

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME IV.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1821.

[NUMBER 181.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

PASTEUR & WATSON,

At \$ 3 per annum—half in advance.

Newbern Prices Current.

MERCHANDIZE.	From D. C. to D. C.	lb.	gal.	bbl.	M.	cwt.	bush.
Bacon		9		10			
Beef		4		6			
Butter		25		30			
Bees-Wax		32		33			
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2	50			
do. Apple		40		45			
do. Peach		75		85			
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3			
Meal,	bush.	80					
Cotton,	lb.	15					
Coffee		30					
Cordage		12		14			
Flour,	bbl.	6	6	50			
Gin Holland	gal.	1	25	1	40		
Country		45		50			
Pine Scantling	M.	7		9			
Plank		7	50	8			
Square Timber		16		20			
Shingles, 22 inch		1	50	1	75		
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15		18			
do. R. O. do.		7		10			
do. W. O. bbl.		5		7			
Heading, W. O. hhd		18		20			
Lard	lb.	8		9			
Molasses	gal.	26		27			
Tar	bbl.	1	30				
Pitch		1	36	1	50		
Rosin		1	10	1	25		
Turpentine		1	60	1	70		
do. Spirits	gal.	25					
Pork, prime,	bbl.	8	50	9			
Do. Mess		11		12			
Rice	cwt.	3	3	50			
Rum, Jamaica		1	10	1	21		
do. W. I.			80		90		
do. American			40		40		
Salt, Allum	bush.	70					
do. Fine		65					
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	22		25			
do. Lump		18		23			
do. Brown	cwt.	8	50	10			
Whiskey	gal.	35					

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—1651st O. of

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A fresh and general assortment of **Saddlery**, **Harness Mounting**, **Worsted & Cotton Webbing**, **Straining do.**, **Gig & Chair Whips**, **Tacks, assorted, &c.**

All of which will be sold very low for **CASH.**

JOHN TEMPLETON.

July 13, 1821—173.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, residing on the Neuse Road, 13 miles below Smithfield, and 11 miles above Waynesborough, has built a set of good Stables, and will entertain Travellers that may call on him.

JOSEPH BOON.

August 25, 1821.

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 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. Stoddard.

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 Catharine Shaw.

WILLIAM DUNKAN,

Collector of Town Taxes.

Newbern, Aug. 25, 1821—178 tds.

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, Deeds, Leases, Powers of Attorney Constable's Warrants, &c. &c.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

ON THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Soon after reaching North Carolina, in the year 1818, I enquired for a history of the State. The work of Dr. Williamson was given to me, and I was told this was the only history of the state that had been yet published: that Francis X. Martin, Esq. formerly of Newbern and now of New Orleans, had many years ago, commenced the compilation of a regular history of the state from the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to the year 1810; and it was understood by letters received from Mr Martin that his work had progressed so far that he should put it to press about three years ago. Since that time nothing more had been heard of the work, by Mr. Martin's friends here. I hope he has not abandoned it. He is said to be indefatigable, methodical and accurate; to have carefully examined the public records of the colony and to have procured at Newbern from the descendants of the early settlers, many documents and papers which threw light on the first periods of the history of the state, and upon the rebellion which broke out under Governor Tryon's administration. So far therefore as the history of the state can be compiled from public records and documents, Mr. Martin's work will no doubt, be found to be accurate and well arranged. But from the habits of life, his place of residence, and his limited acquaintance with the people of the state, it is not probable that he has collected much of that information which is to be obtained only from those who were principal actors in the scenes which they describe.—Of this character is a great mass of information relative to the regulation, the revolutionary war, the military expeditions against the Cherokee Indians, and the extension of the settlement of the west, all which exist now only in the recollection of a few men scattered over a great extent of country.

I am at a loss to determine why the history of North-Carolina has not been written. It is not barren of interesting incidents, nor has the state been barren of talents or virtues. Her continental history furnishes two events, which, as connected with the result of the revolution, are more interesting than any events to be found in the history of the other states of the union. I mean the regulation under governor Tryon, and the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, in the year 1776, previous to the declaration made by the continental Congress. These events evinced a boldness and determination of character, which had not appeared in any other state. The first was a resort to arms to resist the oppressions of the officers of the crown; the second was an abjuration of allegiance to the mother country; an act totally changing the object of the war. This state was the theatre of the most important military operations of the southern department of the United States; operations which, in a great degree, decided the fate of the war. And before the contest was transferred to the south, this state had sent several regiments of regular troops to the northern army under General Washington. Yet in the general accounts which have been published of the revolutionary war, little is to be found either of the officers or soldiers of North Carolina. The state has a rich treasure of glory and renown in the conduct of her officers and soldiers, and it is to me unaccountable that no measures have been taken to preserve it. The events of the war in South Carolina have been recorded in regular memoirs by Dr. Ramsay and general Moultrie, and additional memoirs are now announced by colonel Drayton: yet no attempt has yet been made to embody in memoirs or in regular history the events of the war in this state. This must be owing to the apathy of those who

took no part in the revolution, or the unwillingness of those who did, to record their own actions. The example set by their fellow soldier, the late colonel Lee, should remove all scruples of delicacy from the officers, and induce them to rescue from oblivion the memory of transactions honorable to the state and to themselves: transactions which had their influence in producing a result, that seems destined to give a new impulse to the character of man in every part of the globe, and to affect the fortunes of the whole human race. There are yet living men who are competent to the task. Since my arrival in the state, I have met with two: Colonel William Polk of Raleigh, and general Joseph Graham of Lincoln county.—Colonel Polk was an officer in the regular army, and though a young man, marched the regiments from this state to re-inforce the army of General Washington. He took an active part in the operations of the war, both in the north and in the south. In the battle of Germantown he was shot through the mouth, and retired from the field at the moment when general Nash was borne off. I shall never forget the account which he gave me of his meeting with general Nash as he was borne off by his affectionate men, mortally wounded by a cannon ball; blind from his wound, in the agonies of death, reaching out his right hand to colonel Polk and bidding him *Farewell*. There is something attending the death of a gallant soldier, which excites our sympathy in a peculiar way, and leaves an impression which memory delights to call up and cherish with tears.

General Graham was an efficient partizan officer. He was attached to the command under general Rutherford, and on many occasions gave distinguished proofs of his gallantry and ability. From him I learned the general history of the war in North Carolina, and received particular narratives not only of the most important events, but of many of inferior character, which had their influence upon the fate of the war.—Wherever I have travelled I have found the officers of the revolution modest, yet communicative. The war was to them a school of moral discipline; and the strong sympathies which united them as brothers for seven years, gave to them all, in some degree, a sameness of character. Such is the powerful effect of strong moral causes!

The military events in North-Carolina, if collected and arranged would constitute an interesting portion of history. But the history of a people embraces a great variety of particulars, besides the military achievements; and it is a little remarkable, that no state acquires a character and assumes a steady march, until her history has been written and her people become acquainted with it. To visit a people who have no history, is like going into a wilderness where there are no roads to direct a traveller. The people have nothing to which they can look back; the wisdom and acts of their forefathers are forgotten; the experience of one generation is lost to the succeeding one; and the consequence is, that people have little attachment to their state, their policy has no system, and their legislation no decided character. Here is a state having fifty thousand square miles of territory, a population of seven hundred thousand; a state whose legislature has been enacting laws for an hundred years and more, and yet there is no history of its people, their civil institutions, their legislation, their manners, their literature their wars. The people themselves know nothing of their history, and very naturally, care nothing about it.

Every state should have her historian, to record events as they occur. He can enter into the motives of men, and give to the public the true character and complexion of affairs. He will have his partialities, it is true: but even with this objection, strong as it is, the writing

of history by a man cotemporary with the events which he records. I greatly prefer such historical works to those which are gleaned from public documents a century after the events have happened. For this reason I have always taken pleasure in reading memoirs; and I have long thought the most instructive historical works which I have read, independent of those which relate to our country, where the memoirs of the duke of Sully and of the cardinal de Retz. From such books the regular history of a country can be easily compiled.

FLORIAN.

INCIDENT OF THE GERMAN WAR.

The following relation of a most affecting circumstance, which occurred during the late war in Europe, if properly appreciated must have the effect to render the cruel custom of war more abhorred, by all who have hearts susceptible of impressions which humanity and christianity claim for their votaries. How long will politicians, poets, historians and orators, endeavour to lure mankind to misery and death, by throwing around this savage custom the fascinations of worldly honor and glory?—What thousands, tens, and hundreds of thousands, do they thus draw from the peaceful walks of life to scenes of indiscriminate suffering, in order to make one or two heroes, for eulogy and song—as objects of "Stupid stagers or of loud Huzzas." *Trenton Federalist.*

At the time when the English army were encamped along the banks of the Weser, the commander in chief sent one of his aids-de-camp, with orders to all the different commanders in the regiments, under his command; and as the camp was extended to the distance of 5 miles at least, from one extremity to the other, the aid-de-camp lost his way, and unfortunately fell in with a reconnoitering party of the enemy, before he was aware of it. He was immediately called upon to surrender himself a prisoner, but as he was sensible that the orders he had about him would make a discovery of his general's intentions to the enemy, he resolved to lose his life rather than be taken, and when an officer rode up to him to receive his submission, he drew a pistol and shot him through the head. He was directly pursued by a party of light horse—but the fleetness of an English hunter and the sudden shutting in of the day, soon made him invisible to his pursuers. When he found himself clear of his enemies, he began to think where he should take up his quarters for the night. It was by this time totally dark; not a single ray of light from either moon or stars appeared to direct him on his way; and to mend his situation he had all the reason in the world to suppose that he was then in a part of the country that was possessed by the enemy.

With these uncomfortable reflections about him he at length resolved to give up his own judgment (as many benighted travels has done before him with success) to that of his horse, who, after many a weary step brought him in sight of an object, which, at last turned out to be a white house with green shutters. Our aid-de-camp dismounted, and leading his horse towards the rails that surrounded the court yard he halted two or three times, when a Swiss porter made his appearance, with a candle in his hand, and inquired what was his business there at that untimely hour.—The aid-de-camp told him that he was an officer that had lost his way, and begged to be received into the house, or to be directed where he might pass the night in safety.

The porter then went back into the house and presently returned, opened the gate, and desired the officer to walk in.

He did so—and as he followed the porter up to the house, he took the opportunity to inquire who was the possessor of it, when he was answered Captain Dubois.

The name of Dubois did not sound very well in the ears of our aid-de-

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. W. H. CLAY, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern, that he intends visiting them in November, for the purpose of opening a **DANCING SCHOOL** in December, to be continued through the winter—Mr. Clay hopes from his former acquaintance, that he may not be disappointed in the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen in general. He expects to attend at Washington, in like manner.

July 12th, 1821—174th.

MUSIC TUITION.

THE Inhabitants of Newbern, are respectfully informed that **JAMES AYKROYD**, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, contemplates establishing himself in Newbern, the ensuing November, as a Teacher of those Sciences, and respectfully solicits a portion of the publick patronage. His terms will be moderate.

Piano Fortes and other musical instruments, warranted to be of the best quality, together with every description of Music, can be had by leaving orders with **JOHN W. GUNN, Esq.**

N. B. Piano Fortes, &c. tuned and repaired by **J. A.**

July 28—eow 11st Nov.—175.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

360 Acres of Land, five miles above Newbern, lying between Neuse and Trent Road, in the little Pecosen.

One new House & half Lot,

In the Town of Newbern,

known by the numbers 288 and 289 opposite John Jones' Esq.

Half the front of Lot No. 21, on the south side of Front-street, extending to the channel.

Also, a valuable

MILCH COW.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

John R. Good.

Newbern, July 21st, 1821—174