

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1821.

[NUMBER 169.]

VOLUME IV.]

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PASTEUR & WATSON,  
At \$ 3 per annum—half in advance.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz: Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, and 11.

Townships 1, 2, 6, 7, 4, north of range 12.

Townships 1 to 8, north of ranges 13 and 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz: Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15.

Townships 1 to 7, north of ranges 16 and 17.

Townships 1, 2 and 3, north of range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south of range 7.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, south of range 6.

Townships 1 to 8, south of range 5.

Townships 1 to 6, south of range 7.

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz: Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3.

Townships 12 to 16, of ranges 4 and 5.

At the same place on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz: Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Townships 13, & 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships viz: Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14, east.

Townships 31 & 32, in range 15 east.

At the seat of Government in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz: Townships 5, 7, 9, and 10, south, in range 19, west.

Townships 5 to 10, south, in range 20, west.

Townships 6 to 9, south, in range 21, west.

Townships 8 to 14, south, in range 22, west.

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township 8, of ranges 1 and 2, west and in township 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the district east of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz: Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.

Townships 15 to 20, in range 3.

At the same time and place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz: Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 east.

Townships 15 and 16, in range 5 east.

Townships 15, in range 5 east.

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz: Townships 15 to 22, of range 3, west.

Townships 22, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 6 and 7, west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz: Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz: Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, and 13, west.

Townships 15, 16, & 17, in range 14 west.

At the same place on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz: Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west.

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 15, 16, and 17, west.

Each sale shall commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President:  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office  
162—till 1st Aug.

VALUABLE FARM  
FOR SALE.

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR offers for sale, the tract of Land called  
LYON'S PASTURE.

This land lies on TRENT RIVER, about eight miles above Newbern; and ranks among the best of the prime lands of Trent, for the value of its wood and timber, the fertility of soil, its peculiar fitness for COTTON and INDIAN CORN, and the advantage of situation, with good navigation to the Landing, at all seasons, for any vessel that can come to Newbern. The improvements consist of a comfortable House, large and suitable, BARN, a strong GIN HOUSE, NEGRO HOUSES, &c.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, this property will positively be sold, at the Court-House in Newbern, on Monday the 22d day of October next, being the first day of the Superior Court of Craven County.

A LIBERAL CREDIT is offered, probably as accommodating as any man of capital would desire.

Application for further information, or proposals for purchase, may be made at the Bank of Newbern, or at the Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington.

12th May, 1821—165t1st O, of.

THE FOLLOWING  
BLANKS,  
Are constantly kept for sale at this Office

Shipping Articles,  
Manifests,  
Bills of Sale for Vessels,  
Bills of Lading,  
Bills of Exchange,  
Constable's Warrants, &c. &c.

## NEWARK CIDER.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 Bbls. Newark Cider of the best quality—for sale cheap.

J. C. COLE.

June 9.

## EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newbern, and his friends in the Country, that he will continue his School; but if it should become necessary to leave Newbern for five or six weeks, in that case, the exercises of the School will be resumed on the first Monday of October. The time will be made up, or it may be deducted from the tuition money, at the option of his employers.

The terms will be the same as formerly, in every respect. He will likewise continue his School on Saturdays, to be solely devoted to Arithmetic.

He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to a generous Publick for the encouragement he has received, and he pledges himself, by a strict attention to his duties, still further to deserve it.

JOHN MCMASTER.

June 8th, 1821.

## SELLING OFF—CHEAP

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, at his Store, East side of the Old County Wharf,

50 bbls. best Baltimore Family FLOUR.

ALSO—AN ASSORTMENT OF  
HARDWARE.

Consisting of—Anvils, Vices, Fire Fenders, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Assorted Castings, Bell-mettle Kettles and Mortars, Mill Saws, Crosscut and Pit do. Bird and Duck Guns, Wire Sieves, Sad Irons, Files and Augers, Hand Saws, Tea-Boards and Waiters, Cordage, Edge Tools, assorted—Together with a variety of other articles, too numerous to be here enumerated; All of which will be sold, by wholesale or retail, at very low prices.

J. K. HAMMETT.

Newbern, June 1st, 1821.—167tf

To the Editors of the Centinel.

Messrs. PASTEUR & WATSON,

You will oblige your friend, the undersigned, and perhaps do no harm to some, at least, of your numerous young readers, by giving the following a passport into their hands.

"Learn to be wise from others ill,  
And you will learn to do full well."

SHAKESPEARE.

"I was amusing my family last night, sir,"—so said to me lately a Virginia Sage of the very first class,—"with counting up those who were the GRANDEES of this part of our country five and forty years ago, when I was a young man; and, out of near fifty of them, I can find but two, whose children retain their large patrimonial estates and high standing."—Great God! who, without sinking of spirits, can think of all these dismal wrecks! of such horrible downfall of families, once so exalted and glorious, while they stood—their names the pleasant theme of every tongue—their splendors, the delighted gaze of every eye—and whose generous sires so bravely bustled through life to buy them rich farms, and build them grand houses, and plant them orchards, and gardens, and pleasure plats of every kind; fondly counting that they should live over again in all these delights and glories, which they were providing for their beloved children—and yet that these favored children, so flush and fair, who, in private pleasure and public usefulness and honor, might have lived for time immemorial, like the delegated gods of their country—should, in so short a term as five and forty years, have squandered all, and turned themselves out, mere beggars and blackguards, to feed the swine!—

And now, sirs, whom had these poor self-murderers to thank for all this?—Why none, sirs, but their own most infamous vices—their own Idleness, and Drinking, and Gambling; their fatal contempt of marriage, with illicit amours, and midnight carousings and roarings, and midday sleepings and neglects of business. These were the harpies, sirs, that devoured their estates, and called in the Constables and Sheriffs to sell off their fine lands and negroes, filling the once happy plantations with screams and cries, causing their grey haired parents to wring their feeble hands, and tender sisters, in sad faces, to roam about among their relations.

But let us rejoice, sirs, that all are not come to this pass yet. No, thank God, we have a great many young men here in Carolina, who have "not bowed the knee to Baal;" but whose cheeks are yet fresh and rosy with innocence and health; whose feet at their father's door awakens the music of sweet expectation; and who never enter the dear domestic circle, but they read in the sparkling eyes of mothers, and sisters, the preciousness of youthful virtue.

Now, Messrs. Pasteur & Watson, to do what I can to perpetuate these inestimable blessings, and to save from the aforesaid curses unutterable, I have drawn up for our beloved countrymen, the following actual delineations from real life, entitled "MORAL LOOKING GLASSES FOR YOUTH."

I. The Drunkard's Looking Glass.—Reflecting 40 fine likenesses of the Drunkard with the many strange capers which he cuts in the different stages of his disease, as 1st, when he has only a drop in his eye—2d, When he is half shaved or three sheets in the wind—3d, When he is getting a little on the staggers or so—4th and 5th, and so on till he is quite capsized, or snug under the table with the dogs, and can stick to the floor without the trouble of holding on.

II. The Gambler's Looking Glass.—Reflecting 19 likenesses, highly tragicomic, of unfortunate Gamblers admirably calculated to show the madness of exchanging the safe, sure-card play of honest industry, for the hazardous triumphs of 'Snap & Battle,' 'All Fours,' &c.

III. The Adulterer's Looking Glass.—Wherein young men who can despise marriage and marriage purity, may see something at once most curious and instructive.

IV. The Duelist's Looking Glass.—With 30 cases, or 'Demonstrations,' that any thing except true courage and real honor, may betray young men into that worse than savage practice.

V. The Bad Husband's Looking Glass.—Presenting a fine melo-dramatic history of the beautiful Miss Polly Middleton, who, after bestowing herself and a handsome fortune on a young husband, was drowned by him the eighth week after marriage.

N. B. The Moral Looking Glasses above are in handsome pamphlets, about 50 pages each, with plates; & though costing only 25 cents, may, as preventives, or restoratives of innocence, be of more worth than millions to the young and their sympathizing friends.

M. L. WEEMS.

These pamphlets may be had in Newbern, at the Druggist Store of Dr. E. HAWES, corner of Pollock and Hancock streets; where also may be had, the Biographies of the three NOBLEST FOUNDERS of OUR LIBERTIES;—WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and MARION; of whom not even admiring strangers can speak without exclaiming—"FAVOR'D, HAPPY AMERICA! The Lightnings of Heaven bowed to thy Franklin! The Temptations of Earth could not seduce thy Washington! The Demons of Hell were vanquish'd by thy Marion!"

N. B.—A liberal part of the profits will be given to the Sunday Schools of Newbern.

## BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The author of *A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New-Orleans*, gives a particular account of the movements of the fleet from the Chesapeake to Jamaica, and thence to the neighborhood of New-Orleans, of the landing of the troops, and of the several actions before the city.—After describing the unsuccessful attack upon our lines from their batteries on the first of January, he proceeds to give the following account of the assault which was made on the 8th.

"It was determined to divide the army, to send some across the river, who should seize the enemy's guns and turn them on themselves; while the remainder should at the same time make a general assault along the whole entrenchment.—But before this plan could be put into execution, it would be necessary to cut a canal across the entire neck of land, from the Bayou de Catiline to the river, of sufficient width and depth to admit of boats being brought up from the lake.—Upon this arduous undertaking were the troops immediately employed. Being divided into four companies they labored by turns, day and night; one party relieving another after a stated number of hours, in such order as that the work should never be entirely deserted. The

fatigue undergone during the prosecution of this attempt, no words can sufficiently describe; yet it was pursued without repining, and at length by unremitting exertions, they succeeded in effecting their purpose by the 6th of January."

[He proceeds to state, that in the mean time Maj. Gen. Lambert unexpectedly arrived with two full regiments, mustering 800 effective men each—and that with the addition of a body of sailors and marines from the fleet, their numbers now amounted to little short of 8000 men. He says there were various reports of the American force, some stating them at 23, and others at 30,000.—He supposes 25,000 to be about the probable number.]

"The canal as I have stated, being finished on the 6th, it was resolved to loose no time in making use of it. Boats were accordingly ordered for the transportation of 1400 men; and Colonel Thornton with the 85th regiment, the marines and a party of sailors, were ordered to cross the river. But a number of untoward accidents occurred, to spoil a plan of operation as accurately laid down as any in the course of the war. The soil thro' which the canal was dug being soft, parts of the bank gave way, and choking up the channel, prevented the heaviest of the boats from getting forward. These again blocked up the passage, so that none of those which were behind could proceed, and thus, instead of a flotilla for the accommodation of 1400 men, only a number of boats sufficient to contain 350 were enabled to reach their destination. Even these did not arrive at the time appointed. According to the preconceived plan Colonel Thornton's detached men, were to cross the river immediately after dark. They were to push forward so as to carry all the batteries, and point the guns before day light; when on the throwing up of a rocket, they were to commence firing upon the enemy's line, which at the same moment was to be attacked by the main body of our army.

In this manner was one part of the force to act, while the rest were thus appointed. Dividing his troops into three columns, Sir Edward directed that General Keane at the head of the 95th, the light companies of the 21st, 4th, and 44th, together with two black corps, should make a demonstration, or sham attack upon the right, that general Gibbs, with the 5th, 21st, 44th and 93d, should force the enemy's left, while Gen. Lambert with the 7th, and 43d, remained in reserve, ready to act as circumstances might require. But, in storming an entrenched position, something more than bare courage is required. Scaling ladders and fascines had, therefore, been prepared, with which to fill up the ditch and mount the wall; and since to carry these was a service of danger, requiring a corps well worthy of dependance, the 44th was for that purpose selected, as a regiment of sufficient numerical strength, and already accustomed to American warfare. Thus were all things arranged on the night of the 7th, for the 8th was fixed upon as the day decisive of the fate of New-Orleans.

While the rest of the army, therefore, lay down to sleep till they should be roused up to fight, Colonel Thornton with the 85th, and a corps of marines and seamen, amounting in all to 1400 men, moved down to the brink of the river.—As yet however, no boats had arrived; hour after hour had elapsed before they came; and when they did come, the misfortunes which I have stated above were discovered, for out of all that had been ordered up only a few made their appearance. Still it was absolutely necessary that this part of the plan should be carried into execution. Dismissing, therefore the rest of his followers, the Colonel put himself at the head of his own regiment, about fifty seamen, and as many marines, and with this small force, consisting of no more than 340 men pushed off. But unfortunately, the loss of time nothing could repair. Instead of reaching the opposite bank, at least by midnight, dawn was beginning to appear before the boats quitted the canal. It was in vain that they rowed on in perfect silence, with oars muffled, gaining the point of debarkation without being perceived. It was in vain that they made good their landing and formed upon the beach, without opposition or alarm; day had already broke, and the signal rocket was seen in the air, while they were yet four miles from the batteries, which ought hours ago to have been taken.

In the mean time the main body armed and moved forward some way in front of the pickets. There they stood waiting for day-light, and listening with the greatest anxiety for the firing which ought now to be heard on the opposite bank. But this attention was exerted in vain, and day dawned upon them before they desired its appearance. Nor was Sir Ed-