

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
Her DWELLING HOUSE
ON GEORGE-STREET.

It is unnecessary to say any thing of its convenience, as persons disposed to purchase will view the premises.

ANN CARTER.
February 28th, 1822.—4w'6
DRAWING SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER will open his DRAWING SCHOOL on Saturday the 9th instant, at the Academy, where he will attend on Saturdays, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. He will teach the rules of perspective, landscape, painting flowers, &c. in water colours; and drawing with the black lead pencil, and Indian ink.

Terms of teaching, \$ 4 a quarter.
Nathan Tisdale.
Newbern, March 2, 1822.—76t

Five Cents Reward
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, about four weeks ago, an indentured Apprentice, 13 or 14 years of age, well known in Newbern by the name of **CHARLES CHACE.**

The above Reward, but no thanks nor expenses, will be given to any person that will deliver said Apprentice to the subscriber. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing, or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.

CHARLES STEWART.
Newbern, February 25, 1822.—76t

NOTICE
On Wednesday, the 20th March next, At the late residence of **VALENTINE RICHARDSON, dec'd.** WILL BE SOLD, All the Personal Estate of said dec'd. CONSISTING OF **HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, FARMING UTENSILS, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Bacon, Pork, &c. &c.**

AT THE SAME TIME—WILL BE SOLD **A TRACT OF LAND,** Adjoining the land of M. C. Bogey, on the South prong of Bachelor's Creek, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, known by the name of "Walby Land"

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD, **A Lease of the Plantation** On which he de ceased resided—of which several years are unexpired.

AT THE SAME TIME, **Two likely Negro fellows** Will be hired out for one year. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser of the Land; and six months credit on all other articles—the purchasers giving notes with approved security.

ANDREW H. RICHARDSON, Ex'r.
February 27th, 1822.—76tds.

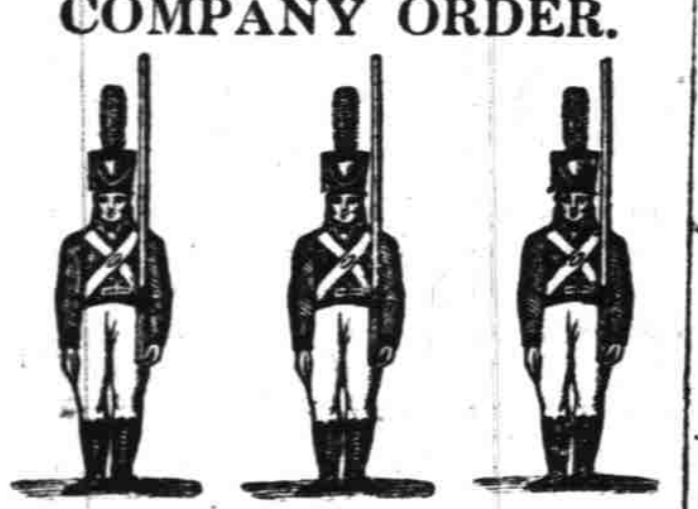
FOR SALE,
THE HOUSE & LOT
ON MIDDLE-STREET,
At present occupied by Mr. J. GOODING.
ALSO,
AN IMPROVED LOT
ON WATER-STREET,
Adjoining Mr. JOHN FRANKLIN'S. An extensive credit will be given.
For terms, apply to
JOHN OLIVER, or
SAML. & JOS. OLIVER.
March 9th, 1822.—3w7



NOTICE.
THE Stockholders of the **NEWBERN STEAM-BOAT COMPANY,** are invited to attend a General Meeting, which will be held at the house of Mrs. Emery, in Newbern, on Monday the eleventh of March, 1822, for the purpose of taking definitive measures in regard to the concerns of the Company.—Distant subscribers, who cannot personally attend, are invited to appear by proxy.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM GASTON, Pres't.
S. M. CHESTER, Sec'y.
Newbern, Feb. 28, 1822.—7 il.

For Sale—By the Subscriber,
MESS & PRIME PORK,
Just repacked, and of superior quality.—
The price will be, for the Mess \$14 50—
Prime \$12 50.
Also—Lard, in small kegs.
A short credit will be given, if required, to punctual customers.

S. BROWN.
March 7, 1822.—76t



COMPANY ORDER.
Attention—Newbern Guards.
YOU will appear on parade, in front of St. JOHN'S LODGE, on Thursday next, precisely at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, P. M.; equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Company, in winter uniform.

Pursuant to an order issued by the Colonel, the officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble at the usual Battalion parade ground, on Saturday next, at the hour of ten o'clock; A. M.; equipped agreeably to regulations, to receive such instruction as the law directs. The officers will appear armed and accoutred with a musket and cartouch box.
T. A. PASTEUR, Captain.
Saturday, 9th March, 1822.

J. BRASELMAN,
DENTIST,

AQUAINTS the Inhabitants of Newbern and its vicinity, that he is now at the house of Mr. Joseph Bell, where those desirous of his services are requested to make application, in person, or by written message.

The natural history of the Teeth, although a subject curious in its nature, and important in its application to human comfort, has not sufficiently engaged the attention of the practitioners of medicine and surgery.

But the practice arising from the diseases and other circumstances of the teeth, has of late years become very extensive, and the great comfort experienced when they are preserved in a healthy state will cause them to be attended to more universally.

The teeth are the organs of mastication; they are placed in sockets called *alveoli*, which are formed upon and make a part of the jaw bones, and are there firmly held by a periosteum, which lines the socket, and is also reflected over the fangs of the teeth. The alveolar processes are covered with a continuation of the gums, which are firm, but very vascular substances.

These parts have such an intimate connection with each other, that when disease originates in one, the others always become more or less affected. It is therefore absolutely necessary that an accurate knowledge should be had of all the diseases of those parts connected with the teeth; for, as the loss of the teeth is the ultimate consequence of disease in any of the contiguous parts, we can only expect to preserve instruments so important to our comfort and welfare, by speedily applying such remedies as will restore the parts with which they are connected to healthy action.

The gums are subject to several diseases peculiar to themselves, and to others which proceed from those of the teeth, or alveolar processes, besides other affections which may be considered as the index of constitutional derangement.

In addition to these various diseased actions, there is an earthy deposit, called tartar, which, in a greater or less degree, accumulates about the teeth of most persons; this, if suffered to increase to any quantity, causes a separation of the gums from the necks of the teeth, and a consequent absorption of the alveolar processes.

To young persons shedding teeth, the dental art is particularly beneficial, more immediately, when the second set, being larger than the first, demand more space for regularity, and require those they are to succeed or those adjoining, to be removed; and as such are very liable to disease, and seldom give way by natural progress, attention at this interesting period is absolutely requisite to prevent deformity. In short, to preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth; and the great variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined, and of such universal concern, as justify claim the attention of the public; for disorders or deficiencies of the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils that affect the whole system, and deformities of them are often remarkably fatal in common life.
Newbern March 9, 1822.

POST-OFFICE,
Newbern, March 9, 1822.
THE following regulations
respecting the arrival and departure of the Mails will take effect on the 11th inst. and continue until further notice:

The Northern Mail will arrive at this Office on Monday and Friday at 9 A. M. and be closed on the same days at 2 P. M.
The Southern Mail via Fayetteville, will arrive on Tuesday at 6 P. M. and be closed the next morning at 8 A. M.

The Western or Raleigh Mail will arrive on Monday at 9 A. M. and be closed on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

The Wilmington Mail will arrive at this Office on Saturday at 10 A. M. and be closed on Monday at 2 P. M.

Unless letters are brought to the Office fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for closing the Mails, they are subject to remain on hand till the next mail in course.
T. WATSON, P. M.
7—13.

CAROLINA CENTINEL.
NEWBERN:
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1822.

We are gratified to learn that the memorial of our citizens to the Post Master General respecting the arrangement of the Mails, has received prompt attention, and that measures have been taken to ensure greater regularity in future.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 2, 1822.
We have been politely favoured by a commercial house in this city with the following extract of a letter, dated

"Cape Haytien, Feby. 7, 1822.

"The army of the Republic is now in the Spanish part of the island, and it is expected will return to the southward by this way, which, with the late tonnage duty on foreign vessels, will soon correct this trade, and probably produce a favorable market to a few adventurers to this place. Coffee has advanced here very contrary to our expectations, and it seems a little doubtful whether it will shortly fall in price, referring you to our quotations.

Flour \$9 25 a 9 50 by retail, saleable—
Mess Pork 17 a 18, sales—Prime do 13 a 15, dull—Lard 13 1-2 a 15 cts. dull—
Butter 15 a 16 cts. scarce—Cheese 12 a 14 1-2 cts. dull—Hams 13 1-2 to 15 cts. do.—Codfish \$4 75 a 5, do.—Mackerel \$5 do.—Soap 2 50 a 2 75, 6000 boxes in first hands—Tobacco \$9 a 10, scarce, but expected—Rice \$5 25 a 5 50, large quantities expected—Coffee 19 a 22 cents on board. Dollars and doubloons at par.—Exchange, none."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
POSTSCRIPT.

Monday Night, 11 o'clock.—Ten minutes ago, Mr. PINKNEY breathed his last. After a course of the most acute suffering, he expired without a groan.— Thus has departed, at an age when he might have rationally looked forward to many years yet of activity and usefulness, the Patriot, the Statesman, the transcendent Advocate, and one who may be ranked among the extraordinary men that have shed a lustre on their country, and adorned the world. We are not permitted at this late hour to say more than to express our sincere participation in the grief which his decease will occasion throughout our country, and to commiserate the affliction with which it overwhelms his excellent family.

The case of CHARLES VACARIE, who was lately committed to the jail of this Borough for a fraud committed on Mr. B. Fleury, of New-York, in selling him brass filings for gold dust, was yesterday determined before the Hustings Court now in session.

The case took up a considerable time in the examination of evidence and argument of counsel, in which much talent and ingenuity were displayed by the able advocates on both sides, Gen. TAYLOR for the Commonwealth, and Mr. MAXWELL for the defendant, and was not concluded until half past 10 o'clock last night, when the Court announced its decision that the defendant should be bound for his good behavior for twelve months, himself in the sum of \$2000, and two securities for \$1000 each.—The case of ANTHONY BEUF who was committed as an accomplice or associate of Vacarie, we understand, is to be taken up on Saturday.—*Norfolk Herald.*

PETERSBURG, MARCH 5.
THE MAILS—FLOODS, &c.

The war of elements,
The wreck of bridges, and the 'rush of mills'
Since Friday last, we have received scarcely less than 200 Newspapers from the North and East. Some of these had been due from four to eight days—and the major portion had tarried on the roads for a period about twice the length of

time usually allotted for performing the journey.

These irregularities, we are willing to believe from the evidences before us, are chiefly to be attributed to the impassible state of the rivers and smaller streams in the North, which latterly, owing to the melting of snow, ice, &c. have been swollen to almost unprecedented heights; and likewise to the bad condition of the roads, chargeable to the same causes.

The papers advise us of these circumstances, and besides contain numerous accounts of "accidents by flood," and the destruction done on the banks of rivers, &c. The following notices are collected from many articles before us.

At Durham, (Con.) a small rivulet crossing Durham-st. had swollen to an unusual size. In the forenoon of the 21st February, immense cakes of ice were constantly descending this stream, by which the bridge was much shattered.—As the mail stage attempted to cross, a part of the bridge gave way under the stage, by which the latter was precipitated about 20 feet, into a tremendous current, amidst heavy timbers and large bodies of ice. It carried down three passengers, the driver, mails, and two horses. The other two horses had so far cleared the bridge as to preserve their foothold on the abutments. The carriage was dashed to pieces by the fall; the passengers were thrown from it, and all were hurried down the torrent together. One passenger and the driver were extricated about 100 rods below the bridge—two passengers were drowned. As soon as the alarm was given a number of persons went into the large swamp which receives the rivulet, in pursuit of the mails, baggage, &c. After wading more than an hour, waist deep, among cakes of ice, they found both mails, and with some difficulty drew them to the shore. They were about 200 rods from the bridge.—The mails were in the water about two hours and a half. Their contents were completely soaked and much damaged.

At Milford, the two bridges were carried away by the flood, and the stages were conveyed across in boats. Two ladies were drowned in attempting to cross a bridge at White Plains—they were accompanied by a younger brother in a sleigh, and the water overflowing the bridge, they became alarmed, jumped out, and were swept away by the current.

At Bridgetown (N. J.) the pond on the east of the town which supplied Moore's Woollen Factory, was observed to rise with astonishing rapidity. An attempt was made to discharge the water by a great flood-gate, but the endeavors of the people were unsuccessful; and a breach was made in the mill-house about five in the morning. Mr. Moore ventured into his factory at the risk of his life, and had only time to secure his books, and make his escape, when the building fell in ruins. Much other damage was done in the vicinity of Bridgetown, such as the destruction of grist-mills, and the breaking down of mill-dams, &c.

At Trenton, (N. J.) the bridge from Warren-street to Bloomsbury, was carried away; and the old stone-bridge, leading from Green-street to Mill-Hill, fell in. This ancient bridge is associated in our recollection with some memorable events. It was the passage over the bridge which in January 1777, Washington defended against Cornwallis. It was on this bridge that the triumphal arch was erected, that the hero passed under, at the close of the war on his way to New-York—when the girls chanted songs to his praise, and strewed it with flowers. But it fell while the *feu de joie* was firing to celebrate the return of the anniversary. A gentleman and lady, in coming from Princeton to Trenton in a sleigh, narrowly escaped being drowned in attempting to cross the bridge at Coleman's mill; the horse and sleigh were swept off by the current, and the drowned horse coursed down the stream and tumbled over the dam at Mill-Hill.

The freshet in Schuylkill is represented as the greatest within remembrance.—The bridge at the falls drifted down the Schuylkill into the Delaware, and was found nearly in a perfect state, twenty-five miles below Philadelphia. The works of the Navigation Company had withstood the pressure of the ice, although much havoc had taken place among the mill-dams, &c.—The ice in the Delaware having been cleared away by the flood, vessels were making their way up.

The freshet in the Brandywine, was three feet higher than even the memorable one of 1795. All the bridges except one, were carried away, together with several small buildings on the margin of the stream.—The factories of powder and cloth of Messrs. Dupont were singularly fortunate. Their dams, mills, &c. &c. were so well constructed as to resist the flood without any injury—except a small temporary sulphur house at the powder mills, of little value.—All the powder and materials were saved.—At the cloth factory all the wool, cloth, &c. were saved; some injury was done to the fulling mill but all the machinery escaped uninjured.

FROM THE BELFAST IRISHMAN.
The Constitution of the United States.

The influence of government upon mankind was never so completely and unequivocally demonstrated as in the instance of the United States of America. The unparalleled progress they have made in the arts and arms—the wonderful development of all the various resources of the human mind—the astonishing display of powers which a few years have produced—the growing immensity of their population—the absence of crime and immorality, compared with all other nations—the admirable mildness of their penal code—the comforts and happiness enjoyed by the people—their self-consciousness of the rights they possess—their sulky (if we may be allowed the expression) their sulky spirit of independence—their contempt of all other authority but that which common sense acknowledges—all these interesting characteristics so peculiar to the people of America, are to be traced to their natural source, the freedom of their unequalled Constitution. The warmest admirers of the British Constitution, among whom we trust we may be numbered, must acknowledge that no Constitution ever existed which so unequivocally acknowledges the rights of human nature—which places those rights on so broad and so immovable a basis, and insures to the people who live under it the most certain security against the insolence and tyranny of human authority. On American ground alone can Civil and Religious Freedom raise her temple—on American ground alone can Civil and Political Freedom boast of its fair and untrammelled privileges—in America alone are the Rulers and Ministers of the Law really and substantially amenable to the people—in America alone can the public be heard with respect, or the public feeling be accurately ascertained. No doubt, to England & her Constitution is America indebted for the principles of Civil and Religious Freedom—they were first rocked in a British cradle, but transplanted to the soil of freedom, they grew rapidly to a rich and powerful maturity. America, like the Athenian Sculptor, collected together all the beauties of the best Constitutions she could select and formed them all into one splendid composition, to which the world now looks up with envy and admiration. The Anniversary of American Independence, brings a return to the Americans of all those grand and generous feelings which achieved their freedom.—The 4th of July in America, is not the Anniversary of a Party over a people, or a Faction over Freedom—it is not the Anniversary of sectarian triumph and sectarian defeat. No—the American Anniversary is the celebration of the Emancipation of the New World from the fetters of the Old—it is the Anniversary of Public Justice, and the celebration of a Victory gained by an united People over a persecuting Government!

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Mentor, Fulford, St. Barts, Molasses, Sugar and Rum, to John Snead and S. Simpson.
CLEARED,
Schr. Six Sisters, Fisher, Hayti.

Newbern Prices Current.

MERCHANDISE.	From	D. C.	10	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	10	
Beef		4	6	
Butter		25	30	
Bees-Wax		30	32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 75	
do. Apple		45	50	
do. Peach		75	85	
Corn,	bbl.	3 30	3 50	
Meal,	bush.	80	90	
Cotton, (New crop)	cwt.	15		
Coffee		30	32	
Cordage		12	14	
Flour,	bbl.	7	8	
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.	9	10	
Molasses	gal.	35	38	
Tar	bbl.	1 25	1 30	
Pitch		1 30	1 35	
Rosin		1 10	1 25	
Turpentine		1 65	1 75	
do. Spirits	gal.	30	35	
Pork, prime,	bbl.	10	11	
Do. Mess		12	14	
Rice	cwt.	3	3 50	
Rum, Jamaica		1 10	1 20	
do. W. I.		80	90	
do. American		40	45	
Salt, Allum	bush.	75	85	
do. Fine		65		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	22	25	
do. Lump		18	23	
do. Brown	cwt.	9 11	50	
Whiskey	gal.	40	45	