

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22.

By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Herald, Fox, from Liverpool, English papers have been received three days later than those brought by the Hector.

The contents of the French journals, received in London to the 16th August, still indicate approaching hostilities between Russia and Turkey; but they contain little additional information on the subject. A vessel had brought accounts to Havre direct from Rio, which confirm a former statement of a Revolution having been effected at the latter place, favorable to the rights of the people. The hereditary Prince had been deprived of his Presidency, but was allowed to retain a seat in the Council of Revision.

The remains of the Queen had been put on board the Glasgow frigate, which sailed for the continent. Her Majesty had given directions in her will to have a plate put on her coffin with the following inscription: "To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." Her friends having got this done, a person of the name of Thompson, calling himself an authorized agent of government, and who was waiting at Chelmsford for the purpose, caused the plate to be removed, and another put on, more congenial with the feelings of his employers. When her Majesty's executors, and personal friends, implored Lord Liverpool to give a few days indulgence before removing the body, in order that preparations might be made to show their respect for her memory, that haughty nobleman refused compliance, and sheltered himself under the plea, that "it was her Majesty's express will that her body should be removed in three days!" and that the king had ordered this will to be strictly complied with in every particular. Why, therefore, was her wishes, as to the coffin plate, not respected with the same scrupulous anxiety? The fact is, the will was a mere pretext, which the king and his ministers made use of because it so far favored their views. Where it ran counter to these, they respected it as much as they did the Queen herself, and felt as little compunction in violating it as they did in persecuting that unfortunate female when she was alive.

Nat. Advocate.

The King made his public entry into Dublin on the 17th of August. It was the most brilliant pageant ever witnessed there. A splendid procession having arrived at the Park, the King entered an open carriage, drawn by 8 beautiful horses, led by his grooms and attended by a numerous train of footmen in magnificent liveries; he was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribbons of St. Patrick. On his left arm he wore a sash. The Dublin Post occupies several columns with a description of the parade through the city.

The duke of Cambridge has notified the people of Hanover, that the king will remain in Dublin till the 29th of August, be in London on the 4th Sept. and set out on the 10th Sept. for Germany, to visit his Hanoverian subjects. He will proceed by the way of Brussels and Frankfurt.

A coroner's inquest was in session on the body of Honey, who was killed by a shot during the Queen's funeral procession through London. The inquest adjourned on the 17th to the 20th, a number of witnesses still to be examined. Several of them state that he was shot by an officer.

General Pepe has arrived in England from Lisbon.

An Augsburg article states that on the 16th of July, the Seraskier of Braila, sent to Constantinople several chests full of ears and noses that had been cut off from the Greeks, and saluted on account of the warmth of the season!

French papers to the 15th Aug. had reached London.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. SEPT. 17.

Expected War between Russia & Turkey.

Capt. Merrill, of the ship Arathusa, at this port, who left Cronstadt July 14th, informs that extensive preparations were making in Russia, for a war against Turkey, which was expected to take place in a short time. The following extract from the "Southern Russian Messenger or Commercial Gazette," (published by authority of government,) was handed Capt. M. just before he sailed:

Odessa, June 19, 1821.

"His Excellency, Baron Strogonoff, in an express address to His Excellency the Governor General, dated at Bujukderri 21st May, warns the merchants established at Constantinople to put their affairs provisionally in order, and to insure (or secure) their property, that they may not be taken unaware, by a government who no longer keeps any terms in her conduct."

From the Franklin Gazette.

TURKISH, GREEK, AND RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A correspondent, who has had the perusal of recent files of Paris and London papers has enabled us to furnish our readers with the following account of the posture of public concerns with respect to European Turkey.

On the 19th of May last a Turkish squadron, composed of one ship of 86 guns, three frigates of 36, and two brigantines of 12 guns, sailed from Constantinople for the Grecian Archipelago. The squadron was to have been reinforced in a few days by another ship of 86 guns, and a corvette of 26. This naval force was placed under the command of rear-admiral Tombek-Zade-Aly-Bey.

Having passed the Dardanelles, the Turkish squadron was fallen in with by a Greek fleet of about 100 sail, in the vicinity of the Island of Tenedos, and driven within the castles of the Straits. On this occasion, one of the Mahomedan two deckers for fear it should fall into the hands of the Greeks, was by the crew run on shore and burnt. The Greek fleet continued to lie off Tenedos, blockading the Dardanelles, but not venturing to enter fearing the batteries of the castles.

On the northern part of land at the entrance of the Gulph of Lepanto, stands the town of the same name, before which about the middle of June last, lay a Greek squadron of 23 sail; but no operations had taken place against the town, which has a strong fortress, and is held by the Turks; nor had any attack been made upon the Mahomedan vessels in the road at that time. The Turks, on the 22d of June, were also in possession of Patras and the surrounding country. Five Turkish vessels were lying at Patras, which is on the shore of the strait leading into the Gulph of Lepanto. At the latest dates received in the U. States, therefore, the Turks were not entirely driven from the Morea, but it is represented that they are generally in want of corn, and, if not relieved in that particular may be compelled to yield from famine. An attack was expected at Patras from the Greeks, in which event the bashaw had notified the consuls there that he should set fire to the few remaining houses and retire to the fortress.

From the Gulph of Arcadia to the mouth of the Gulf of Venice, off the western coast of the Morea and Greece proper, lie the Ionian Islands, which under the name of the "United Ionian States," are governed by the British. The government is exercised by a lord high commissioner, and the laws are enacted by a senate and assembly, which form an Ionian parliament. By two acts of this Legislature, the one passed on the 27th of March, and the other on the 5th of April, of the present year, both published in the London Morning Chronicle of the 24th of July, it would appear that the spirit of revolution prevailed even the inhabitants of these islands; whence it seems that the British sway is not more palatable to the Greeks than of the Musselmans.

The former of these acts provides for "establishing a tribunal for the trial of all persons accused of high treason, and other crimes against the state, and for regulating the proceedings to be pursued of such cases." The offences to be tried are "seditious speeches against the government of the states, or defamation of the lord high commissioner, and members of the senate & assembly." The tribunal is in the nature of a court martial, and the rules of its proceedings being very similar, and the time allowed the accused for defence being as short as possible. The act of the 5th of April has been expressly framed on account of "the state of agitation and uncertainty now existing in the neighbouring countries, and in consequence of the geographical position of the Ionian Islands." The first article, or section, gives to "the president and regent in each of the islands of Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, the power, whenever they think it necessary, to proclaim martial law, in any part, district, city, or village of these islands and to carry it into immediate execution." The second section authorizes the local governments, "whenever they shall deem it necessary, in consequence of any tu-

mult or disorder, to send a body of troops to any particular place, and compel the inhabitants to give quarters to the troops, and to levy and exact, in a summary manner, from the place, district, city, or village, the whole of the expense of provisions, and every other incidental charge, during the time the troops are employed." Such are the consequences of British authority and protection in the "United Ionian States!"

The outrages at Smyrna appear not to have been countenanced by the Turkish officers; but to have been the effect of a phrenzied mob, acting from the impulse of religious prejudices and feelings of revenge.

We pass from Asia Minor, the Archipelago, and the Ionian Sea, to Wallachia and Moldavia.

Ypsilanti, who began his career in Moldavia, was compelled to leave Jassy in consequence of victories gained by the Turks at Galatz and Dragascham. He retreated upon Wallachia, fighting; and the Greeks are represented to have obtained some advantages in the conflict of Focsianz, a frontier town of that province, which, however could have availed them but little, as on the 17th of June, Ypsilanti, after a defeat of his brother Nicholas at Beyka, retired, with about 9,000 men, to the environs of Ribnik, in the north part of Wallachia. In an article from Vienna, under date of the 10th of July, it is stated that letters worthy of credit, of the 20th and 21st June from Bucharest, mentioned that the Greeks had sued for an amnesty, which the Turkish Pacha was willing to grant to all who laid down their arms. Prince Cillimach, a Greek, and caimakan of the new hospodar, was Governor of Bucharest in Wallachia. This province has suffered severely. The losses of landholders only are reckoned at fifty millions of dollars and the higher clergy, the men of talents and of wealth, have been chiefly massacred.

The revolutionary army was originally composed of heterogeneous materials; first, of the Greeks who assembled at Jassy, and at other points of Moldavia, as soon as the hospodar had declared for Ypsilanti; secondly, of a corps of Albanians, commanded by Caminar Sawa, who joined Ypsilanti when he entered Wallachia; and thirdly, of the Pandours, who, as soon as their chief Theodore had been put to death, likewise united themselves to Ypsilanti.—After the affair of Cragaschan, Camina Sawa entered into negotiations with the Turks, and joined them with part of his Albanians; and when the Greeks lost the battle of Beyka, in which Nicholas Ypsilanti had been nearly made prisoner, the remainder of the Albanians and the Pandours likewise went over to the Turkish side.

Such are the accounts, collected from French and English journals, to the latter end of July last. The same papers throw considerable light on the dispute between the sublime Porte and the Russian minister.

The Russians have, according to convention stipulations with the Turks enjoyed the privilege of passing, in their merchant vessels, with grain, from the Black Sea, through the Dardanelles to the Grecian Archipelago, the Turkish authorities furnishing them, for that purpose, with firmans or passports. The divan, conceiving that the Greeks in the islands and in the Morea would derive supplies from the ports of the Black Sea, through the medium of these Russian merchantmen, laid an embargo on vessels arriving at the sea of Marmora from the countries above it, and particularly refused passports to the Amiable Sophia, Capt. Capella, and Camilla, Captain Ferault, two Russian vessels, laden with wheat and barley, and bound down the Straits of Constantinople. Against this interruption of the trade, especially of that from Odessa, Baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, sharply remonstrated: But the divan, persevering in their policy gave him no satisfactory answer. The Turks assert, that the majority of foreign ministers at the Porte, including the British ambassadors, recognise with more or less reserve, the right of the Turkish government to enforce the embargo in question.

Baron Strogonoff, however, thought differently, and, on the 12th of May, sent in a harsh note to the sublime Porte, accusing it of a flagrant breach of commercial conventions. This he followed up with an order of the same date, addressed to the Russian chancery of commerce at Constantinople, in which after stating the facility of his efforts to bring the Ottoman government to a sense of justice, and that he had been compelled to lay the fact before the Emperor of Russia, he advises the masters and supercargoes of vessels arriving and being refused passports, to make protests and enter a mem-

orandum of losses sustained by the detention, with a view to future indemnification.

In the concluding paragraph of this order, the baron says, "as to the Russian grain on board of foreign vessels, and foreign property on board of Russian vessels, you will follow the rule that the cargo is covered by the flag." This is worthy of particular notice, as a practical illustration of the principle of the armed neutrality of 1730, and 1800, in both of which the sovereign of Russia was a leading party. The principle, however, has been distinctly and forcibly opposed by Great Britain; but it is maintained, where practicable by the U. States.

Upon the intimation of this state of things to the governor of Odessa, by Baron Strogonoff, an official notification was issued from that place on the 6th of June, to the Russian merchants at Odessa, informing them that the baron had advised the Russian merchants established at Constantinople to put their affairs provisionally in order, and to secure their property, so that they might not be taken by surprise by a government which no longer regarded any measures in its conduct. Baron Strogonoff had previously left the Turkish metropolis for the country.—His letter to the government of Odessa is dated at Bujukdere, on the 29th of May. Under the head of Constantinople, June the 12th, it is said that the effects of the baron have been detained, and that a strict eye is kept upon him to prevent his final departure. In the mean time, the divan had despatched two couriers directly to the Emperor Alexander himself, and their return, it is alleged, will decide the important affair. Subsequent accounts, which however require confirmation, mention a declaration of war by Russia.

THE QUEEN.

"I desire to be buried in Brunswick."

Foul persecution's prey, betrayed, belied;
She lived in misery, and so she died;
But like the hero of the elder time,
Her spirit spoke, & thus abjured our clime:
'The tears and sighs, the broken hearted
owns,
'Be thine—but not, oh cruel land! my
bones!'

From the Liverpool Advertiser, Aug. 21.

The mortal remains of "CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, the injured QUEEN OF ENGLAND," are now on their way to the tomb of her fathers. Six and twenty years ago, the Chronicer of that day, announced,—That CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, the intended consort of the heir apparent to the crown of England, full of youthful gaiety and joyful expectations, had sailed for the land of her adoption, to receive and confer on her approaching union as much happiness as honor and wealth can impart. How striking the contrast, and to what a train of melancholy reflections does it give rise. What were her expectations on the morning of life, may be collected from her own words. On her arrival at St. James', and in answer to the glowing bursts of spontaneous loyalty with which she was hailed, she said,— "Believe me, I feel very happy and delighted to see the good and brave people of England—the best nation upon earth." How soon this brilliant sun of early expectation became overclouded, it is not necessary for us to tell, and as little necessary is it to say how, after a course, performed through storms and troubles, it set in a night of thick darkness. The heart that can contemplate this wreck of human hopes, without emotion, is more or less immoral.

Tuesday last was the day appointed by government for the removal of her majesty's body from Brandenburg House.—Her executors and the officers of her household, male and female, had pressed most earnestly for the delay of a day or two, in order to make suitable preparations for the solemn ceremony, but the answer given to their applications, was that the resolution to remove the body on that day was irrevocable. A wish was then expressed in the same quarter, that the procession might be unattended by military, as it was apprehended, and with too much reason, as the event has proved, that the most serious consequences might arise from their presence; but the resolution to place a guard of honor over the Queen when she was dead, though no such honor had been done to her when living, was also irrevocable, and in the face of all warning and admonition, Lord Liverpool, acting as he averred by direction of the King, sent soldiers to the funeral. The third and last point urged upon Ministers, was, that they would allow the funeral procession of this illustrious lady to pass through the city of London, which was the direct way to the place of embarkation, in order that the

Corporation of that city, and the great body of its inhabitants, might enjoy the mournful gratification of paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of their departed Queen; but this request, most reasonable as it was, was also refused, and it was determined to hurry the procession through an obscure and circuitous route, in opposition to the public will, and for no other reason that can be discovered, but to shew that the same spirit of jealous apprehension, which had envied her Majesty every mark of public honor and respect when living, was still in active exercise, and pursuing her with unabating rigor even to the tomb. Under these inauspicious circumstances, and in opposition to a solemn protest made by both the learned gentlemen named in her Majesty's will as her executors, the body was removed from Brandenburg house on Tuesday morning, and proceeded on the preposterous route marked out by ministers, attended by a body of soldiers.

The public feeling was strongly excited by these posthumous indignities, and as might have been foreseen, an attempt was made by the assembled thousands to direct the procession through the city of London, instead of skirting its extremities. The first effort made by the populace was unsuccessful, but another attempt to diverge was made by the undertaker, and his train, at Hyde Park corner, and in some degree with success. A considerable augmentation to the military, both horse and foot, was now made; the populace had also increased in number and in confidence, and at Cumberland gate, leading out of Hyde Park, into Oxford st. a conflict arose, in which some lives were lost, and a number of persons were wounded. The procession still kept on its way down Edgeware road, towards the suburbs, but when they arrived opposite Tottenham court road, all the outlets, except those which led to the city were so completely blocked up by carts, waggons and other vehicles, that the farther advance of the procession was completely arrested, and they were obliged to pass down Drury Lane into the Strand, and from thence through the city of London.—There was in the metropolis, we believe, only one opinion about the conduct of Ministers on this occasion. In every quarter it was loudly condemned, and even where there was a difference of opinion as to their behaviour to the Queen when living, their conduct towards her in the last awful ceremony, called down upon them universal reprobation.

The QUEEN, peace be with her departed spirit, is now beyond the reach of the shafts of her enemies. Up to the very day that her remains quitted the shores of Britain, "the brave people of England" justified the favorable opinion she had expressed of them when she first landed in their country. In no other nation in Europe would so much constancy and public devotion have been exhibited toward one so incapable of conferring rewards, and so persecuted by powerful enemies; but justice requires that we should add, and we make the admission with humiliation, that by no other ministers of state in the world, those of George IV. alone excepted, would a princess so much wronged, and of such distinguished magnanimity, have been overwhelmed and precipitated into the grave by such an accumulation of indignities and persecutions.

Contrary to the dying request of the Queen and the wishes of her legally appointed executors, who were making suitable preparations for her funeral, the government appointed Mr. Bailey conductor of the funeral ceremony. On the body of her Majesty being demanded of the executors, Dr. Lushington spoke to the following effect:—

"Sir George Naylor and Mr. Bailey, you know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the expressed wish of her Majesty's Executors upon the necessity of delay, for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey; and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late majesty) in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements, suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made.

Mr. Bailey.—"I have orders from government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain: I must do my duty. The body must be removed."