and the *Austrian Observer*, have published, on the part of the English Ambassador, a contradiction of an article contained in the *Gazette Universel* of this city, relative to some witnesses against the Queen of England. Here are the positive proofs: Theodore Majocci, formerly stable boy, Luigi Majocci, formerly a domestic, and their father, Brattista Majocci, some times courier, or postillion in the service of the Princess of Wales, during her residence at Como and Milan, arrived at Vienna in 1819; they stopt at the Fauxburgh de Widen, at the inn of the Three Crowns; they afterwards took a private lodging in the Fauxburgh of Leopold-stadt, and they continued to reside in the latter place until their departure for London, in the House of Sir Redel, master-fishermen, No. 5, near the baths of Diana, on the first floor. According to their own avowal, they have received on the part of the English Ministry, supplies or indemnities. They have also received promises of pensions for life for themselves and their families, who have remained at Como. The facts which Theodore Majocci declared that he could attest against the Queen of England, are very grave and will cover her with shame. Moreover I understand that Battista Majocci went *en courier* to London last spring, and that Theodore Majocci has declared, that the pensions of their wives are paid at Milan monthly, by the advocate M. Vilmarcati. We derive these facts from the declarations of the family of Majocci. If they are false, the English Ministry will be able to prove them so, and will call this family to an account. The writer of this article, who is entirely disinterested and impartial in this affair, neither wishes nor is able to give him more ample information."

The same *Theodore*, (says the *Times*) however, to a question asked him, whether he had received money on certain occasions, assured the Queen's counsel that he had not—not a farthing by way of pension—not a syllable which could bear the construction of a promise. M. Vilmarcati, & the monthly disbursements to the wives, were kept very prudently out of Mr. Brougham's sight; but it is possible that some future interrogatories may be so shaped as to puzzle the Signor's dexterity. If he be not judged out of his own mouth, there are other mouths which will not be easily silenced, and which can speak in good plain English, as we are assured, to the history of Signor Majocci.

On a preliminary question, the Bill of pain and penalties, the Counsel for the Queen were heard at the bar of the House of Lords; Mr. Brougham opened, and Mr. Denman closed the argument on her part. The speeches of both gentlemen were distinguished for ability, and were couched in the most fearless and independent language. We quote the conclusion of the last mentioned, from the *Times*.

"Let their Lordships, then suppose the case of a young and accomplished woman coming to these shores from a foreign country, with prospects of a splendour almost unparalleled; that on her arrival, instead of meeting an affectionate husband, she found an alienated mind; that the solemnities of marriage did not prevent his being still surrounded by mistresses; that the birth of a child, instead of affording a pledge of mutual regard, became the signal of aggravated insult, and was shortly followed by her expulsion from the husband's roof. That, even then, spies were placed over her to report or to fabricate stories of her conduct. If after all these circumstances an *ex-parte* enquiry took place and terminated in a complete acquittal; and, in consequence of that acquittal she was restored to society and to the embraces of a father by whom she was never deserted; if, subsequently, she had been induced to go abroad, and that the same machinations were renewed against her, in the hope that what had failed in England might succeed in Italy, and the charges which had been before blown to atoms by argument and ridicule, might at length prevail if not to convict, at least to blacken, to degrade, and to destroy;

in a case like this, where the husband had thus shewn himself indifferent to the honour and happiness of his wife—where he had abdicated all those duties which alone gave him the rights of a husband—would their Lordships listen for one moment to his case? Surely not; and he would be obliged to retire from their bar with feelings which it was unnecessary to describe. If then this matter were to proceed, (which he prayed to God might not—and he so prayed, not more for the sake of his royal client than for the sake of the country and the Sovereign himself,) but if it were to proceed, he now claimed the fullest and amplest opportunities of recrimination. If by incontinence, unkindness, orbitality, the wife was driven from her home, and was afterwards charged with adultery, to refuse all enquiry into the husband's conduct, was evidently to allow him to take advantage of his own wrong. Recrimination appeared to him to be the most important right belonging to a consort; unless then the rule of morality were made, not for the high, but for the low, and unless laws were to be suspended only for the powerful, and never for the weak, such an example, he was sure, could not be established."—"He would ask, whether the case of the Queen might not be made the example for the deposition of the throne also? Whether the experience of all former times did not bear upon the possibility of such a fact? It was very remarkable, but their lordships would well remember, that the origin of the French revolution was marked by calumnies and libels against the French Queen; imputations against that unfortunate woman, which were coupled with slanders and insinuations against all that was pure, and noble, and honorable in France. Their lordships were recollect that eventful and gloomy period, when the unballowed hands of desperate men were raised against insulted royalty, a period in which, as had been well observed by an elegant writer, (Mr. Burke,) all the beautiful delicacy of the female character, was violated and despised; a period at which the modest sensitiveness, that sacred purity, which impose upon man "all those moral obligations which the heart own & which the understanding raifies," were lost in the licentious profligacy of the day; when it had become a common observation, that "a King was but a man—a queen but a woman—a woman but an animal, and that animal not of the highest order."—Mr. Denman concluded in the following emphatic terms—"I beg to say, my lords, that whatever may be enacted; whatever may be done by the exertions of any individual, by the perversion of truth or through the perjury of witnesses; whatever may be the consequences which may follow, and whatever she may suffer, I will for one never withdraw from her those sentiments of dutiful homage which I owe to her rank, to her situation, to her superior mind, to her great and royal heart; nor, my lords, will I ever pay to any one who may usurp her majesty's station, that respect which belongs alone to her whom the laws of God and man have made the consort of the king, and the queen of these kingdoms."

The Attorney General replied in an able speech, of considerable length; and the discussion was closed by Mr. Brougham. After the counsel had withdrawn, the subject was postponed till the next morning. On the 19th, after some debate, in which lord King and Earl Grey supported the ground taken by the Queen's counsel, and the Earl of Liverpool opposed it, the latter moved that the attorney-general be called in, the question was taken on this motion, and carried 181 to 65, majority 116. The attorney-general then made his statement, which we have already published.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

The ship *Thames*, Capt. Feck, arrived from London yesterday afternoon. We understand she brought but one paper—the *Times* of the 31st of August—one day later than the papers by the *Albion*.—We have had the perusal of this paper, in connection with the Editors of the *Post*, *Gazette*, and *Mercantile Advertiser*, and have selected every article of interest. The proceedings of the House of Lords in relation to the Queen, contained in this paper, are only of the 30th of Aug.

It has been decided by the Presbytery, that the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, who was arrested for praying for the Queen, had done nothing to merit such treatment. Her majesty has since been regularly prayed for in that quarter.

Paris papers of the 27th had reached London.—They are said to contain nothing of importance.—The French five per cents had risen to 78*l.* 5*s.*