

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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FOREIGN

Very late from Europe.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

The packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Lee, arrived yesterday, in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place of the 1st of April, and London papers to the evening of the 30th of March.

In the House of Commons, March 24, Mr. Maryat presented a petition of the Council and Assembly of Grenada, praying for such relief as was absolutely necessary to save them from impending ruin. Mr. Wilnot said the President of the Board of Trade meant, in the ensuing week, to submit a motion on the subject of regulating the intercourse of the colonies with Canada.

A meeting of the West India merchants and planters was held on the 23d, at the London tavern, when it was agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for an open commercial intercourse between the British West India Islands and Colonies and the United States.

The London Sun says, an application has been made to the Board of Trade, in behalf of the colonists in British North America, to postpone the bill for extending the intercourse in American shipping with the British West India Islands, until the next session of Parliament, that they may be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon, and to offer evidence against the measure.

Mr. Zea, the minister of Colombia in France, is said to have concluded a loan of two millions with some English merchants. Colombian stocks at London were 3 per cent. above par. It is said there will be another meeting of sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the King of England will be present.

The report of a conspiracy in Poland a London editor thinks, may be nothing more than a plan invented to give the Russian government an excuse for acting with more rigor towards that unhappy nation.

On the 29th of March, Mr. Canning gave notice in the House of Commons, that "on the 30th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 30th Charles II. as debarred Catholic peers from sitting in the House of Lords. In giving this notice he begged to repeat that it was not his intention in any degree to prejudice or interfere with the great question as a whole; to that he would lend his most cheerful support; but as it was not yet decided whether that would be introduced this session, he thought it right to give this specific notice. It was fit, also, and due to the noble persons whose interests were concerned, both in this and the general question, to declare in a public and solemn manner, and upon his honor, that he had held no communication direct or indirect, with them upon the subject of the present notice."

An extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 1st, says: "The bill to regulate the trade with the West Indies does not appear by the proceedings in Parliament of the 29th ult. to have been brought in; but it may have been brought in *pro forma*, although no debate took place upon it. A proposition has been assented to in the agricultural committee, to allow foreign wheat in bond to be ground into flour; bond being given to export 50 lbs of superfine flour, for every 70 lbs. wheat taken out.—There is not we believe any fresh flour now in this market unsold; but you will be aware that after the passing of the act above mentioned, the wheat for export will be considerably diminished, and after September, the export to Newfoundland ceases."

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Advices to the 5th instant, have been received from Corfu. They mention the arrival of the Turkish fleet, in all 76 vessels, at Patras, where they had landed 12,000 men. All doubts are now removed of the fall of Ali Pacha, who has fallen into the hands of Churschid Pacha, the Turkish general commanding before

Joanina, by whose orders he has been decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople. This event is a most fatal one for the Greek cause, and the army of Churschid Pacha is estimated at 23,000 men, who would be placed at liberty to support the operations in the Morea. Another division of the Turkish army, of nearly equal force, under the Pacha of Salonica, by whom the surrender of Cassandra and the convention with the Greeks of Mount Athos had been effected, are also understood to be marching for the same destination; so that the Greeks in the Morea would have opposed to them a force little less than 60,000 men. Of the movements or strength of the Greeks by land, there have been no recent accounts that can be relied on. Their fleet is said to be nearly equal to that of the Turks; and that they meditated an attack on the Turkish fleet at Patras.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

In the debates of Monday last, in the Chamber of Deputies on the budget, M. Bignon pronounced a long and eloquent speech, with regard to various political and commercial interests; which he stated that they had overlooked, or had failed to protect with becoming energy. He asserted that the Ministers of the King of France are, for the most part, governed by some external influence. The Duke de Richelieu's, he said, was looked upon to be "a Russian, and the present an English Ministry." He must have strange notions to impute the witchcraft implied in the above passage to a Cabinet so innocent of all foreign ascendancy as ours. M. Bignon then went on to state, that the same surrender of the whole of Italy to Austria, and the loss of French preponderance in the councils of Europe—the obstinate refusal to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, and consequent sacrifice of the advantages of a trading intercourse with that free country—the contest of prohibitory duties with the United States, so fatal to all direct communication between their ports and those of France, and the tardiness in establishing or encouraging any friendly connexion with South America, constituted the list of charges which M. Bignon, in an elaborate speech, brought against the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whose predecessors, however, as was manifest, were really responsible for the bulk of the faults so imputed. On the following day, (as Wednesday's papers received by express inform us,) after a vehement attack on the royalist politics, by General Foy, M. Montromency, foreign minister, made an attempt to answer M. Bignon's accusations. He states in substance that France was negotiating at that moment, through an able minister, with the Republic of North America, for a renewal of commercial relations—that with regard to Italy, every thing had been done by the French Government which could conciliate animosities and mitigate the evil consequences of a military revolt. As for the popular governments of South America, the minister confined his detestation to the point of non-recognition of their legitimacy, and would say on his own behalf, that neither England nor the United States has hitherto formally recognized them.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

We received yesterday by express Saturday's Paris papers. In the way of news they are of no importance. The reports of the proceedings in the Chamber are, as usual, given at great length; and the debates reported are not less violent than most of those which went before them. That part of the budget which concerned the Minister of the interior was the first subject of discussion on Friday, when various reductions were proposed; one of 100,000 francs in the estimated expense of studs for improving the breed of horses, gave rise to some observations by Gen. Sebastiani, who stated, that in war time France was obliged to have recourse to foreign countries for mounting her cavalry, but that of late the breed of horses had been improved.

M. Manuel, as the preliminary to a motion for granting the sum of 300,000 francs as a fund establishing new veterinary and other schools, read a petition which he described as proceeding from men of all parties among the inhabitants of Bordeaux, and gave a deplorable picture of the state of that once flourishing city.—

"We are," say the petitioners, "a prey to the same mortal disease into which Bonaparte's wars of extermination had plunged us—our agriculturalists cannot sell the produce of their harvests, and will soon be unable to pay the public taxes, or the expense of their tillage. Our dock yards are deserted—there is not a single merchant ship now building in the port of Bordeaux; and many which had been built many years ago, are now rotting for want of employment." The petitioners afterwards adopt an assertion of Lord Liverpool's; but they seem to suit the convenience of our English Ministers, if, indeed, it occurred to their understandings.—"Excess of production depreciates the value of every thing, stops circulation, leaves part of the people without employment or subsistence, and threatens tranquility." But the reason of all this is fairly propounded by the intelligent petitioners of Bordeaux. "It is the war made on industry by heavy 'taxes' that cuts us from that wholesome commercial intercourse which would secure ample markets for our goods, and yield employment to our suffering countrymen.

It may be advantageously added here, that the people of Bordeaux are not reputed to have many *Liberaux* among them. The discussion was speedily closed on the Bordeaux petition; and, on M. Manuel's speech, whose motion was likewise rejected, an amendment proposed by Mr. Casimir Perrier met with the same fate, and on a point of form. It was to this purpose—"That there shall be laid before the Chamber the situation of those persons to whom encouragement shall be given towards their success in agriculture and the arts, as well as of those who shall receive premiums for the cod and whale fishery."

Throughout these discussions, which consisted indeed, with little variety, of speeches on the left side only, the Ministers were reproached with arrogant silence towards their adversaries, who spoke with great and unvarying warmth.

Extract from the agent to Lloyd's at Malaga, dated 2d March:—"By a decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the King, a duty of one dollar per ton is sanctioned on all foreign vessels (without exception) that may enter any port of the peninsula of Spain, whether they discharge or not."

PARIS, MARCH 19.

CONSPIRACY IN POLAND.

A private letter from Poland, contains the following statement:—"The arrest of M.—, Secretary of the ancient Minister —, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland, at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte. It is said that the grand Duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor. This plot had extensive ramifications with Turkey, Italy, Spain, and even America, and it appears that several European thrones were included in the conspirators plan of attack."

It is confidently affirmed that an association had been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies of the South of Europe. Two important personages had been arrested.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

The Inspector General of the school of Arts at Chaloux, had just gone to town, in consequence of some marks of insubordination among the pupils in that School. Several of these young people have been sent back to their parents.

Letters from Montdidier (Somme), say that fires are seen almost every night in the surrounding country.—The authors of these outrages even have the audacity to commit them in the day time. To prevent these misfortunes, and to secure the general safety the magistrates have placed military posts in several villages.

"The accounts from Vienna of the 17th, which have been received express, state that the most flattering hopes are entertained of the success of the mission of M de Tatischeff.

VIENNA, MARCH 15.

"The Privy Counsellor Tatischeff is furnished with full powers from the Emperor, for the purpose of trying, in concert with the Cabinets of Austria and England; all means compatible with the dignity of the Sovereign to

restore the good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. This new proof of the solicitude, and moderation of Alexander, must abridge the negotiations, and at length put an end to the uncertainty respecting the question of war.

"Russia requires only the execution of the treaties by virtue of which the Turks are bound, first of all, to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and place two Principalities. Hitherto, the answers of the Divan on those two points have been evasive, and its actions by no means satisfactory.

"Russia feels, mean time, all the inconveniences of war, without reaping any of the advantage. For more than six months, numerous armies assembled on the frontiers of Turkey, occasion great expense, while the revenue is diminished by the stagnation of commerce in the eastern provinces.

The Emperor Alexander is not only very far from all projects of conquest, but he makes his highest ambition consist in consolidating the tranquility of Europe."

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MARCH 20.

Our correspondents at Warsaw inform us, that the Ottoman troops on the banks of the Danube continue to concentrate themselves. A fresh mutiny is spoken of as having broken out among the Janissaries, who form part of them.

MADRID, MARCH 14.

Various letters from Navarre state that the greatest fermentation prevails. The patriots demand that the national militia shall be disbanded; they also demand the change of Gen. Mendizabel whom they accuse of being too indulgent. A certain number of individuals say these patriots must be proscribed, if it is wished to avoid great disasters.

At Oñite they were continually crying "Down with the constitution! and death to Riego!" At Pimente la Reyba the same cries had caused a tumult, in which several persons were wounded.

It gives us pleasure to find by the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, that the liberal and candid among the English set a different value on American productions from the pragmatic Scotch reviewers.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Washington Irving is now correcting the sheets of his new work—"Bracebridge Hall, which Murray has given him a thousand guineas for! and a delightful Book it will be.—There is as much anxiety for its appearance, as there would be for a Novel of Scott's, or a poem of Byron's. There is also a very clever Book just published here, "Europe by a Citizen of the United States," which is very highly thought of. The North American Review is also circulating freely, and has obtained great reputation; so that our Edinburgh Reviewers would be rather ashamed now to ask, as they once did, "In the four quarters of the Globe, who reads an American Book?"

A letter, of a recent date, from a gentleman in London, who has access to good sources of information, to his friend in Boston, states, upon the authority of a distinguished individual in Paris, and a relation of one of the new ministry, that "new instructions have gone to America to the French Minister," which authorize the hope of a removal of all difficulties between France and the United States as to commercial affairs.—*Boston Gaz.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 26.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability in Liverpool, dated March 18. "Our government have now finally determined the direct intercourse between the United States and our West Indies to be resumed, and orders have been sent out accordingly. America will be allowed to take back, in return for her flour, &c. any kind of West India produce; but we understand American flour will be subjected to a duty of 10s. per barrel.

The United States' squadrons, viz: The Constitution, Capt. Jones; Ontario, Capt. Chauncey; and Nonsuch, Capt. Turner, arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th of March, from Mahon, and were to sail for Cadiz in a few days. The Buenos Ayrean Corvette Heroine, was ready for sea.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

We find the following letter in French, in our letter box this forenoon, and give a translation of it.

"Port au Prince, April 6, 1822.

"We have sent this via Aux Cayes, in order to furnish you with our Price Current of this day, and also to mention, that by an order of the President, all the French are obliged to leave the territory of the Republic, in one month, and that after that time, no French vessels will be permitted to enter the ports of the Republic. This will be very advantageous to America, for we shall be obliged to be supplied by the United States with wine and provisions, which have heretofore been furnished by France. It is reported here that the French admiral has made an attack upon Samana, in consequence of the measures which have been adopted against the French subjects.—The general sentiment was against the French, and for some days they were compelled to shut themselves up in their own houses to prevent massacre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Literary Gazette, *Voyage Souterrain; ou Description de Plate au de Saint Pierre de Maestricht. Par le Col. Bory de Saint Vincent.*

The author of this interesting work is one of the French exiles who sought refuge in the Netherlands, after the second restoration of the King of France. Tossed to and fro by the political storm, he at length landed at Maestricht.—The famous Petersberg, or Hill of St. Peter, presented itself, and suggested to Col. Bory de Saint Vincent, the idea of his *subterraneous journey*. The work is rich in scientific information, and presents peculiar interest to the botanist and geologist. The following particulars, collected from the author's account of the curious subterraneous vaults of Maestricht, will be more acceptable as they are not very generally known.

Petersberg, or the Hill of St. Peter, is situated between the Jaar and the Meuse, and extends the distance of nearly a league.—The earth which is contained in the cavities of the interior of the hill furnishes materials for building; but principally for manure, and for this double purpose it has been excavated from the most remote ages of antiquity. In the symmetrical galleries of Petersberg, the Roman pick axe has imprinted a kind of monumental character, and the feudal spade has left its Gothic traces. Workmen have, from time immemorial, been employed in extracting the bowels of the earth to fertile its surface. For ages the pick axe and wheelbarrow have worked passages in every direction, and the traveller in this subterraneous labyrinth is happy, if, with the aid of his torches, he can return the way he entered. Streets, squares and cross roads appear on every side; in short, the vaults of Petersberg present the appearance of a town, in which they are only wanting houses, inhabitants, theatres, carriages and gas lamps.—M. Bory de Saint Vincent draws the following picture of this gloomy region:

"If any thing," he says, "can add to the horror of the perfect darkness, it is the total silence which reigns, in these dismal vaults. The voice of man is scarcely sufficient to disturb its sound is, as it were, deadened by the thickness of the gloom. Echo, itself, which the bewildered traveller may interrogate in the desert, dwells not in these silent caves."

It may naturally be conjectured that superstition has peopled these subterraneous vaults with demons and hobgoblins. Tradition has even allotted a hell and a paradise to the cavities of Petersberg. The huge pieces of coal which an equal temperature has protected from the ravages of time, imagination has converted into monsters with claws, long tails and horns. In various places, names, inscriptions and remote dates record the history or origin of the excavations, and relate numerous adventures and unfortunate deaths of which Petersberg has been the theatre. In one part of the vaults, a workman, whose torch became extinguished, perished amidst the pangs of hunger and the horrors of darkness; his hat