

CHEAP STORE *Washington Hotel.*

Craven Street,

Nearly opposite the Newbern Bank.

Thomas W. Pittman,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has returned from New-York with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Ladies & Misses Beaver Hats
Gentlemen's & Boy's Beaver.

Wool & Morrocco Hats

Ladies & Misses Shoes and
Bootees

Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes

And a variety of low priced

Shoes and Bootees.

LIKEWISE,

Saddles

Bridles

Harness

Trunks

Valices, &c.

All of which he offers very low for Cash.

He has also received,

AN INVOICE OF FIRST QUALITY

New-York made

RIFLES,

And an assortment of Tower Proof

Fowling Pieces,

Which may be had very cheap.

Newbern, Oct. 28—136 tf.

TO RENT,

A large and commodious Dwelling House, situated on the West side of Eden-Street. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to

LUCAS B. HERRITAGE.

Newbern, October 28—136 tf.

JOHN F. GONEKE,

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and acquaintances in Newbern, that he will visit them this winter, for the purpose of giving lessons in music. Ladies wishing their Pianos tuned, will please make it known to Messrs. Pasteur & Watson.

Terms made known upon application after his arrival, which will be about the second Monday in next month.

Raleigh, October 20, 1820.

Instruction in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Newbern, that he will teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE to such persons as may feel disposed to obtain a knowledge of it. He would prefer giving Lessons at the residences of the Pupils, where he will wait upon them once a day. Price of tuition, \$15 per quarter.

Persons disposed to avail themselves of this opportunity, are requested to leave their names at the Office of the Centinel. Reference as to character, &c. may be made to John F. Burgwin, Esq.

F. A. LOBRE.

October 28—136 2w.

G. M. RAINS,

CABINET MAKER,

INFORMS the public, that he has just received from New-York a supply of the best St. Domingo

Mahogany

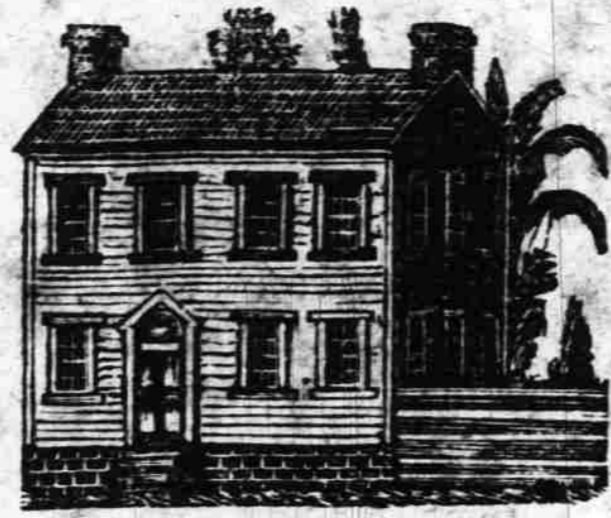
AND

A general assortment of
BRASS & OTHER

Mounting.

He continues to make COFFINS, of Mahogany and other wood, and to attend Funerals, as heretofore; and will execute every description of work, in his line of business, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

October 28, 1820.—136tf



JOSEPH BELL,

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and respectfully informs them, that he has made extensive and commodious additions to his establishment.—He has endeavored to consult the comfort and convenience of his Boarders, and being furnished with good beds, servants, and rooms with fire places, he can accommodate as many travellers and others as may favor him with their company. His Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and his Bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors.

Ladies or families can be furnished with private apartments, and will receive every attention that may tend to promote their comfort.

The Stables belonging to the Hotel are extensive, and will be constantly furnished with good provender and careful ostlers.

Newbern, October 28, 1820—136tf.

Attention!

THE NEWBERN GUARDS are requested to meet at the Court-House, on Monday evening next, at half past three o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting other business of importance.

A punctual attendance is expected.

Newbern, October 28th, 1820.

CAROLINA CENTINEL

NEWBERN,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1820.

The Superior Court for this county, which was to have been held this week, has not been opened, in consequence of the indisposition of Judge DONNELL. We understand his honor is now convalescent, and it is expected he will be enabled to preside at Beaufort and Hyde, the two remaining counties in his circuit.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 18.

By the arrival of the ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th of September; with regular files of Lloyd's Lists to the 8th.

The Queen's Trial was adjourned from the 9th of September, to the 3rd of October. The evidence on the part of the crown had closed, and the adjournment was to give time for the Queen's witnesses to arrive.

The Times states, that after the examination of the 25th witness, the Attorney General prayed for an allowance of more time to enable witnesses, who had for some time been expected to reach London, to arrive.—He observed, that he understood the delay to have resulted from the treatment the first witnesses received on their landing at Dover. On the next day, the Attorney General observed, that he had since been informed, that the persons in question could not arrive as soon as expected, and he withdrew his application.

The Observer states, that several of the witnesses on the part of the Queen, had arrived, among whom were persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The same paper adds, that the following persons are among the number who will be examined on behalf of her Majesty:—Sir Wm. Gell, Hon. K. Craven, Capt. Howram, Capt. Flynn, Dr. Holland, Count Sehiavine, Hieronymous, Carlo, &c.

The London papers, as usual, are filled with the speculations on the evidence. The Times says—

"This is probably the most singular cause that ever was, or ever will be handed down to posterity. Among the accusing witnesses of a Queen—of the Queen of England—there is not one that is not of the lowest, meanest, most purchasable occupation in human life—not one whose character has borne the test of a cross examination, even from those slight materials which sprung up from casual knowledge, or were supplied by the examination in chief—the names and designations of the witnesses

being, as indeed they well might be, studiously concealed till the moment of their production. We, of course, except the two British Captains, whose evidence proved advantageous to her Majesty.—Was ever such a bill of divorce thought of? How defective! how unholy! Other bills of this kind are opened with evidence as to the happiness of the parties before the seduction took place; their union in holy church is attested; the witnesses of the marriage, the friends, the relatives, of the parties—are painfully brought forward to testify to these and similar points. Tears are the usual concomitants of such evidence. There is a sanctity even in the dissolution of a sacred tie; but this union, unblessed in its motives—unblessed in its celebration—in its continuance—unblessed in its fruits—is now, when the parties are fast approaching to the term of life, frigidly presented to the nation to be rent asunder, without any of those preliminaries which of necessity precede the final separation of those whom it is forbidden to man to separate. But the divorce, it appears, will not now be attempted. Lord Lonsdale, an adherent of Ministers, himself proposed the removal of that clause from the bill; and Lord Liverpool partly acquiesced, disputing only as to the stage in which the change was to be made. We would not recall contemplated injuries or menaced injustices against the Queen by showing that it is more difficult to retire than to proceed; but does not every one see that, if a husband cannot obtain a divorce against his wife, a bill of pains and penalties, even if justly carried, can have no other effect than to prove that the parties are on a level? and is it for such a cause as this that the tranquility of England is to be shaken to its foundation?"

The Times of the next day says— "The people of England may prepare their minds for some grand and glorious act of public rejoicing."

A meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to promote the subscription to purchase a service of plate for the Queen. Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. Hon. D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Throp, Sir F. Burdett, Sir J. Newport, Sir H. Parnell, Lord W. Fitzgerald, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, C. Calvers, Esq. and E. Ellis, were appointed Trustees.

Numerous addresses are daily presented to her Majesty. The following is her answer to an address from the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Marys. We fully coincide with the Editor of the National Advocate, in saying, "It breathes rebellion and civil war in every line."

"I am happy to find that my many sufferings and my accumulated wrongs have so powerfully interested the sympathies of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, White Chapel.

"The conspiracy which I am combatting tho' nominally directed against myself is in fact a conspiracy against British Liberty.—No measures since the revolution has portended such disastrous consequences as the present bill of Pains and Penalties; while it threatens freedom under all its diversified aspects, and with all its general rights and all its particular securities, it at the same time darkens the perspective of the future with a lowering appearance of civil war. It exhibits a cloud on the edge of the political horizon that may burst in misery on every family in the country.

"This bill of Pains and Penalties may thus be the harbinger of wo to every man's hearth; it may embitter the days of thousands and tens of thousands, both rich and poor, and produce irremediable regrets.

"After the noble stand which so many of the most estimable among the Peers have made against the pestiferous bill, and the total want of any evidence to justify its enactment, it cannot be expected that it will pass; but if it should pass, we must never lose sight of the probability that his Majesty may marry again—the issue of that marriage would, in all likelihood, cause a contested succession. That part of the nation which will not allow the bill of pains and penalties to be a constitutional act, may not readily submit to the offspring of a marriage which will never generally be deemed legitimate.

"If my marriage be annulled, it must be annulled in defiance of all law. The Queen therefore, who succeeded me would only be nominally Queen, for no lawful right can be conveyed by an illegal act; and in the opinion of the great majority of the nation, nothing can stamp the bill of pains and penalties with any legal characteristic. It will never be regarded as any thing more than an act of pure tyranny, and as such it will excite the hatred of the present age, and experience the execration of posterity."

The address from St. Mary's White chapel, had upwards of 25,000 signatures. One was presented at the same time from the ladies of Sheffield, which contained 10,600 names.

On the 3d of September, the Queen made an excursion on the Thames; the banks were crowded with spectators, and several salutes were fired as the yacht passed down.

The London papers contradict the statement we published a few days since, of the death of captain Spencer, of the Owen Glendower.

It is stated that Austria had determined to oppose Naples. The Emperor refused to receive the Duke de Gallo, as Minister from Naples; and that 77,000 Austrians were on their march towards Italy. Accounts from Berlin state, that the King of Prussia has ordered 20,000 troops to march for Italy.—This we find contradicted in the London Morning Chronicle of the 8th.

A letter from Brussels of the 2d of Sept. says—"Numerous couriers continue to arrive in this city; a British Cabinet Messenger has passed through, with highly important despatches, for Vienna."

Andrew Hardie, John Baird, and James Clelland, convicted of high treason, were executed at Greenock on the 3th of September. James Wilson for the same offence, was executed on the 31st of August.

It appears from Madrid accounts up to the 24th of August, that a third diplomatic note from the Emperor of Russia, had been communicated to the Spanish government, which was very satisfactory.

London September 7.

The Paris papers of Saturday inform us, that the Duke of Cambridge proceeds to Vienna, to assist at the conference to be held in that capital, relative to the affairs of Italy; it is further hinted, that the co-operation of England in the measures which are proposed for adoption towards that country will become a subject of debate during the visit of his Royal Highness. Doubts are insinuated in the French journals whether the Duke de Gallo, the new minister from Naples to the Court of Austria, will be received by his Imperial Majesty. It is further said, that the Emperor Francis will not recognize the new constitution of Naples; that King Ferdinand, when restored by Austria to the exercise of his former despotism, will pledge himself against any concession to his subjects except with the consent of the Austrian Government; and that, in case of his giving way at any future time to compulsion, no acts of that Sovereign are to be deemed obligatory or valid. Austria, according to rumour, undertakes for the maintenance of her own great army in Italy, of which 40,000 men are on the route to Naples; 40,000 are to remain in cantonments near Ferrara, in readiness to assist any Italian Princes, who may be on bad terms with their people; and 40,000 are to constitute an army of reserve within the frontier of Austrian Lombardy.

A note from the Emperor of Austria is talked of, in which he guarantees to the several Courts in Italy their security, peace, and independence, as established by the Congress of Vienna.

The ship of the line lately launched at Norfolk, as ascertained by lot, is called the DELAWARE.

LAUNCH OF THE DELAWARE.

The United States line-of-battle-ship, DELAWARE, was launched from the navy yard at Gosport, in the vicinity of Norfolk, on Saturday the 21st inst. in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, without the smallest accident of any kind, to mar those noble feelings, which animated every patriotic bosom on that interesting occasion. The speechless anxiety that was depicted in every countenance, when the ship first started upon her ways, can be better conceived than described. An awful silence prevailed, until she embraced the water, when the multitudinous assembly gave vent to their feelings, by reiterated huzzas, which were continued for some time. Relieved from the painful anxiety which had in the first instance manifested itself, joy and gladness were now seen to sparkle in those eyes, upon which before hung doubt and uncertainty. So rapid was the motion of the ship, that all attempts to impede her progress, were unavailing. The stoutest cables appeared to be mere pack-thread in her way, and she was not finally stopped, until she came in contact with the opposite bank of the river, from whence she was expected to be removed, without difficulty, on the succeeding day. Salutes were fired from the different forts—and to heighten the scene, the Guerrier frigate was splendidly decorated during the day, with the flags of various nations, signals, &c. and at night was brilliantly illuminated.—Pet. Repub.

It is ascertained, that General HIRSTER is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a majority of about 2500 votes over the present Governor FINDLEY. This result appears to be unexpected by both parties.

On the 16th inst. persons were elected in all the towns of Massachusetts, to assemble in convention at Boston, on the 15th of next month, to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. At Quincy, the venerable JOHN ADAMS was elected unanimously.

General Court Martial.—It is understood that Lieut. Col. Anthony Gale, commandant of marines, has been dismissed from the service, by the sentence

of a general court martial—which sentence has been approved by the President of the United States.

Savannah, October 14.

That season of the year has now arrived, to which we have long and anxiously looked forward, with a hope that it would bring some abatement of the dreadful disease which has ravaged our city. But the 14th of October has come, and on every side of us we still behold the dreadful march of the pestilence—we still hear the groans of the dying, the despairing shrieks of the living; and our eyes are yet pained with the sight of the moving hearse—the solemn yet slow and lonely tread of woe.

We can yet learn of no abatement of this dreadful pestilence. The average number of deaths continues nearly as great as when the population of the city amounted to ten times its present number. And as the season approaches when our citizens are usually flocking to their homes, we are fearful that many victims will be thrown within its reach.—Museum.

Extract of a letter dated Havana, Sept. 24, 1820.

"I find it is impossible to do any thing at present with the Flour, under existing circumstances, as there is not a house in the place who would advance a dollar on it—what to do with it I know not. The custom house stores are all full, in consequence of which all the Flour which has arrived for the last four weeks has been piled on the wharves. There are two vessels here that have been taken up for Alexandria and Baltimore to carry back Flour; they are now loading."

"In consequence of the quantity that has lately been smuggled, the Intendant has ordered that every vessel having Flour on board should haul to the custom house wharf, and discharge immediately, under the inspection of the officers—in consequence of which every barrel of flour pays \$8 3-4 duty. Flour is now selling from 9 1-2 to 10 per barrel, which will not pay the duty and other charges."

Baltimore, October 18.

The prevalence of the influenza in Baltimore, is manifested by the following singular fact, that the gentlemen of the bar are so afflicted with it, as to be unable to attend to their causes before the court at the regular session of that body. The court were, consequently, compelled to adjourn for a week, to allow the gentlemen of the bar full time for the recovery of their oratorical powers.

Royal Play-Actress.—A Miss Francis Alsop Fitzclarence, an acknowledged daughter of the Duke of Clarence, third son of the late King of England, and the famous Mrs. Jordan, has arrived at New-York, a play-actress!

Balloon.—Mr. Guille ascended in a balloon at Philadelphia, on the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock, and one hour thereafter safely landed in New-Jersey, about forty miles distant from his starting place! He passed through a cloud, which discharged rain below him, and for a considerable time he could not see the earth. By the help of a barometer, he calculated that his greatest height was 35,000 feet.

Gottingen, (Germany,) July, 1820.

Our University is at present frequented by about fifteen hundred students, of all civilized nations, among which are many Americans. There are not rooms enough for them in the city, and many have to lodge in garden houses about town; at no period before was it so crowded. We have here the best of Professors, in every department of Science.

New view of things.—The witty and convivial Lord Kelly being, in his early years, much addicted to dissipation, his mother advised him to take example of a gentleman whose constant food was herbs and his drink water. "What, madam," said he, "would you have me imitate a man who eats like a beast and drinks like a fish?"

DIED,

At Holly-Grove, Duplin county, the residence of the Honorable Charles Hooks, on the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZA JANE HATCH, consort of Lemuel Hatch, 4. Sheriff of Jones county.

COMMUNICATED.

Died.—On the 25th, AMANDA CLARK, only child of the late Wm. F. Clark, of this county, aged two years.

As into the air the purer spirits flow, And separate from their kindred dregs below, So flew the soul to its congenial place."

Port of Newbern.

ENTERED.

Schrs. Pigot, Gould, New-York; Cereña, Paddock, Dighton, John Burney, Dixon, New-York; Mary, Shaw, New-York; Rufus King, Hunt, New-York.

CLEARED.

James Monroe, Harker, Hayti; Caroline, Harding, Guadaloupe.