

adjoining to the room in which he had just retired to rest. They appeared to him to be about fourteen in number. He immediately got out of bed, and his first determination being to make resistance, it was with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of any sort. It happily occurred to him, that having supped in the bed chamber on that night, a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon, which fortunately he found, before the door, leading from the parlour into the bed-chamber, which had been broken open. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to his bed-chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against a nailed-up door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterwards the door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when this door was thrown open, the light streaming through three large windows in the parlour afforded to Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed-room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed; thus, while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw standing before him, by the brightness of the moonlight, a body of men, all armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang, he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with his case-knife, and aided only by a doubtless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, and in a moment after, one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife into the robber's body, who, upon receiving this thrust, reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed; shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room, upon which a man stepped forward with a shot gun in his hand. As this fellow stood in the act of fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer, and, without betraying any audible emotion whatever, that might point out the exact spot where he was standing, he calmly calculated his own safety, from the shot which was prepared for him; and in this state, he stood, without flinching, until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall.

As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with his knife, and wounded him in the arm, which he repeated again in a moment, with similar effect; and, as the others had done, the villain, upon being wounded, retired, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forward from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Sir John's mind recognized the deepest sense of danger, not to be oppressed by it however, but to surmount it.

He thought all chance of preserving his life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villains had entered the room, to act with the determination he had adopted; he struck at the fourth fellow with his knife, and wounded him, and at the same instant he received a blow on the head, and found himself grappled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery, Sir John and his adversary both fell, and while he was down, Sir John, thinking that his thrusts with the knife, though made with all his force, did not seem to produce the decisive effect which they had in the beginning of the conflict, he examined the point of his weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had been bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the floor, he endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature in the knife; but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp was losing its constraint and pressure, and in a moment or two he found himself wholly released from it; the limbs of the robber were in fact unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized, and gave him several blows with it. At length the robbers, finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, employed themselves in removing the bodies, and Sir John took this opportunity of returning into a place a little apart from the house, where he remained for a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed chairs with the backs upwards, by means of those they lifted the bodies out of the windows, and afterwards took them away. When the robbers retired, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man servant from his bed, who during this long and bloody conflict had not appeared, and consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraiding for his cowardice. Sir John then placed his daughter

in-law and grand child, who were his only inmates, in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out till the daylight appeared. It appeared in evidence on the trial of one of the robbers that there were nine in number, all of whom were armed, and that two of them were killed and three severely wounded in the conflict.

JUDGE HALE'S TESTIMONY.
To the inward direction and assistance of the Spirit of God.

"They who truly fear God have a secret guidance from a higher wisdom than what is barely human, namely, the Spirit of truth and goodness, which does really though secretly, prevent and direct them. Any man that sincerely and truly fears Almighty God, and calls and relies upon him for guidance and direction, has it as really as a son has the counsel and direction of his father; and though the voice be not audible, not discernible by sense, yet it is equally as real as if a man heard a voice, saying, 'This is the way; walk ye in it.'

"Though this secret direction of Almighty God is principally seen in matters relating to the good of the soul; yet, even in the concerns of this life a good man fearing God, and begging his direction, will very often if not at all times find it. I can call my own experience to witness, that even in the temporal affairs of my whole life, I have never been disappointed of the best direction, when I have, in humility and sincerity implored it.

"The observance of the secret admonition of the Spirit of God in the heart, is an effectual means to cleanse and sanctify us; and the more it is attended to, the more it will be conversant with our souls, for our instruction. In the midst of difficulties, it will be our counsellor; in the midst of temptations, it will be our strength; and grace sufficient for us; in the midst of trouble it will be our light and comfort.

"It is impossible for us to enjoy the influences of the good Spirit, till we are deeply sensible of our own emptiness and nothingness, and our minds are thereby brought down and laid in the dust. The spirit of Christ indeed is a humbling spirit; and the more we have of it the more we shall be humbled; and it is a sign that either we have it not, or that it is yet overpowered by our corruptions, if our heart be still haughty.

"Attend therefore, to the secret persuasions and dissuasions of the Spirit of God, and beware of quenching or grieving it. This wind that blows where it lists, if shot out or resisted may never breathe upon us again, but leave us to be hardened in our sins. If observed and obeyed, it will, on all occasions, be our monitor and director. When we go out it will lead us; when we sleep, it will keep us; and when we awake, it will talk with us."

THE REVEREND BLACKSMITH.
From the Life of Bishop Usher.

A smith, with his leathern apron on, came to Archbishop Usher, entreating his grace to ordain him. The good bishop looked at him with a smiling and a disdainful countenance, and asked him what he was. A blacksmith said he. Hast thou any learning? said the bishop. No other but my mother tongue, said the smith. Canst thou answer gainsayers? continued the bishop; dost thou know this kingdom of Ireland is filled with priests and Jesuits? The smith replied, that if his grace would examine him, he would answer according to his ability. Whereupon the bishop tried him as to several points in divinity; in which the smith gave him satisfaction to his admiration. The bishop asked him what parish he lived in? He told him that the minister of the place was very sickly and seldom preached. "Well," said the bishop, "I see thou hast good natural parts; I will write to the minister, to let thee have his notes and preach;" which, as soon as the smith received, he got a gown, and mounted the pulpit. The bishop sent one of his chaplains to hear him. The chaplain acquainted his grace, that he delivered all by memory, with great affection and pathos. The bishop thought with himself that this man might do some good; so he sent for him, and not only ordained him, but gave him a living of 80*l.* per annum. In the parish there were fifty families whereof thirty were Papists, and about twenty Protestants. The smith by his good preaching and living, in a year or two, made strange alterations; so that in a short time, about 30 of the families were Protestants, and about 20 Papists.

GOOD HUMOR.

In a warm season it cannot be inappropriate to recommend coolness of temper, and calmness of deportment. It is not the easterly breeze fresh from the pure surface of the Atlantic—it is not the sweet luxury of the ice-house—nor any, nor all the safeguards against external heat, that can arrest the fever of passion, and suppress the blustering effervescence of anger. Anger is weakness, and injures the

strong. It is folly, and disgraces the wise. It is rashness and defeats the skillful. It is deformity, and mars the lovely. It is excusable in children—but a man in a passion is still a child. If you must be angry, if the heat of your bosom must evaporate in exclamations and curses, and the harmony of your features be disturbed by frowns and distortions, shut yourself up in your chamber until the process is over. If you would go through this world with any thing of composure, take things as you find them. Yield your sympathies to the deserving, your compassion to the unfortunate, but your temper to no one. Conceal your mortification the display of which serves only to gladden your enemy. The servant, who excites your anger, is so far your master. The adversary who draws down your imprecations has conquered you. You yield to him the control which God originally gave to yourself.

If you are an Author, above all things, keep cool and good natured. If you write in a passion, you cannot expect your readers to be also in a passion, and an angry writer is of all things the most ridiculous; for while words soon lose their heat and die away of their own exhaustion, writings strive to continue their asperity in spite of time and better feelings. If you are a Lawyer, and lose a cause never be angry. The defeat of your client becomes your own, when your temper is thereby ruffled.

If you are young be not angry—for you live in the benevolent bloom of the universe. If you are old be not angry—cheerfulness is the charm of the desert.

If you look properly on this world, its misfortunes will become sources of pleasure. The greatest triumph is that of endurance. Study to be happy and you must be so.—*Charleston Courier.*

LATEST FROM HAVANA.
NORFOLK, AUGUST 21.

We learn by the schr. Pilot, that the U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lt. Col. RAMAGE, having under convoy the transports which conveyed the Spanish troops from St. Augustine to Havana, arrived at the latter place, previous to the 10th instant, after a passage of 19 days; two of the transports which had parted company had not got in when the Pilot sailed.

A Spanish sloop of war arrived at Havana, on the 8th inst. with a schr. which she had captured off Bocca Chioica; having detected her in supplying the enemy, under English colors. Our informant also states, that the capt. of the brig Byron, of Kennebunk, having arrived off Jaquemel, went ashore to enquire into the state of the market, leaving his vessel lying off and on; but when he came out again he could see nothing of her. The capt. and two hands had arrived at Aux Cayes, in his boat, about 17th July in the brig. As there was a heavy squall from the Eastward, the day on which she disappeared, it was thought not unlikely that she had sustained damage in her sails, and was drifted to leeward by the current.

The Pilot touched at Aguadilla, (west end of Porto Rico,) 10th July, on which day a general panic was produced among the inhabitants of that place, by the appearance in the offing, of 9 sail of vessels which they took for Patriot cruisers.—All the females fled to the mountains, and the garrison was prepared for a vigorous resistance, when their apprehensions were allayed, by ascertaining that they were Spanish merchantmen under convoy of a frigate, which they judged to be from the Main, bound to St. Domingo, or through the Mona passage.

Eight or ten transports sailed from Havana a short time before Capt. C. left there, with troops for Vera Cruz.

The Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, in a British frigate touched at Havana on the 8th, and sailed on the 9th inst. for England.—*Beacon.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

THE HOLY ALLIES:

The following passage in the Circular Address of the governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to their ministers at foreign courts, contains sentiments that are worthy of consideration, even by those who are not immediately within the scope of their power and influence—

"The allied sovereigns could not fail to perceive that there was only one barrier to oppose to this devastating torrent (meaning the spirit of revolution that had been displayed in Italy.) To preserve what is legally established—such was, as it ought to be, the invariable principle of their policy, the point of departure, and the final object of all their resolutions. They were not to be deterred in their purpose by the vain clamours of ignorance or malice, accusing them of condemning humanity to a state of stagnation and torpor, incompatible with the natural and progressive march, and with the perfecting of social institutions.—Never have these monarchs manifested the least disposition to thwart real ameliorations, or the reform of abuses which creep into the best governments. Very different views have constantly animated them and if the repose, which governments and nations were justified in supposing secured

in the pacific—hope, has not operated all the good which might have been expected to result from it, it is because government has been compelled to concentrate all their energies on the means of opposing, bounds to the progress of a faction, which, disseminating every where error, discontent, and a fanaticism for innovation, would soon have rendered the existence of any public order whatsoever problematical. Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of states, ought only to emanate from the free will, and the intelligent and well feigned conviction, of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this, leads to disorder, commotion, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Perpetrated with this eternal truth, the sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigor; they have declared that in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regarded as null, and disavowed, the principles which constitute the public right. Europe all pretences reform operated by revolt and open hostility. They have acted conformably to this declaration in the events which have taken place in Naples, in those of Piedmont, and in those even which under very different circumstances, though produced by combinations equally criminal, have recently made the eastern part of Europe a prey to incalculable convulsions.

By this manifesto it appears that the great object of the alliance is—to preserve what is legally established—in other words, to suppress and subdue every attempt at improvement in government especially if that improvement purports to be in favor of the subject. It is true the sovereigns declare that they have never manifested the least disposition to thwart real ameliorations, or the reformation, of abuses which creep into the best governments; but they also say, that useful and necessary changes in legislation, and the administration of states, ought to emanate only from those whom God has made responsible for power—which we understand to mean in the case of European governments, the sovereigns alone. This holds out poor encouragement to the people of the different nations on that continent; for it is hardly to be expected that absolute monarchs will very readily abandon any portion of that power, for the retention and full exercise of which they shew such an overweening fondness.—Can any man who is even moderately acquainted with human nature, and the ordinary course of things, persuade himself, that an absolute monarch will voluntarily part with that which is the source of all his gratification—power? Will such a monarch easily be brought to consent to introduce in this system any thing in the shape of a representative department, proceeding from the great body of his subjects, & intended to consult their wishes and promote their interest.

As far then as we are able to discern, European governments are to remain encroached in the state they are now in, if these powerful sovereigns can by their united exertions and influence command forces enough to check the progress of improvement even at the point of the bayonet. The result of such a determination, if the principles here advanced shall be rigidly adhered to, will be the complete stagnation and torpor to which this circular alludes, or that frantic spirit of revolution which has whitened the last thirty years so overwhelmed and desolated the fairest portions of Europe. Indeed we may expect both—for the human mind at the present time, cannot be bound down to general or individual oppression and bondage for a great length of time without making terrible efforts to throw off its chains, and trample under foot its oppressors. And the governments or the individuals, who reason differently, will first or last find their logic most deplorably unsound and fallacious.

This country is fortunately out of the reach of this confederated band of monarchs; but, upon the general principles here advanced, we cannot see why the allied sovereigns will not be bound to look into the affairs of Great Britain, should the attempts at reform in that country put on the appearance of probable success. The British Radicals are as much opposed to the present order of things in that country, as the Carbonari of Naples were to the old government of theirs. If the Radicals succeed in England, it will be as much in opposition to the wishes of the sovereigns as the Italian revolution was to his Neapolitan majesty. What then, if they are true to their agreement can prevent them from passing over to Great Britain, and putting down Radicalism, if it ever gets up, as they have put down the Carbonari?

SCHOOL.

MR. J. B. NEEL, informs the inhabitants of Newbern, that he will open a SCHOOL at his dwelling house on Monday next, for teaching the French Language, Geography, Arithmetic, and Drawing. Parents and Guardians may be assured that every attention will be bestowed on children entrusted to his care. For terms apply at his residence. September 1st, 1821.

\$ 10,000 FOR \$ 12!
(AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.)
GRAND National Lottery.
FIFTH CLASS.
THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE,
100,000 Dollars.
25,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.
Besides one hundred Prizes of 1000 Dollars,
and a large number of \$ 500, \$ 100, &c.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The drawing will take place in the month of November next in Washington City, and be completed in thirty-three drawings only, with all possible despatch, under the superintendance of

R. C. Weightman
William Brent,
John Davidson,
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Thomas H. Gilliss,
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Whole Tickets \$ 12 Quarters \$ 3
Halves 6 Eighths 1 1/2

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, AND EIGHTHS,
In a great variety of numbers,
FROM
D. GILLESPIE'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY,
For Sale at the Office of the CAROLINA CENTINEL,
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POST-OFFICE, NEWBERN,
D. GILLESPIE has had the pleasure of selling and paying more Capital Prizes drawn from the wheels of the different Lotteries within two years, than any other vender of tickets in America. The following Grand Capitals since 1st of January last:

In Monument Lottery of Balt.	\$ 40,000
Consolidation do. of do.	30,000
Literature do. of N. Y.	25,000
State do. of Penna.	20,000
National do. No. 4.	35,000
Do. do. do.	10,000

* * Prizes in the Grand National Lottery, will be paid on demand by
D. GILLESPIE,
Agent for the Managers.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 27th of September next, will be sold at the Court-House in the Town of Newbern, for the Town Taxes due thereon, for the year 1819, the following property, viz:

One Store-house on Craven-street known as the property of Jos. S. Fowler.
A dwelling-house on the corner of Pollock and Fleet-streets, the property of Caleb Marshall.
A lot of Goods the property of John Manning.
An improved Lot No. 266, on Broad-street, the property of Sabra Richardson.
A dwelling-house on New-street, belonging to the heirs of Peter Chase.
An unimproved Lot No. 31, on Eden and South Front-streets, the property of the heirs of Frederick Hargett.
An unimproved Lot No. 37, on South Front-street the property of Mrs. Patrick.
A store-house on Pollock-street, the property of V. R. Richardson.
A dwelling-house on New and George-streets, the property of Charles Roach.
A dwelling-house on Broad-street, the property of Mrs. Simpson.
A dwelling-house on East Front-street, the property of A. D. Spoddard.
A dwelling house on Middle-street, the property of John Silvester.
The improvements on Lot No. 64, on Broad and Middle-streets the property of Mrs. Wilson.
The improvements on half Lot No. 227, on Pollock-street, belonging to the heirs of William Thomas.
One-third of Lot 125, unimproved, on Graves-street, the property of Catherine Shaw.
WILLIAM DUNKAN,
Collector of Town Taxes.
Newbern, Aug. 25, 1821—178 tds.