

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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## FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

The Observer does not contain a single article either respecting the state of Russia or Turkey or of the state of the markets. What we have given below, from the Liverpool papers sufficiently bear us out in the opinion, we stood alone in this city, in advancing, that the state of the harvest in Europe did not justify the rise in the price of grain which has taken place in this country, and which appeared to us the work of SPECULATION.—The crops in the northern part of England may have been partially injured by wet weather; but in the south and west, we are justified in believing, that the ground was cleared before the rain had commenced. It is not so long since we were told in the London Courier, that grain of every description had fallen thirty per cent—in consequence of the favorable prospect of an abundant harvest, and we have as yet seen nothing, on which we can rely with any certainty, to warrant the belief that it has much more than recovered the price it brought previous to the fall. All accounts from the continent of Europe represent the harvest to have been most plentiful. Even were it otherwise, and that the failure had been serious in England, its ports must be opened before this country could derive any advantage from it; and this is an event which is not likely to happen soon, owing to the powerful landed interest, who will strenuously oppose every measure calculated to create a competition with foreign products.

The new Dey of Algiers appears to have given great offence to his soldiers, in consequence of not deigning to visit them in the fortresses since his elevation to take supreme authority. Having taken a walk to the lower town, to view some new fortifications erecting towards the sea side, the soldiers in the barracks, on learning the circumstance, were in great commotion; which induced the Dey speedily to retreat, otherwise, it is supposed he would have lost his head; the soldiers, as is said being extremely angry "because they cannot kill the Dey, and are consequently deprived of the advantage which the Turks usually gain on the change of the Dey."

The King of England arrived in London on the evening of the 15th Sept. One of the first acts on his return was to sanction the deposition of Sir Robert Baker, the respectable Bow-street magistrate, for the active part he took in preventing the shedding of blood in the metropolis, at the funeral procession of the Queen. Another officer, more subservient to the views of despotism, was immediately appointed to fill Sir Robert's place.

A prosecution for libel against the deceased Queen had terminated in a verdict of guilty, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to shield the defendant from the consequences of his turpidity. He is a Reverend Clergyman, of the name of Blacow Clerk!

The Court of Common Council of London are to give a public entertainment in honor of the coronation, to which the King is to be invited. Thanks were voted by the Common Council to Mr. Sheriff Wathman for the effectual means adopted by him to preserve the public peace on the day of the interment of Francis and Honey, the two men murdered by the military at the procession of the Queen's funeral.

Prosecutions have been commenced by order of the Lord Mayor; against the London Gas Company, whose establishment has been declared a nuisance, it having been as-

certain that the river Thames was rendered unfit for use by the gas water running into it. The report of the jur appointed to investigate the matter stated, that the river was contaminated to a visible extent of at least 300 yards from the gas stream, and that they had bottled some for experiment, and had found it poisonous to a most serious degree.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, a number of individuals were capitally convicted, on the prosecution of the Bank of England, for uttering forged notes to the amount of £5 sterling and upwards. It appears that the bank had ceased to prosecute for offences under that sum.

The Newcastle Gas Company have been subjected to pay four hundred and fifty pounds damages, besides costs, and the amount of the surgeon's bill, for the injury sustained by a female in the accidental explosion of the gas works of the defendants, by which a house was blown up, a child killed, and the plaintiff's wife materially injured.

A whole family, consisting of persons, three of whom were females, of the name of Ravenscroft, had been found guilty of a conspiracy to destroy the professional character of a surgeon and apothecary, by circulating false reports respecting him. When the verdict of guilty was returned, great consternation prevailed among the defendants, particularly among the females, one of whom fainted in court, and another shed abundance of tears. The ladies were set at liberty on entering into recognizances, and the gentlemen were committed until the court decided on the punishment to be inflicted.

John Brickfield and Edmond Locke, two mere children, were brought up to receive the judgment of the court on a conviction for theft. Mr. Const, the chairman, thus addressed them "John Brickfield, a mere boy in size, you are a giant in wickedness, it is a dreadful thing to see a creature of your age in such a situation. It appears that young as you are, you are actually the teacher of a little gang of pick-pockets; a fact which would require a certificate of its truth in the place to which you are going. You must be transported for life." John Locke, you are to be imprisoned for three months, to be whipped three times severely, and to be fed on bread and water."

The very next case after this was a little child of a similar offence.—The boy was found guilty, and the mother interfered, and implored from the court the severest sentence of the law. The chairman remarked to what a dreadful pitch of depravity the children of this metropolis were arrived when such applications were made by parents, and from the facts, which came to the knowledge of the court, proved to be but too well founded.—The court accordingly sentenced the boy to "transportation for life."

### BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, Sept. 8.

"I dined yesterday with Dr. Antomarchi, Napoleon's physician.—You will allow that one cannot help feeling a great interest in conversing with a person who has given the last drops of water to such a man, and I therefore readily accepted the invitation to meet him. The Doctor was very circum-spect; but I have collected many interesting gleanings from conversation with him, which I give you as I got them."

"Bonaparte occupied himself often with gardening; and under his immediate superintendence bowers and grottos were erected in the garden at Longwood, General Bertrand, Madame Bertrand with the children, and Dr. Antomarchi, assisted him on such occasions. His usual dress was that of a Chinese gardener; nankins, and a large straw hat. Within the last eight months of his life he could scarcely move out, and was obliged either to rest on the sofa, or in his easy chair; he suffered considerably, and was in

consequence exceeding morose; he had lost full two-thirds of his corpulence.

"His last words certainly were 'Tete Armee,' but without any connexion, for what he uttered was in a convulsive state, and no other words could be distinctly understood."

"During his illness his son was the principal topic of his conversation, he never conversed on politics, at least the Doctor said so. Two priests were sent to him by his mother, one an old man, (Buonavia,) and the other a young man. The first could not bear the climate, and was obliged to return to Europe.—Since their arrival mass was read every day at Longwood, and the Doctor said, 'Il est mort en bon Chretien.' Bonaparte expressed much disgust at the old priest smelling of tobacco—he disliked smoking and smokers. He had entirely left off taking snuff. You have seen it noticed in the papers that he sent a present to Lady Holland. The circumstances that led to it are extremely honorable to her ladyship. Lady Holland was never personally known to Bonaparte, but since his confinement she had been unremitting in her attention to him, by constantly providing him with articles for his table which she thought would be agreeable to him; also by sending him books, and contributing in many other ways to his domestic comfort. He sent her a Cameo of great value as a token of gratitude; it was on a snuff box which the Pope presented to Napoleon."

"In contradiction to all the anecdotes in English and other newspapers, the Doctor assured me that the Emperor (he never called him otherwise than *l'Empereur*) never had any female attendant in his household, nor was any one in attendance on him during his confinement at St. Helena."

"The veneration with which the Doctor spoke of him is beyond anything of the sort I ever witnessed. Speaking of Bertrand, he always styles him *le grand Marechal*. Madame Bertrand was always allowed to enter his room without being announced. Napoleon was quite resigned to die in St. Helena. He often conversed with Antomarchi of events of his earlier age, and recollected the most trifling acts of his childhood: the Doctor being a native of Corsica, they generally conversed together in the idiom of the Island which was quite familiar to Napoleon. The house at Longwood was exceedingly small and uncomfortable, and damp beyond conception; the new house was not finished, and it was Bonaparte's intention had he lived never to inhabit it."

"The library of Napoleon consisted of the best classics, and thro the kindness of Lady Holland and other friends, he had a fresh supply of what was new and interesting every three months, sent to him under Lord Bathurst's seal.—Dinner was always served on the plate (*service d'argent*) with the imperial arms on it, off which he dined at St. Cloud."

"Dr. Antomarchi found a proper stone on the island, with which he had prepared plaster, and succeeded in taking a cast of his bust after his death; unfortunately it had been shipped to Leghorn, else I might, perhaps, have had a sight of it. The Doctor had intended it as a present to the mother of Bonaparte whom he styles *Madame Mere*."

"The hair of his head as well as his beard had been shaved, and sent to his relations, his household each retaining some small quantity of it. The Doctor had a small lock of it in a brooch. I had it in my hand, and confess, and am not ashamed to say so, that my feelings were very acute at the moment, and I perceived something like a tear in my eye.—The Doctor could not obtain permission to embalm the body, nor would the governor (Sir Hudson Lowe) allow any inscription.—The remains were first placed in a coffin

of tin, then in one of mahogany, these two in one of lead, and the upper are again in mahogany; all four were well secured under the direction of Dr. Antomarchi."

"I could not learn any thing respecting the life of himself, which Bonaparte was said to have written; but it is probable at all events, that nothing was done in it after the arrival of Antomarchi, as he declined in health during those two years.—Montholon, who came over with Bertrand and his family, has permission to return to France; but Bertrand, who had been condemned to death, *par contumace*, has not yet received that permission. Doctor Antomarchi brought over his journal of the two last years' attendance on Napoleon, ready for publication. Several of the London booksellers were anxious to obtain it, and I think he said he had sold them the copy-right. The Doctor who is about thirty-two years old, was sent out to St. Helena by Letitia, mother to Bonaparte."

"The point on which I was most anxious to obtain information, was the cause of the non-appearance of the Doctor's name, along with the rest of the surgeons, to the official report of the cause of his death, and the appearance of his body after it. He was never asked to sign it, but his opinion was well known, as he had frequently declared it without reserve to be, that the death of Bonaparte was owing to the climate."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A pamphlet published at Havre, on the 29th July, gives a very full exposition of the state of the mercantile market at that date.—On the article of cotton, the pamphlet has the following remarks:

"Of all the French ports Havre is one, the position of which, is the most advantageous for easily realizing this article, the consumption of which is immense. The proximity of Rouen, Paris, Picardy and Flanders, attracts to it daily orders for purchase, in consequence of which our merchants, not wishing to abandon to strangers so many advantages, have devoted themselves to the importation of cotton, which in former years was introduced here only by the Americans. Why has a misunderstanding between two commercial powers, which have need of one another, interrupted the important and profitable relations which were established directly between France and the United States. It is hardly permitted to a merchant to enter into the secrets of politics but the obstructions to an amicable arrangement between the two powers can hardly be conceived. They have for a year inflicted a fatal blow on our mutual relations, without profit to either of the disagreeing parties, and entirely to the advantage of strangers. We approach the period when the French merchant must give his orders for the new crop of Georgia Cotton to be received in December and January next, and it appears that he is still condemned to fear that he shall not be able to employ his own ships, which he must direct upon other points almost by chance, to be freighted with other merchandise, while his own merchandise pays a tribute to the ships of foreign neutral nations."

"The probable result to the Americans of this state of things will be to sell them cottons at a price at least as moderate as those of the last year, compelled as they are also to let their ships remain unemployed in their ports, spectators like us, of the great profits of shipping made by the English. We hope mean while for a speedy and favourable solution of this political and commercial problem."

"Notwithstanding this interruption, our port has received as much and more cotton from the United States, as in the last year. Our present supply of cotton consists principally of Louisiana, because as soon as the first arrivals from Georgia

had proved how much in general their quality was mixed and poor, our merchants applied to New-Orleans, the crop of which was announced with eulogium and which has in fact, proved fine and good."

### THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

#### ALDERMAN DARLEY.

Important Communication to Lord Fingal.

It has never fallen to our lot to publish any document which we consider so important to Ireland, as the following statement:

On Sunday, Lord Fingal, with some other distinguished personages, dined with Mr. O'Connell, in Merrion square. In the evening, his lordship received a message from Mr. Grant, acquainting him that he had a communication to make on the part of the Government.—His Lordship lost no time in waiting on the Chief Secretary, who apologized for sending for him at so unseasonable an hour, by stating that it was the wish of his Majesty, that what he had to impart should be made known to his Lordship, and through him to the Catholic body, before his Majesty's departure from Ireland, which was fixed for the following day.—Mr. Grant then proceeded to state, that Lord Sidmouth, by the directions of the King, had sent for Alderman Darley, and made known his Majesty's strong displeasure at that Magistrate's conduct at the late entertainment. Lord Sidmouth, he added, had enquired into the character of Ald. Darley, and found that before this transaction he was a meritorious officer. He had learned besides that he had expressed the strongest contrition for his offence. These considerations had induced his Majesty to abstain for the present from marking his displeasure in the most exemplary way, and confining the punishment of the transgressing party to a severe reprimand. In conclusion, Mr. Grant stated, that though his Majesty wished it to be understood that in respect to this incident, he acted altogether from his own feelings, he (Mr. Grant) was nevertheless authorized by Lord Sidmouth to state, that the sentiments of his Lordship, relative to the circumstance, altogether coincided with those of his Royal Master—and that instructions had been given to the Lord Lieutenant to conduct the Government of this country on principles in accordance with these sentiments.

The communication to Lord Fingal was altogether a verbal one. As, however, it was intended for publicity, his lordship felt the necessity of drawing up a minute of it, and submitting it to Mr. Grant, for the purpose of obviating all possible mistake touching a matter of such extreme importance. The proceedings of yesterday impeded the execution of his lordship's design—but we expect to receive a document for publication before the close of this day.

We shall only add a line to say, that Catholic body is perfectly satisfied at this mode of dealing with the offending party, whom, for the sake of the country, they wish to see corrected, but not made an absolute victim even of his own imprudence.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

#### LETTER OF THE KING.

Previous to the departure of the King from Dublin, he ordered the following letter to be addressed to the Lord Lieutenant:—

Dublin Castle, Sept 3, 1821.

"My Lord—The time of the King's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by his Majesty to express his entire approbation of the manner in which all persons acting in civil and military situations in the city of Dublin and its neighborhood have performed their several duties during the period of his Majesty's residence in this part of the kingdom. His Majesty is pleased to consider, that to your excellency his acknowledgements are particularly due.—He is conscious how much he owes to your excellency's attentions and arrangements; and his Majesty gladly avails himself of the occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper and firmness with which your excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your hands."

I am further commanded to state, that the testimonial of dutiful and affectionate attachment which his Majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind, and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His Majesty trusts that in the mean time, not only the spirit of loyalty