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FOREIGN.

OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF DEC. 3.

Family of seventy persons massacred.
The disturbances in the south of Ireland still continue, and the Irish papers contain numerous accounts of nocturnal outrages & robberies of the most daring nature. A horrible massacre of a family of 70 persons has taken place in the county of Tipperary, at a considerable distance from those parts of Limerick which have been recently agitated. From the nature of the excesses already committed, it would seem that the banditti, if they are really governed by any general purpose, aim principally at a reduction of rents and the abolition of tithes.

A farmer named Shea, in the county of Tipperary, in consequence of ejecting the under-tenants and cotters, for refusing either to pay their rent in money, or to work for him in its discharge, had his house and premises surrounded by an armed banditti, who set fire to them in the night. Within them were 18 men, women, and children. Shea, the owner, appears to have been the first to burst out on his assailants, but was instantly shot and thrown back into the flames; another, making a similar attempt, shared the same fate; and, before the murderers departed, every soul in the house was burned to death! A man named Murphy, was also murdered in Queen's county; and another named Wilson, near Limerick. An inquest was held on the bodies of the sixteen unfortunate persons, besides that of an unborn infant. The verdict was "burnt to death by the wilful setting on fire of the house of Edmund Shea, on the night between the 19th and 20th November."

The Dublin Journal of Monday contains the following: "In the parish of Sallahead, unlawful oaths have been administered. In the county of Waterford, also, some outrages have taken place.—A tenant in Old Parish was distrained for rent, and a keeper stationed to secure the produce. The object of the deluded peasantry is evidently to abolish tithes and rents. In the disturbed districts, the system of intimidation is paramount, and carried to an extent almost incredible.—As a striking instance of this fact, we are assured that the burned remains of J. Scully were lying on the side of the road, and not one of his relations or friends would venture to remove, or any way interfere with them. This circumstance shows the tremendous influence of the banditti, who can thus overawe the strongest feelings of our nature. Some particulars have come to our knowledge respecting the late atrocity in the eastern part of the county of Tipperary, which although they by no means palliate the infliction of so barbarous an act of revenge, yet, as they tend in some degree to explain the causes of that contest, which now seems to be waging by the peasantry of that part of Munster, may not be unworthy of record. O'Gorman, the tenant of Shea, who is brother to the man savagely murdered, was not ejected for non-payment of rent, but for want of title. He had only an alleged written promise of a lease, and thereon built the cottages, and made other improvements; he was ejected by civil bill, before the assistant barrister, from the idea that this title in equity could not prevent the decree at sessions; the case was again tried at the assizes of Clonmel, and the late Shea, on being called by the tenant to prove his brother's hand writing denied the validity of that document. The tenant being thereby defeated, Shea was put in possession by his brother, who is himself only a lessee; having thus provoked the resentment of the peasantry, he and his unfortunate family seem to have fallen a sacrifice to the savage notions of retribution of these nocturnal legislators. It appears, therefore, that this action, however atrocious in itself, has no immediate connection with the disturbances in Limerick. Alas! not without frequent parallels in the history of this unhappy country, and we fear is only one proof more of the deplorable state of morals, not only among the poorer peasantry, but even among those of higher stations."

FROM THE FREEMAN'S DUBLIN JOURNAL.
Murder of Major Collis.—On the night of Thursday last, Major Collis was brutally murdered in his bed, by a gang of ruffians, who broke into his house at Tully Spa within less than two miles of the town of Tully. Several persons entered the house, but the number who ac-

tually committed the murder was three. The Major's skull was fractured by the stroke of an iron bar, and six balls are said to have entered his body. He died in great agony. The house was robbed of money and property of various descriptions, to a large amount. Major Collis was a most amiable and excellent gentleman. He had never given offence or done injury to any individual. He had been long in the army, had lost an arm in the service of his country, and was in his 79th year. He was a native of the county of Kerry, and when he retired from a military life, he returned to his original place of residence, where he lived many years, expending his property and half-pay, and dispensing acts of kindness and humanity to all around him. He was a magistrate in the county of Kerry. It was understood that he kept a large sum of ready money constantly in his possession. The neighborhood in which he resided was very thickly inhabited, several gentlemen living within reach of a musket shot of his house.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OF DEC. 3.

Dublin, Friday Night, Nov. 30.—The outrages to which I made allusion in my last letter, of the burning of a church in the county of Kerry, is no longer a matter of doubt. The following paragraph from the Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday, affords the fullest confirmation of this sacrilegious atrocity.

"Burning of a Church.—On Friday night some villains maliciously set fire to the Parish Church of Knockane, near Killarney, in the united diocese of Ardfert, and totally consumed it, with a number of Bibles and Prayer Books contained therein. The Church-wardens of the parish were also threatened, a few days before, with either loss of life or property, if they did not desist from collecting the church cess."

A Privy Council was to have assembled at the Castle to day; but its sitting has been postponed to next Thursday the 6th instant.

The Yeomanry of Dublin have not, as was stated in some of yesterday's journals been called out.

An order was issued on Wednesday, directing that one captain, three lieutenants, one drummer, and 120 rank and file, of the Belturbet Yeomanry, should immediately be placed on permanent duty.

Just as we were going to press we received the resolutions of the meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of the Barony of Bulratty, held at Newmarket on Fergus, on Monday last, the Earl Mount Charles in the chair. The state of the county occasioned this meeting.—*Ennis Chronicle.*

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a barn and haggard, the property, we learn of a Mr. Cuffee, were burnt near the north-east foot of Sliebuman mountain, beyond Nine-mile-House, close by Killeenry, and just within the bounds of the county of Kilkenny.—*Clonmel Herald.*

A notice has been addressed to the brother of the unfortunate Shea, who perished with his family and the inmates of his humble dwelling, by the hands of midnight incendiaries, requiring him to abandon the possession of some lands, held under circumstances somewhat similar to those which excited the horrid vengeance of his brother's murderers.—*Kilkenny paper.*

Sunday night last, the house of a man of the name of Reilly, at Churchtown, very near Newcastle, was attacked by a party of insurgents. One of the persons in the house escaped unseen, and made his way into the barracks of the 40th regiment. Col. Balfour instantaneously turned out a party, and succeeded in apprehending three of the assailants, who are fully identified.—*Cork paper.*

In consequence of a Requisition from the Magistrates, there was a meeting last Friday of the inhabitants of the town of Tipperary, when nearly eighty most respectable individuals tendered their services, and were enrolled as special constables, in order to maintain a nightly watch, and to prevent the contagion of the bordering disturbed counties from being introduced in their vicinity.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Attempted Assassination of Lieutenant Waters.

We stated the rumored murder of Lieutenant or Captain Waters in a late communication. The subject, from the last Cork papers, are on the subject: "Captain Waters, a most inoffensive gentleman, who has been for some time past on the half pay establishment, was, on the night before last fired at and wounded, (mortally it is feared.) He was on his way home to his residence near Newmarket at the time he was attacked. So little hope was entertained

of his recovery, that Mr. Dalera, one of the Coroners, is now (three o'clock) on his way to hold an inquest. We have seen a letter from a Magistrate in the neighborhood, who describes himself, and all around him, in the utmost alarm."—*Cork Advertiser.*

We shall here make some extracts from the most respectable of the Dublin papers:

A special commission consisting of Judges Daly, Jebb, Burton, (of the King's Bench, Moore and Johnson, (of the Common Pleas,) and Mr. Baron McClelland, have been appointed to try offenders in the disturbed counties. These judges will open their commission and commence their labors in the city of Limerick, the county and city of Cork, the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare, and the Queen's county.

We regret to learn, that the house of Michael Aylmer, Esq. in the county of Kildare, was attacked for arms, and other turbulent indications have been manifested in the same county.

From the Dublin Patriot of Thursday last.

Orders went down last night to put on permanent duty 600 men, of the brigade of yeomanry, in the county of Armagh, of which Col. Blacker is the senior officer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, February 9.

The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Holdridge, arrived below last evening in 33 days from Liverpool, by which the Editor of the National Advocate has received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 4th of January, and the Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 5th.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An article contained in the Paris papers from Leipsic, and dated 17th Dec. states "the Russians had passed the Pruth, and that war had broken out."—This statement is corroborated by letters from Utrecht, of the 23d December, in which it is said "that war has been formally declared between Russia and Turkey, and that intelligence might be expected soon to arrive of the first acts of hostility." There can be no doubt that the sword has been unsheathed. When it can be restored to its scabbard, no one can tell.

Considerable rise took place in the funds in London on the 3d January, in consequence of a rumor that the differences between Russia and the Porte had been adjusted. On this the Courier remarks, "there is not the least foundation of these reports. No such advices have been received."

Accounts from Vienna of the 30th Dec. mention the assassination of the Sultan, in an insurrection of the Janissaries; but this afterwards appeared to be a stock-jobbing rumour, as no such event had taken place. The Austrian and British Ambassadors are stated to have recommended to the Divan the unqualified acceptance of the Russian ultimatum. But this the Sultan positively refused. He would not consent, he said, to the Greek church being reinstated till perfect tranquility was restored; and as to Wallachia and Moldavia, he should never agree that they should be given up to be occupied either by Greeks or Russians. On being reminded, that war would be the consequence of his refusal, he replied that the Turks could never be conquered with swords in their hands.

Intelligence had been received from Genoa that Lesser Wallachia had been evacuated by the Ottoman troops, and that the Turkish frontiers on the Austrian side were unprovided with the means of defence as in times of the most profound peace. Jassy has been entered by fresh troops belonging to the Porte, and the Russian artillery had crossed the Dnieper and advanced towards the Pruth. Every thing indicated a most determined and bloody contest.

Although the accounts of an insurrection at Constantinople appear to have been unfounded, it is certain that the most barbarous massacres of the Greeks had been renewed. "These excesses," says the Courier, are ascribed entirely to the sailors landed from the Turkish fleet which arrived from the Archipelago.—They brought 30 Greek vessels as prizes, and on their passing Seraglio Point, these barbarians hung on each yard-arm 3 or 4 Greeks, as trophies of victory; the crews were afterwards allowed to go on shore, where they were guilty of the greatest cruelties." The Paris papers, referring to these renewed cruelties, say, on the authority of accounts from Vienna, that rivers of blood have flowed at Constantinople; and it was even asserted, though the account wanted confirmation, that two Ambassadors had lost their lives.

SPAIN.

The Cortes presented an address to the King of Spain on the 21st December, in which they implored him to dismiss his ministers, as a measure essential to the public tranquility. Ferdinand is stated to have returned a laconic answer, and to have promised to take the request into consideration. It was thought he would submit it to the council of state.—His Ministers are said to have tendered their resignations, but he had refused to accept them. It does not appear from the Spanish papers that the country is in that disturbed state which accounts from other quarters had represented. A few agitators, and enemies of the constitutional system had been endeavoring to excite disturbances, but this was confined to a narrow space, and their designs were effectually frustrated.

FRANCE.

We have little to notice respecting France. The new ministry were occupied with making arrangements consequent on their accession to power. The funds had undergone considerable variation, and the Courier remarks that this indicated "the existence of political causes connected either with domestic or foreign policy." In reply, the Morning Chronicle observes, "we are unwilling to pronounce an anticipatory judgment on the present French Ministry. We cannot help, however, observing that their pledge to compensate the emigrants for their losses is of itself sufficient to excite an apprehension in France far from favorable to the public credit. Without realising this pledge they cannot expect the support of their party; and by realising it to such an extent as would satisfy that party, they would inflict a very serious blow on the French finances."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ferment, if we may judge from the tone of the papers by this arrival, which prevailed as to Ireland, has greatly subsided. It appears, indeed, that the greater part of what was lately said as to that country being in a state of actual rebellion, turns out to be unfounded.

The meeting of the English Parliament has been prorogued to the 5th of February.

A vessel had arrived at the Cove of Cork, Ireland, from Lima having 300,000 dollars, exclusive of silver bars, on board, for account of Lord Cochrane. This is stated to be the second precious importation for the same distinguished character, a vessel having lately landed at Plymouth a quantity of silver, estimated at 100,000l. sterling.

A further reduction has taken place of the Clerks in the Bank of England.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 11.

OFFICIAL LETTER.

U. S. Schooner Porpoise, off the North Coast of Cuba, 20th January, 1822.

Sir: Having completed the necessary equipments of this vessel at New Orleans on the 7th inst. and previously given public notice that I should sail from the Balize on the 10th, with convoy, I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to sea on the day appointed, with five sail under my protection. On the 15th having seen the vessels bound to Havana and Matanzas safe to their destined ports, I made all sail to the westward, and on the following day boarded the brig Bolina, of Boston, Gorham master, from whom I received the following information: That, on the day previous, his vessel was captured by pirates, and robbed of every material they could carry away with them, at the same time treating the crew and himself with inhuman cruelty. After supplying him from this vessel with what necessities he required, I made sail for the land, and early the following morning, (Saddle Hill on the north coast of Cuba, then bearing S. by E.) I dispatched our boats, with forty men, under command of Lieut. Curtis, in pursuit of these enemies of the human race. The boats having crossed the reef, which here extends a considerable distance from the shore, very soon discovered, chased, and captured a piratical schooner, the crew of which made their escape to the woods. Lieut. Curtis very judiciously manned the prize from our boats, and proceeded about 10 miles to leeward, where, it was understood, the principal depot of these marauders was established. This he fortunately discovered and attacked. A light skirmish here took place, but as our force advanced, the opposing party precipitately retreated. We then took possession, and burnt and destroyed their fleet, consisting of five vessels—one of them a beautiful new schooner, of about 60 tons, ready for sea,

with the exception of her sails. We also took three prisoners; the others fled to the woods.

In this affair just mentioned the officers of the expedition state the enemy's loss to be severe. Only one man was wounded in our boats—and it is worthy of remark, that this man was one of their own gang, then a prisoner in our possession, and surrounded by our people.

The destruction of this place will, I trust, be of some service. From information by me received, it was their principal depot, from whence they dispatched squadrons to Cape Antonio. These returning, loaded with plunder, it was transported to Havana in vessels sent from there for that purpose. Stores and materials were collected on the spot, not only for repairing but for building vessels.

The prisoners now on board are recognised by a seaman in my possession, who was one of the crew of the English ship Alexander, of Greenock, lately burnt by these pirates; and, not content with destroying the vessel, they inhumanly butchered her unfortunate commander. The seaman in question I retain as an evidence in the case.

Lieut. Curtis speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct of Mipshipmen Pinkney, Kingston, and Morris; as also of Doctor Terrill, and every other officer and man employed in the expedition. Nothing could exceed their ardor in pursuit but either enthusiasm in attack, and both affording abundant proof that more would have been done had more been required.

I have manned one of the schooners taken, a very fine fast sailing vessel, and keep her with me. She will prove of great service in my farther operations on this coast.

I cannot close this letter, sir, without naming to you Lieut. Curtis, whose conduct not only in the present instance, but in every other respect, during the period he has been under my command, has merited my warm and decided approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES RAMAGE.

Honorable SMITH THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE LATE NEWS.

The following remarks by Paul Allen, will be read with pleasure.

Amidst the rubbish of rumour afforded by the last arrival, it is difficult to fix on any article a predominating character that bears the stamp of authenticity.—With regard to the Russian monarchy, who may be now politically speaking, styled the turning point in the destiny of Europe, his steps appear to be dark, mysterious, and incurable. The Persians are stated to have declared war against the Turks, and Alexander is supposed to be the secret mover of this hostility. Before we endeavour to speculate on this incident, the previous point should be first ascertained, has Persia actually declared war against Turkey, and of this there is nothing more than conjectural evidence. A bloody engagement is rumored to have taken place between the Turkish and the Grecian fleets, in which the latter are represented as victorious; the remains of the Grand Sultan's navy, are rumored to have sought and found protection in Zante, one of the Ionian Isles, and placed under the protection of England.—Whether this intelligence be true or false, there can be no doubt that the English Ministry look with a jealous eye on the struggles of Greece, for the recovery of her ancient independence. She considers Russia, of whose growth she feels just and well founded alarms, as a secret partner in this political contest: that Alexander is only preparing his way for the seizure of Constantinople. This conviction on the minds of the British ministry has made them minical to every effort, and has brought a strange and unnatural union between the crecent and the cross. Rumours and reports of a most terrific character assail us also from the Spanish Peninsula. It is said that Madrid is on the eve of a most terrific revolution. The fact on which this formidable assertion is made, appears to be this, that the people demanded the dismissal of the King's ministry, a demand with which his Majesty refused a compliance.—Now such a simple occurrence as this, when it passes into the hands of one of our revolution manufacturers, is immediately swelled out in a most frightful commotion.—These political glass blowers dip their pipes in the frail and frangible material, and swell, augment and expand by the breath of rumour, the little bubble to the seize of their own fancies. The report of the death of Louis of France, we Feb-