CAROLINA CENTINEL

NEWBERN: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1821.

Messrs. Editors,

In looking over your statement of the unfortunate affair that took place on my bridge on the night of the 24th inst. I observe an error, which you will have the goodness to correct. The rencounter was nearly as you relate, but as to the wounded being ail left on the bridge until the next morning, is not the fact, only as respects A. Taylor, who was shot down by the side of Capt. Rhem. Mr. Kelly made shift to get to my house himself, and the party on the north side of the bridge brought off Mesers. Ewell and Bexly.

SAM'L STREET

TO THE PUBLICK

The following statement is made for the information of strangers trading to New-York.

On the 9th August, I arrived at Staten Island from St. Thomas, in the schooner Nelson, John T. Lane master, & was visited by Dr. Baily health officer, who detained the vessel captain and myself four The Inspector boarded us and informed me, that the cargo, (rum, sugar, molasses, oil and wine) must be entered in 24 hours. This could not be done, as all hands must repain within the quarantine ground. I mide an agent to enter, and on the 14th, Heceived a pass to visit New-York. On the 16th, I was informed by an officer of the Customs, that I must enter my baggage (old cloathing) at the Custom House, of not land them, and although Capt, line was detained at quarantine, as exta. \$3 was demanded by the Mayer's laryer for not reporting me in 24 hours

The following spres were on board and reported :- one mall bag coffee; one ullage tol. sugar, and six cases gin. I was compelled to pay duties on 100 lbs sugar-75 lbs. cofee and 5 cases gin; the latter is now on bard, regularly marked by an officer. Cipt. L. had much difficulty in clearing out, because he put six bushels pea nutsinto three bags to land them -they were outward cargo, and had been entered as such.

JOHN SNEAD,

Owner and Supercargo.

CONFIRMATION No doubt now remains of the death of Bonaparte. He died at St. Helena on the 5th of May, of a cancer in the breast -so says valious concurring accounts.

The news of his death has been received in England; and we derive the following information on the subject, from a London paper of the 5th July:

LONDON, JULY 5. DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty antouncing the death of Napoleon Bonapaite. They were brought by Capt. Hendry if the Rosario sloop of war, accompanied by Capt. Crochat, o the 20th regiment. He died on the 5th May, at ten minute to 6 o'clock in the evening. The dispatches communicating this event, are dated St. Helena, the 17th of May. The illness that terminated the eventfel life of this extraordinary man, lasted in the whole ax weeks .- It was a cancer in the stomach. He was worn nearly to a skeleton, and his countenance scarcely retained any trace of former features.—On examination after death his stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in produing it.

One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death!" As he found his end approaching, he was habited, at his own reques, in his uniform of Field Marshal, withpoots and spurs, and placed on a campled, on which he was accustomed to slap when in health. and preferred to ever other. In this

dress he is said to hae expired. It has been assert, that the vessel which brought the distiches, also brought the body of Bonapar to England; but this we understand inot the case. His atter dants wished in body to be conveved to Europe; at on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request, that it show be interred in the island and pointed out the spot where he wished his remos to rest, in a beautiful valley near to is residence. Tho' Bonaparte is suppled to have suffered much, his dissolute was so calm and serene, that not a igh escaped him, or any intimation tone by standers that it was so near. Athe departure of the dispatches, no de had been appointed for the funeral of it was understood that it would be demnized with the military honors du o his rank.

A likeness of payer after his discease, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England. Count Montholon, it is said arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinory courier to the French Ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday norning, to announce the death of Bonaparte to the different European courts. The news was conveyed from Calais to the French capitol by telegraph, where it would probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London. During the latter part of his illness, be frequently conversed with his medical attendents on its nature, of which he seemed per feetly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died of the same disease. His father died at the age of 35. The disease has no apparent connexion with mental suffering; how much therefore his misfortunes may have preyed upon his mind. and embitered his last days, they did not probably shorten them.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 22. Nupoleon Bonaparte. - The particulars connected with the illness and discease of this great man as given in the London papers, received at Boston, will we have no doubt be read with interest." To the last moment did Napoleon maintain that serenity, which was so conspicuous in his whole conduct when in the field of battle, and surounded by all the implements of death. His recollection enabled him to give directions about his affairs and papers, till within a few hours of his death, he met the "grim tyrant" arraved in his martial uniform a nd though suffering greatly from the disorder which terminated his career, he yielded his last breath without a sigh, or even an intimation to the bye-standers, that the moment of his dissolution had arrived .-His will and papers were to be transmitted to England, where no part of their contents will be allowed to transpire, but what is agreeable to the views of the British ministers. The wishes of Napoleon have been so far complied with, as to burry his body near the spot where he expired.

The English papers are already speculating on the political effect which the events may have on the affairs of France. It is hinted that they may bring into activity the pretensions of young Napoleon to the throne, in which he will be supported by Austria, and thus lessen the influence of Great Britain in continental affairs. It will be recollected, that when the allied sovereigns were assembled in congress, immediately after the imprisunment of Napoleon, a protest was given she contended that her son was the only legitimate heir to the crown of France, in right of his father, and that the Burbons times be urged to the adoption of meahad been excluded, not only by their own act and deed, but by a majority of the nation, who had invested Napoleon with the sovereign power. Whether this claim will be received at the present moment," it is, perhaps, difficult to say. Austria may think it prudent to wait the discease of the French king, before moving in the from recording, and posterity from curgovernment, and its insatiate desire for the late Emperor; a man whose supreme it does appear to us that the measure resorted to by the empress Louisa, must self up as a prisoner of war; he surrenhave been dictated at her father's court, dered himself to the enemy; he capituwith a firm intention of acting upon it, lated in the same way and under the same when a favorable opportunity occurred.— It is even far from being improbable, that the emperor Alexander may have been brought over to concur in the wishes of preference to any continental power; he August, after the Bank had closed, and Francis. The latter may have agreed not claimed and was entitled to all the pro-Turkey, in consideration of the former civilities due to his rank as a monarch; remaining passive, while steps are taking and after this vain confidence in their to place the young Napoleon upon the honor and manliness of character, they throne of France.

Accounts had been received in London from Odesa of the 6th May, that an cise, and amusements cut off, where, afengagement had taken place near Jassay, between the Turkish army commanded table climate, he fell, if not a victim o by the Pacha of Ibrail and a detachment of the troops belonging to Ypsilanti, in which the former was defeated with the loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded. The Porte, in answer to a remonstrance abounds, in prisons & castles, and Napoleon the part of Russia, is stated to have on could have lived safely in a country returned justificatory notes disavowing where Louis XVIII. had so long resided the late excesses, which are attributed to But to make "assurance doubly sure," the soldiers and the populace, and offer- they transported him to St. Helena ing convincing proofs of the Greek Pat- where he has been at length released by riarch, who was executed, being implica- death, and the British deprived of the ted in the insurrection against the govern- best staff to prop their interest on the ment.

The Queen of England persists in her claim to be crowned along with her husband. The privy council hold frequent mertings on the subject, and the papers, as usual, are warmly contending the rights of the parties.

for a week, to afford some relaxation to his residence. I was shewn his wardthe members .- Nat. Adv.

on opening a drawer in the Phenix Bank, coats, hats and pantaloons, that a midwhich was locked, and had not before shipman on shore would hardly condebeen thought of, bonds, checks and bills seend to wear. But Marchand said is were discovered to the amount of \$55,500 | was quite an undertaking to make him which, it was supposed, had been carried put on any thing new, and then after away by Milligin. The sum missing is wearing it an hour, he would throw it off, now reduced to \$24,000, and consisted and put on the old again: of small negotiable bills. No accounts "The last words Bonaparte attered had been received late last night, of the were " tete-armee" What their conprepetrator of the fraud .- Ibid.

rope. Great Britian, by controlling his day he died. movements, and, in fact, guarding his in all European concerns, and possessed a charm, which gave to the cabinet of St. James a preponderance in continental affairs, which was used on every occasion. It cannot be doubted, that the British government calculated much on the possession of Bonaparte; neither will it be disputed by those conversant with their crooked policy, that covert insinuations and latent hints were thrown out to intimdate the Holy Alliance, and alarm them into the belief, that Bonaparte would be released by his keepers, and let loose upon the continent, to "fan the embers," and kuit together the fragments of parties. Lord Stewart, the brother of Castlereagh, insinuations; and Prince Metternich, as St. Helena. well as Capoed'Istra, can test the effect of internal disaffections of Prussia; the in- son." significance, commercially and politically, of Holland; have all been distinguished and directed by the finger of Great Britain. Louis XVIII, indebted to the British for his crown, and attached a cold and neglected residence of eighteen years in England, has now lost his best and strongest ally: The death of which linked their destinies is broken; disposing by force of my person and of should take the field; if discordant mate- the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner; rfals should kindle a flame in France, and I am an inhabitant of England. exhausted: the government made bank- has lost its honor and sullied its flag. rupt by fighting the battles of the whole world. This is the position in which the British cabinet finds itself; they may rely upon it, that the continental powers will feel and act more independently than they heretofore have done; -and, if resistance to their measures is decided by Great Britain, the period may not be remote, when the policy of Bonaparte towards that power will be renewed. History, in recording the extraordin-

in by the empress Maria Louisa, in which ary life of Napoleon, will dwell with great force on his surrender and subsequent captivity. Governments may somesures which the law of nations and of common justice will not justify. They seek for their apology in the powerful plea of necessity; a plea which Bonaparte, unfortunately for himself, too frequently adopted; but no effort on the part of the British will prevent history when First Consul. He delivered himcircumstances as other soldiers have done, when defeated; he threw himself upon transported him to a rock in the sea, far from friends; his ordinary habits, exerter a few years residence in that inhospiviolence, at least to lingering disease. -There is no excuse that Great Britain can alledge sufficiently powerful to wipe this stain from their annals. England continent-Ibid.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Helena,

" As every thing relating to so great a man as Bonaparte must be of extreme interest, I should tell you that after hav-The English parliament had adjourned ing attended his funeral, I paid a visit to robe by Marchard, his valet, and a more Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, shaliby set out I never beheld. Old

nexion was in his mind, cannot be as-

Bonaparte-The death of this great certained; but they were distinctly heard is due to the cheerfulness with which the man, cannot be without its effects in Eu- about five o'clock on the morning of the overture of the committee was received

facings, and all his stars and orders.

An immense number of persons, both yesterday and this morning, have been to see him. It was one of the most striking spectacles at which I had ever the fortune to be present. The view of his possible, even for an instant, to withdraw my eyes, gave me a sensation made on me will never be forgotten.

a particular spot, which is also, I understand, mentioned in his will, a short distance from Longwood, for his burial place, in the event of its being determined has had the management of these delicate that his remains should be deposited at use the words of our informant) comes

and Sicily; Piedmont and Spain; the his different sensations at different perimovement of Austria in Italy; the neu- ods, and continued it up to within a fewtrality of Russia towards the Porte; the days of his death. It is intended for his

NAPOLEON.

The death of this distinguished warr or, reminds us of his protest against his being sent to St. Helena .- The concluto the government and people during sion of it is affectingly prophetic of his

I protest solemnly before God and be-Napoleon has rendered Great Britain fore man, against the violation of useless to the Bourbon dynasty; the chain my sacred rights, which is committed, in deceased, and if pretenders to the French throne my liberty. I came voluntarily on board

Austria, strong in power and position, From the moment that I set foot on should present a legitimate heir to the board the Bellerophon, I was under the gallic crown, the people of Great Brit- protection of the English nation. If its ain can take no part in the dispute; can government, in giving to the Capt. of the send no armies to the continent; can fit Bellerophon, orders to receive me and out no blockading fleets: the people are my suite, meant only to ensnare me, it

> If that act be put into execution, it will be in vain that the English will boast of their loyalty, their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be stained by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history to say, whether an enemy, who, after during 20 years made war against the English nation, comes willingly, upon a reverse of fortune, to seek an asycan give a more convincing proof of his Craven-street esteem and confidence; but how have the English requitted that confidence and such magnanimity? They have pretended to hold out a friendly hand to that country, and when he committed himself to their good faith they sacrificed him.

On board the Bellerophon, at sea, August 4, 1815.

NAPOLEON.

The ship Cumberland which arrived in the Chesapeake a short time since, business. But when the principles of that sing the perfidy of that power towards from the north of Europe brought, as emigrant passengers, the whole population an extension of territory, are considered, authority they acknowledged by treaty of a Prussian village consisting of their spiritual pastor, and about an hundred individuals, men, women, and children.

Bank Robbery .- E. W. MILLIGAN, a book-keeper in the Phenix Bank of New-York, and acting as second or receiving the "magnanimity of the English," in teller, absconded on Saturday the 18th took with him about twenty-five thousand to oppose the designs of the former upon tection of a prisoner of war, and all those dollars. Officers have been dispatched in every direction in pursuit of him.

> In the New-York Evening Journal we find the following query to statesmen:

" How are the national concerns of France directed, and what are her resources; that with a population of about three times that of the United States, she should have been able, in so short a period after one of the longest and most oppressive wars that ever a nation was scourged with-to pay all the expenses of her civil list, army, navy and three bundred millions of dollars to her allies, for putting down Napoleon and setting has built a set of good Stables, and will Louis upon the throne?"

Hope for Sailors .- Pursuant to arrangement between a committee of the Port of New-York Society and Commodore Stewart, divine service was attended on Tuesday evening on board the U. S. ship of the line FRANKLIN, now at anchor opposite the Battery. Several clergyman and a number of citizens were present, who had the satisfaction of witnessing a scene which they will never forget. Being between seven and eight hundred persons assembled on the deck of this noble ship, the Rev. Dr. Spring addressed the throne of grace, after which that venerable apostle of the seamen, the Rev. Mr. Eastburn, of Philadelphia, delivered a short but most appropriate discourse. The Rev. Dr. Staughton of Philadelphia, closed the exercises by prayer and benediction. The utmost decorum and at intervals the most touching solemnity pre- more, in the greatest variety of numbers, vailed throughout the exercises. Much

by Commodore Stewart, as well as to the "The body of B. after his death, was promptness by Lieut. Hunter, and all the person, exercised a powerful influence dressed in his green uniform, with red officers of the ship, for the regularity and accommodations of the meeting.

Singular adventure of an Ox .-- An ox belonging to Mr. Oliver Spafford, of the town of Portland, whilst feeding in a pasture adjacent to lake Erie, on the 4th countenance, from which I felt it scarcely inst. near the brink, the ground on which he stood gave way, and he fell 10 feet perpendicular, then continuing on down cannot describe; but the impression it a steep descent of 80 feet, in somerset style, until he reached a ledge of rocks. "He had for some time past fixed on from which he was precipitated down another perpendicular descent of 26 feet, making an excursion of 116 feet, when he alighted on a bed of rocks, covered with about one foot of water, But now (to the miraculous: the ox is not only alive, "Bonaparte was perfectly aware of the but has received no apparent injury, exthese "ambiguous givings out" at Lay- nature of his complaint, and frequently cept a slight bruise on one leg supposed bach and Vienna. It evidently enabled described it to those about him, but never to be occasioned by being entable in Great primer to make the costy proper- was able to convince his surgeons that he some roots at his first departure from the sity of mingling in the affairs of all Eu- had a just notion of it. In the early summit. The above distances were mearope, and bending every event to their stage of the disease, which is a long time sured by competent men, who are ready particular interest. The affairs of Naples ago, he commenced a statement of it, with to attest to the correctness of this state-

> A Camp Meeting will be held at Shepard's Point, near the town of Beaufort, commencing on Thursday the 18th of October next.

September 1st, 1821.

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, on Thursday evening last, by B. F Dulany, Esq. Mr. GEORGE H D. NEWBOLD, to Miss PHEBE BURNAP, daughter of Mr. Abram Burnap.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Mary Shaw. Mentor, Willis, Nelson, Lane, Hornet, Haskill, Sloop Fame, Barton,

Aux Cayes Point Petre, New-York. do. Havana

CLEARED, Brig Jason, Willis, Wilmington, N. C. Schr. Susan, Thompson, Baltimore.

Dry Goods, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York, and is now openlum under the protection of her laws, ing at Mr. Stephens' Brick Store, on

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

ALSO-EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Groceries.

5 Cases old HOLLAND GIN, regularly reported and entered contrary to law, at N. Y. and duties paid. ALSO,

3 elegant GIGS,

All of which will be sold low at the usual credit-old claims will be thankfully received.

JOHN SNEAD. September 1st, 1821—180tf.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forwarn the Commissioners of Newbern from killing any of my hogs, horses or cattle that may happen to stray within the circumference of the Town, as they have no lawful authority for doing so. Upon sufficient proof of such killing, I will sue them, and carry the point of law to the Supreme GEORGE WILSON. September 1st, 1821.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, residing on the line Neuse Road, 13 miles below Smithfield, and 11 miles above Waynesberough entertain Travellers that may call on JOSEPH BOON.

August 25, 1821.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF MARYLAND.

NOW BRAWING IN BALTIMORE.

CAPITAL PRIZES: 40,000 DOLLARS. 20,000 DOLLARS. 10,000 DOLLARS.

I of 5,000 DOLLARS. 1000 DOLLARS. 18 of

Whole tickets \$ 10 | Quarters \$250 5 | Eighths Tickete from COHEN'S Office, Bati-

to be had at THE OFFICE OF THE CENTINEL