

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 17.

### Interesting news from England.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Martha, Captain Sketchley, and ship Panthea, Captain Eldridge, both from Liverpool, the Editors of the Evening Post have received London papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 15th August. They contain the confirmation of the death of Her Majesty the Queen of England, who died on the 7th August, of an inflammation in the bowels, after about a week's illness; particulars of which will be found in the proper columns.

The particulars of the last moments of the Queen are, as will be seen, principally extracted from the English papers devoted to her cause. And when we recollect that the representations respecting the exits of many individuals who have acted distinguished parts in life, such as Voltaire, Hume, Addison, and so on, are described by pretended eye-witnesses in directly contradictory terms, and are still a subject of dispute among writers, it is calculated to impair our belief in any relations not authenticated by witnesses on opposite sides.

The "melancholy tidings" of the demise of the Queen reached the King off Holyhead, on board his yacht. His Majesty was much affected at the sudden and unexpected intelligence. After he had read the dispatch he went below deck, and did not appear any more that day. His Majesty issued his commands for all the vessels attending him to strike their colours half mast high.

The Earl Moira packet left Liverpool with upwards of 150 passengers, many of the highest respectability, on board, for Ireland; when out at sea she ran on a rock, and instantly sunk; most on board perished.

The ex-Queen of Naples has caused a funeral service to be celebrated, in memory of her own brother Napoleon, in the chapel of her castle of Frohstorf. She appeared in deep mourning with all her family. She placed a sword on a crown on the coffin. When she heard the news she shut herself up in her chateau the whole day.

### THE QUEEN.

The remains of her late Majesty were taken from Brandenburg House in a hearse decorated with ten escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses, preceded by the Knight Marshal's men on horseback with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late Majesty, each drawn by six horses, containing her late Majesty's suite; the whole escorted by a squadron of horse guards. Capt. Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who took the body of her Majesty in charge, is the same officer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand rope by which to assist her in coming up the side of his Majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England, to be married. A body guard of honour (of the Royal Marines) embarked on board the Glasgow.

By her Majesty's will she directs that Cambridge House shall be sold, and the purchase money paid to Mr. William Austin. Her claims under the will of her mother the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they may amount to, she also leaves to Mr. William Austin, and she directs a sealed box, supposed to contain diamonds, to be transmitted to a merchant in this city, to whom she owed £4,300. She bequeaths £500 each to Lord and Lady Hood. She leaves a picture of herself to Lady Anne Hamilton, one to the Marquess Antaldi, one to the Signor Fedici, and one to Mr. William Austin. She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and a picture. She leaves to Hieronymus her barouchette and her linen—and to the sister of Demont all her wearing apparel.

### TURKEY.

The last letters which have reached Vienna from Constantinople, state, that war with Russia is considered as decided. The Porte has given orders to 40,000 Janissaries, and all the troops lately arrived in Constantinople, from Asia, to proceed immediately to the banks of the Danube.

The Turks are concentrating in the environs of Bucharest. They have committed horrible cruelties in the Wallachia, cutting off the noses and ears of the inhabitants. It is said that the Austrian cabinet has

received an official notification of the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey.

It is affirmed that the Porte has received from Great Britain very encouraging assurances in the event of war.

Information has been received that the Porte will immediately close the Dardanelles.

It is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander has quitted his capital to proceed to his army of Wollhynia. It is said that the Porte not only refused to give the satisfaction demanded by the cabinet of St. Petersburg, but that it requires that all the Greeks who have entered the Russian territories shall be given up.

It is said that the Grand Seigneur will place himself at the head of his Army.—It has been a question about solemnly unfurling the standard of the Prophet to summon all Musselmen to the defence of the Crescent.

A squadron composed of Algerine ships and some vessels belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, which were on their way to join the Ottoman squadron, have been defeated and most of them captured, by the Greek fleet which is cruising between the Isle of Candia and that of Cyprus. The Ottoman squadron consisting of nine ships of war left the Dardanelles.

Adrianople, the second town in European Turkey, situated 55 leagues from Constantinople, has fallen into the power of the Greeks after a bloody battle.

On the authority of commercial letters, it is reported that the Russian Plenipotentiary at Constantinople has fallen a victim to the fury of the Turks.

The combined forces of Russia and Austria, on the frontiers of Turkey, amount to 300,000 men.

Letters from Constantinople give the following details respecting the death of Prince Morusi, first dragoman to the Porte.—The Austrian Internuncio was on the day of that event in conference with the Reis Effendi; the Prince was present. On a sudden two Capidigibachi came to fetch Morusi, pretending that a person wished to speak with him. The Prince immediately quitted the room, and the Internuncio remained.—Tired of waiting for the dragoman, the Internuncio went out, and beheld the body of Morusi lying on the ground near the door, with the head severed from the body.

### EGYPT.

In the journey to Dongolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of Ismael Bey, M. Frederick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th August last, he found in one of the subterranean of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage is a gilt crown in the form of a lotus.—The body is wrapped up in bandelets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case of sarcophagus, which envelops the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side there appears, tied with filets, a manuscript on papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the Zodiac are represented.

The new Emperor of China, Kea King, is said to have been assassinated.

The Camel store ship has arrived at Spithead, from St. Helena, having on board Count Bertrand, Montholon and his lady, and others, forming the suite of the late Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The pall used at the funeral of Bonaparte at St. Helena, was of purple velvet, on which was placed the cloak or mantle, and sword, which he wore at the battle of Waterloo, and on the head of the coffin a cushion and crucifix. The land where he was buried is called "Napoleon's Vale."

From the Times, Aug. 8.

### LAST MOMENTS AND DEATH OF HER MAJESTY.

Hammersmith, half past 3 o'clock, P. M.

All here is alarm and confusion. A report is afloat that the Queen has had a relapse. No satisfactory answer can be obtained from the servants at Brandenburg house. This morning bulletin still stands at the gate. It is this:

"The Queen has passed the night without sleep: her Majesty's symptoms are not worse than yesterday.

M. BAILLIE,  
H. AINSLIE,  
W. G. MATON,  
PALHAM WARREN,  
HENRY HOLLAND."

Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lushington, and two of her Majesty's Physicians, are now in consultation. The most positive orders

are given that their conference shall not be interrupted.

A Messenger is this moment dispatched to Dr. Baillie.

Half past 4 o'clock.

The evil news gains strength. The gate of her Majesty's residence is surrounded. The principal domestics believe that there has been an important change, and fear that it is a change of an unfavorable nature. The inquirers are so numerous, that it is found necessary to prevent persons (except of rank, or on immediate business) from entering the avenue. Dr. Baillie is sent for, we understand, at her Majesty's express desire.

Five o'clock.

Three expresses have passed at full speed through the town; they have all taken the road to London. The High street is crowded with persons, each questioning the other and all alike unable to give answers. The inhabitants are running from all quarters towards Brandenburg house. Dr. Baillie is arrived.

A quarter past 5 o'clock.

The ill-tidings are confirmed. The following bulletin has this moment been issued:

"In the course of the morning her Majesty became much worse.

M. BAILLIE,  
W. G. MATON,  
HENRY HOLLAND."

This account, the more terrible as it was unexpected, scatters dismay in every direction. An express has been sent to the Lord Mayor, with a copy of the bulletin.

Six o'clock.

Dr. Ainslie and Dr. Warren are here. Mr. Thompson her Majesty's apothecary is also come. The Prince Equilano, Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, came in a gallop about half an hour back; and a vast number of horsemen are hovering about Brandenburg-house for intelligence. The medical men are now with her Majesty.

We have been interrupted by a report of her Majesty's disease. We mention the rumor to show the state of anxious feeling: it is wholly without foundation.

Seven o'clock.

Stories of every description are afloat, they are caught up by the stage-coaches passing through Hammersmith, and will, no doubt, by to-morrow morning, make their way to all quarters of the kingdom. Nothing authentic has transpired within the last hour.

Eight o'clock.

Matters remain in the same state.—A Messenger from the Duke of Sussex has been at Brandenburg house; he brought a letter, and, after waiting a few minutes, departed at full speed with the answer.

Nine o'clock.

The Queen's medical attendants are all in consultation: Lord Hood, Alderman Wood, Mr. Wilde, and Dr. Lushington are with them. A bulletin is presently expected. We hear that her Majesty is dozing, and that she is at present quite out of pain.

Half past 10 o'clock.

The struggle is over! The Queen is no more! About five minutes ago, a Moorish domestic of her Majesty burst into the vestibule; and at the same instant a loud and lengthened shriek from the female servants, as they rushed towards each other from their several apartments, rendered all explanation unnecessary.

At an early hour this morning, her Majesty's friends and servants were impressed with a full conviction of her speedy recovery. It would appear, however, that the expectations of the Queen herself were not so sanguine; for, when Mr. Wilde requested leave to attend his professional duties on the western circuit, the royal patient intimated her wish that he should remain.

About noon, unfavourable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and her Majesty endured considerable pain.—Opiates were administered, and for some time they had a consoling effect; but at two o'clock increased inflammation was visible to every one, and the post haste attendance of the physicians was desired. Drs. Baillie, Maton, and Holland, first arrived, and by their direction, the following Bulletin dated half past four o'clock was put forth. Dr. Ainslie and Dr. Warren presented themselves immediately after.

Brandenburg-house, Aug. 7.—4 o'clock.

"In the course of the morning her Majesty has suddenly become much worse. (Signed) M. BAILLIE,  
W. G. MATON,  
H. HOLLAND."

From this period her Majesty's end rapidly approached. To inquiries at a later hour no other answer was given than there was no new Bulletin, and that none would be issued unless some alteration should take place. At length about the hour of eleven, an unusual bustle was observed to take place at the house. One or two persons were dispatched in different directions, and conjecture readily supplied the cause of these appearances. In a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes afterwards, a servant brought to the gate the following Bulletin which was read aloud by a gentleman to the individuals present, who, at that time were not more than 12 to 14:

"Mer Majesty departed this life at 25 minutes past 10 this night.

"M. Baillie,  
"H. Ainslie,  
"W. G. Maton,  
"Pelham Warren,  
"Henry Holland.

Brandenburg-house, Aug. 7, 11, P. M.

At four o'clock Mr. Wilde was summoned to her Majesty's chamber. At that time a marked alteration—an alteration which could scarcely be mistaken—had taken place in her appearance.—The Queen herself seemed perfectly aware of the change: and, amid all the tears that surrounded her, spoke with calmness and resignation of her approaching dissolution. She thanked her friends for the care they bestowed on her; lamented her inability to reward their kindness as it deserved; and expressed the most perfect conviction that in a few hours she should cease to need their attention.—She commended her soul with humility, but with confidence, to her Creator.—Her Majesty adverted also to some highly important and interesting facts. From 4 until 7 o'clock the Queen continued gradually to grow worse. Just before eight, she shunk for a short time into a doze.—Soon after the eye became fixed, the muscle grew rigid, and a stupor ensued, from which her Majesty never awoke. At 25 minutes past 10 o'clock (after an entire absence of sense and faculty of more than two hours) nature gave up the contest; and, almost without a struggle, the Queen expired.

Doctor Lushington and the Mr. Douglas Kinnaird arrived about five o'clock, and remained for some time. A passenger from his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex brought a letter, to which an immediate answer was returned. At eight o'clock the Doctors decided upon remaining for the night, or till some decisive alteration should have taken place. The greatest alarm was visible in every countenance, and no person was suffered to approach the house but those connected with the household. A messenger from the Duchess of Kent to make inquiries, was informed that her Majesty was in the most anxious and alarming state. The Queen had several times, during the day, expressed her conviction that she should not recover, and declared herself piously resigned to the will of Providence. Between nine and ten o'clock symptoms of approaching dissolution became apparent to all persons in attendance. They continued to increase till twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, when grasping Lady Ann Hamilton's arm, and exclaiming, "God Almighty bless you," her Majesty expired almost without a struggle in the arms of that Lady, and of Lady Hood. Messengers with dispatches were immediately sent to the Earl of Liverpool, and other public functionaries.

The persons present at the moment of her Majesty's death, were Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Ann Hamilton; Alderman Wood and his son, the Rev. Mr. John Wood; Dr. Baillie, Dr. Ainslie, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland; Mr. Wilde, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Austin.

Soon after the bulletin was delivered, all the medical gentlemen, except Dr. Holland, departed. Dr. Holland remained all night at Brandenburg House, as did also Lady Ann Hamilton. Numerous expresses were sent off in different directions.

We understand that her Majesty expressed a decided wish to be buried at Brunswick. If this be so, independently of the feelings which always incline us to fulfil the desires of those who are no more, there are other obvious reasons for complying with her request.

Her Majesty's Seal was placed upon all her papers and effects last night.

There is a misconception respecting a Proctor from Doctor's Commons being engaged in preparing her Majesty's will, while her Majesty's counsel were in attendance. The fact was, her Majesty made some arrangement relative to her foreign property, and her signature was required to be attested by two notaries,

who attended from the Commons for the purpose.

Her Majesty was Caroline Amelia, daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, by her Royal Highness Augusta, eldest sister of his late Most Gracious Majesty George III. She was born 17th May, 1768, and on the 5th April, 1793, married his present Majesty George IV. then Prince of Wales, by whom she had one daughter, the late lamented Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Coburg.

Copy of a note from Lord Hood, dated Brandenburg house, August 7:

"Lord Hood has a duty to perform, and a painful duty; it is, to report the death of the Queen, at 26 minutes past 10 o'clock, P. M."

Mansion House, Aug. 8. (Signed)

JOHN THOS. THORP, Mayor.

From the John Bull, Aug. 8.

The people of England will make their own comments. From the beginning to the end of this elaborate account of a protracted death-bed scene, there is not one consoling syllable to induce the christian reader's belief that the Queen ever thought of preparing for another world.

She evinced a carelessness of life, and a restlessness from a self induced degradation in the eye of the nation; and her last hours were spent in talking of plots and conspiracies which never existed, and in enquiring what good her popularity had done, as if she were disappointed in its effects. In such topics, and in an angry lamentation after "the privileges," the power, and the dignity of a Queen of England, was Tuesday, the last day of her mortal career expended.

The Times says, "No mitred Prelate was near to receive, amidst the impressive ceremonies of his office, and to publish to the world her solemn declarations of innocence." Of these declarations none specifically appear; but the Times still speak truly, and lamentable it is to reflect upon, not only that no "mitred Prelate" was present, but that religion was altogether forgotten in the last "peaceful moments" of her Majesty's life. We hear of her Majesty making codicils to her will—we hear of her Majesty talking over her worldly affairs to Alderman Wood—we hear of her Majesty entreating her legal advisers to stay with her—we hear of her Majesty's banker arriving at a full gallop—but we hear of no clergyman having been called upon (the Rev. Mr. Wood mentioned is a lad, a son of the Alderman's at Cambridge, but we much doubt his being in orders.) We certainly do not hear of her Majesty's prayers, nor of her Majesty's participation in the Blessed Communion of our Holy Church.

We have no hesitation in saying, that a more appalling, cheerless description of a deathbed we never read; and however suitable to the close of such a life as the Queen's, most assuredly, no paper, except the Times, could have been so ignorant of right, so careless of respect for a patroness's memory, or so disrespectful to the good feelings of the reputable proportion of its readers, as to have recorded it with an air of triumph!

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Letters of the 20th ult. which arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, are silent on the question of war with Turkey.—The communications of Odesa had been facilitated by the establishment of a post three times a week.

The only private information received yesterday on the affairs of Turkey, was contained in letters of the 24th ult. from Trieste. An Austrian vessel had arrived there from Smyrna with fugitives. The cause of the Greeks was understood to be declining in the Morea; but it had acquired strength in Romelia, and was becoming extremely formidable to the Turkish power in that quarter. This latter circumstance encourages the hope of the preservation of peace.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

Arrived this morning, the Camel, store ship, from St. Helena, having on board Count Bertrand, Montholon and his lady, and others, forming the suite of the ex-emperor Napoleon. They await orders from London.

London, Sunday Evening, Aug. 12.

The Paris papers of Thursday last, which arrived yesterday, assume a more pacific tone on the subject of Russia and Turkey, but they give no new facts that appear to be entitled to attention or credit. An article from Rome, dated the 26th ult. states, that by a convention between his Holiness and the Austrian Government, that city is to be occupied for an indefinite period by a garrison of 3000 Austrian troops, & that some other towns of the Papal territory are to be placed in a