

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

Volume V.)

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1822.

(Number 232.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
Pasteur & Watson,
at \$3 PER ANNUM—HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

From the Nashville Gazette.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Major Gen. GAINES and family arrived in this town on Thursday last. On Saturday, the sword voted him by the Legislature of this state, was presented by his Excellency Gov. CARROLL. The Nashville Guards under the command of Capt. Armstrong paraded at eleven o'clock, and escorted the General from his lodgings to the Presbyterian Church, accompanied by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town, and a concourse of citizens. After an eloquent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the Governor rose and addressed General Gaines as follows:—

MAJ. GEN. GAINES—By a resolution of the Legislature of this state in 1819, a sword with suitable engravings thereon, was directed to be procured by the executive, and delivered to you, as a testimonial of the high respect entertained by the state of Tennessee for your public services.

I should do injustice to my own feelings, were I not to acknowledge the satisfaction I feel in carrying into effect that resolution—The devotion of the best years of your life to military pursuits, for the honor and interest of your country, entitled you to the gratitude of the nation.—The distinguished services which you rendered during the late war, particularly in the gallant defence of Fort Erie gave you additional claims to the respect and admiration of your fellow citizens of this state. National gratitude, in a government like ours is calculated to excite emulation, as well as to perpetuate the merits of those who are entitled to it.

On the part of the people of Tennessee, I tender you this testimonial of their high consideration—with a sincere wish that your future days may be as happy as your past have been useful.

To which he replied as follows:—
Gov. CARROLL—I feel grateful to the Legislature of Tennessee, for this elegant and acceptable testimonial of their respect.

Early residence in this land of promise and of freedom; youthful associations from childhood to manhood; the commencement of my military service in the state, after witnessing her rise from territorial minority to state sovereignty, from adversity to prosperity; these recollections all unite to render her dear to me. Could any other tie have been wanting to complete the bond of union between us, to arm me with additional fortitude, and to nerve my arm in her defence, her resolution, announced by your excellency, with the interesting token of her approbation, which you have just now presented, could not fail to form that tie.

Although the theatre of the principal military service confided to the gallant forces under my command in the late war, lay in a quarter far distant from this state, I am much gratified to know that it was not too far distant to be seen by her statesmen and warriors—the faithful guardians of her fame. That those more immediately within her limits and vicinity, and those employed on the southern border, a part of whose achievement was no where surpassed, and the chief of which no where equalled—that they should have been alive to every effort made in defence of our common country, as well in Canada as in Alabama, in Florida as in Louisiana, was but to be consistent.

I have witnessed with unmixed gratification, and with pride, Tennessee's efficient patriotism and growing fame, in the cabinet and in the field. My long acquaintance with the chivalrous virtue of the Chief of the defenders, warrants me in ascribing to him as a statesman and soldier, the first merit in the achievement of that fame. His immediate colleagues and associates following his example, have attracted, and I trust, will long continue to attract, the applause and admiration of our countrymen. They will thus prove to an admiring world, that liberty has found an asylum in our union, and that her reign therein shall be eternal.

I cannot permit myself to conclude without tendering to you, individually, my respectful acknowledgments, for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have addressed me; and through you to the Legislature of the state, my heart felt thanks for the distinguished expression of their regard, with my earnest prayer for a continuance of your and their happiness and prosperity, with that of the state over which you preside."

REVOLUTIONARY PAPER.

The following article was found in the desk of an old officer, lately deceased. We think it is a revolutionary relic, not generally known.

COPY OF GEN. WAYNE'S ORDERS, issued previous to the attack on Stony Point. The troops will march from Clements to Stony Point, at 11 o'clock, and move by the right. Every officer and non-commissioned

officer will remain with, and be accountable for, every man in his platoon; no soldier to be permitted to quit the ranks, on any pretence whatsoever, until a great halt is made, and then, to be attended by one of the officers of the platoon.

When the van of the troops arrive in the rear of the hill, Col. Febegeer will form his regiment in a solid column of half platoons, in front, as fast as they come up.—Col. Meigs will form next in Febegeer's rear, and Major Hull, in the rear of Meigs, which will be the right column. Col. Butler will form a column on the left of Febegeer, and Major Murphy in his rear. Every officer and soldier will then fix a piece of white paper in his hat, or cap, to distinguish him from the enemy.

At the word march, Col. Flury will take charge of one hundred determined picked men, properly officered, with their guns unloaded, their whole dependence to be on their bayonets, will move 20 paces in front of the right column, by the Road No. 1, enter the sally port C. He is to detach an officer & 20 men a little in front of him, whose business will be to secure the sentries, and remove the abettors, and other obstructions, for the column to pass through. The column will follow close in the rear, with shouldered arms, under the command of Col. Febegeer, and General Wayne, in person. When the works are forced (and not before) the victorious troops will as they enter, give the watch-word, "The Fort's our own" with repeated and loud voice, driving the enemy from their works and guns, which will favor the pass of the whole, should the enemy refuse to surrender, or attempt to make their escape by water, as otherwise vigorous means must be used to compel them to the former, and prevent their accomplishing the latter. Col. Butler will move by the Road No. 2, preceded by 100 men, with fixed bayonets and unloaded muskets, under the command of Major Stewart, who will observe a distance of 20 paces in front of the column, which will immediately follow, under the command of Col. Butler, with shouldered muskets, and will enter the sally port C. or D. The officer commanding the above 100 men, will also detach a proper officer, with 20 men, a little in front, to remove the obstructions, so soon as they gain the works; they will, also, give and continue the watch-word, which will prevent confusion and mistakes.

Major Murphy will follow Col. Butler to the first figure, No. 3, where he will divide a little to the right and left, and wait the attack on the right, which will be a signal to begin, and keep up a perpetual and galling fire, and endeavor to enter between, and possess the work A. A. If any soldier presumes to take his musket from his shoulder, attempt to fire, or begin the battle till ordered by his proper officer, he shall be immediately put to death, by the officer next to him; for, the cowardice and misconduct of one man, is not to put the whole in danger and disorder with impunity. After the troops begin to advance to the works, the strictest silence must be observed, and the greatest attention paid to the command of the officers. As soon as the lines are secured, the officers of artillery with their commands will take possession of the cannon, to the end that the shipping may be secured, and the fort at Verplank's Point annoyed, so as to facilitate the attack on that quarter.

The General has the fullest confidence in the bravery and fortitude of the corps—the distinguished honors conferred on every officer and soldier who have been draughted into this corps by his excellency Gen. Washington, the credit of the states they respectively belong to, and their own reputation, will be such powerful motives for each man to distinguish himself, that the General cannot have the least doubt of a glorious victory; and, farther, he solemnly engages to reward the first man who enters the works, with 500 dollars and immediate preferment; to the 2d 400, to the 3d 300, to the 4th 200, to the 5th 100 dollars, and report the conduct of every officer and soldier who distinguishes himself on this occasion, in the most favorable point of view to his excellency, who always takes the greatest pleasure in rewarding merit; but should there be any soldier so lost to every feeling, every sense of honor, as to attempt to retreat one single foot, or shrink from places of danger, the officer next to him is to put him immediately to death, that he may no longer disgrace the name of a soldier, the corps, or the state to which he belongs. As the General is determined to share the dangers of the night, so he wishes to participate in the glory of the day, in common with his brother soldiers.

(Signed) A. WAYNE.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

"Let us alone."—Every day brings to view some additional proof of the wisdom of the policy of our government, in refusing to meddle with the interests of the Manufacturers. In every part of the country where they are conducted with any sort of discretion, they are prosperous, no less

in the West than in the East, in the middle than in the extreme states. The following gives us an account of a new Establishment in N. Hampshire:

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

As evidence of the progress of manufactures, I will mention an establishment which I visited at Dover, New Hampshire, which promises to rival, if not surpass, the celebrated manufactory at Waltham, Massachusetts. The capital of the company is 500,000 dollars. They have a cotton factory, which was put in operation during the war, which carries 2500 spindles, employs 86 looms, 120 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting are manufactured and bleached per week. During the last season, the company erected a building 80 by 54 feet, four stories, embracing a rolling and slitting mill, nail factory and machine. The basement and second stories are devoted to the rolling and slitting mill; the construction of the rolling mill is on a new principle, having but one water wheel, placed at the side of the platform. About 1000 tons of iron are rolled and slit at this mill per year. The third story is used as the nail factory, and from 6 to 700 tons of iron per year are cut into nails in this factory. The fourth story is occupied as a machine shop, in which forty hands are employed in making the various kinds of machinery for a new cotton manufactory now erecting on the same falls.

The building of which I have been speaking is of brick, the foundation of granite, and the platform and raceways of large flat stone. The new cotton factory building by the company the present season is to be 154 by 43 feet, and will carry four thousand spindles, employ from 120 to 150 looms, and from 150 to 200 hands. It is calculated that this manufactory will produce about 20,000 yards of cloth per week. There are six scites for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32 and a half feet, and an abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which belong to the company; and they have already commenced blasting the ledge, for the purpose of erecting another of equal dimensions. These improvements will give activity to business, and be of lasting advantage to the town, which is destined to become the Manchester of New-Hampshire.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

The following article, we perceive, is going the rounds of the public papers. We are unable to say where it originated, but from the untruths it contains, are led to give it an insertion, together with a true statement of some of the facts to which the writer of the paragraph appears to have alluded.

AMERICAN WHALEMEN.

"Information has been recently received at Nantucket from the Pacific Ocean. The accounts state that the fleet of American Whalemens in that sea have been pretty successful this season. There were 74 vessels completing their cargoes, and had then from 1000 to 1500 barrels oil each, amounting to 44,200 barrels. This valuable branch of trade is carried on entirely by the New-England states, the worth of which to this country is incalculable, as the field for raising the hardest and most expert seamen independent of its value in a commercial point of view."

Our whalemens have not been abundantly successful in taking sperm oil during the last season. Of the 74 vessels, from which we have recent accounts, only one vessel had more than 1500 bbls. each—and not more than three or four of the number are expected to return before the commencement of a new year. The quantity of oil which they had, at the last accounts, amounted to 32,750 barrels.

From a late British Publication.

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

In the complicated and marvellous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place in the march of those that preceded them. We may observe a little dirty wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is, that in another apartment, many yards distance from it, a beautiful piece of silk issues, from a loom, rivalling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives, the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the ribbon, but where the connexion had been much more close.—If a private country gentleman, in Cheshire, about the year seventeen hundred and thirty, had not been overturned in his carriage it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependent colony of England. This country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq. who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady who afterwards became his wife, who emigrated with him to America, and in the year seventeen hundred and thirty-two in Virginia, became the envied mother to the great GEORGE WASHINGTON.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE IN PROLONGING LIFE.

Lewis Conavo, a Venetian noble, who died at Padua in 1798, has brought his body into such a state of decay in his 36th year, by intemperance and excess, that his physicians assured him he must very soon die unless he altered his mode of living. Conavo had resolution enough to set about this important change—he confined himself to a certain quantity of food exactly weighed out to him daily—kept himself from all excess of wine, from all violent passion, and indeed was temperate in all things. With this regimen he lived healthy, alert, and without feeling any of the infirmities of old age, till he arrived at his 100th year, in which, without any previous sickness, or pain, he fell into a kind of swoon, and presently expired.—In his 70th year, being on a journey, he was overturned in his carriage, and was so dragged by the frightened horses, that he dislocated his arm and leg, and received several wounds in the head. He recovered in a short time from all the effects of this accident without the assistance of a physician. He retained all his senses in full perfection till his death. His spirits were brisk, and his voice continued so good, that at times when in the select society of his friends, he used to sing the songs he had learned in his youth. In the last years of his life, he took no more daily than 12 oz. of chosen food, and 14 oz. of drink.—By the same system of moderation, his wife also reached to extreme old age, and survived him several years. In his 95th year, he published a small Treatise, wherein he points out the means by which he had attained to so great an age; and the following passage is a proof of the strength of his mind at that period. "For preserving this health in uninterrupted vigor, nothing more is necessary than temperance and regular living. This is the natural & infallible means of keeping even persons of the tenderest frame, in constant health, and of continuing their lives to a hundred years or more—the means of preserving them from an immature and painful death, and at last causing man to die in calmness and serenity when his powers are exhausted."

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

The following *Expose* of the resources and abuses of the established Church in Ireland, presents one of the many causes of that state of wretchedness and discontent which prevails in that country, and which must continue to prevail till a new system, and principles new to their taskmasters, relieve the people from the maladministration under which they have labored for seven hundred years.—Mr. Hume's doctrine of a disunion of Church and State, and that a state which could not exist without a church, ought not to exist, is quite new to the ears of a British parliament, and must have excited considerable surprise.—He has broken untouched ground, and the circumstance may be ominous of great changes in time to come.—How preposterous, that a Bishop should have twenty thousand pounds sterling yearly without opening his lips in the country during the space of twenty years, and this enormous sum wrung from an impoverished people, a great majority of whom are not of his church and who have their own clergy to support.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, JUNE 26.

Mr. Hume brought forward a motion to have an enquiry made; early in the next session, into the state of the church establishment, and the mode of collecting tithes in Ireland, with a view to make such alterations as may be found necessary. In order to show the propriety of this, Mr. H. stated that by a return made to that House, it appeared there were 1278 benefices in Ireland. 2232 parishes. 1142 churches. 192 benefices were without resident clergy.

There were 1773 incumbents. And 507 non-residents. These abuses naturally grew out of the system so long pursued in Ireland; that system embraced not so much the cause of religion, as the elevation of the younger branches of the leading families in Ireland, to the injury of religion, to the lasting disgrace of the church. The interests and honor of both were postponed, and the influence of the establishment made subservient to the ambition of the aristocracy.

So great were the abuses which prevailed in the church of Ireland, that bishops received 10,000 pounds and 20,000 pounds a year for their spiritual labours and holy zeal, who remained absent from the country for twenty years together.

The late bishop of Derry remained for 15 or 20 years with his family in Italy—for that time he never set his foot on the ground which contributed so largely to his revenue.

The revenues of the bishop of Armagh amounted to 15,000 a year; but, it ap-

peared by the statement of Mr. Wakefield that the rates and rents of the archbishoprick might be made to amount to 140 or 150,000l. a year; that immense revenue was in the hands of the bishop, and would descend to his successors, the junior branches of the leading families.

The revenue arising from the sees alone would, if properly managed, be more than sufficient to support the established church, and to pay the catholic clergy beside—a measure which he would warmly support, because he thought they were entitled to an allowance—and because the payment of the clergy by parliament would greatly tend to destroy religious distinctions, and to establish tranquility in that country.—His motion might be met by the declaration that they should have a church connected with the state; from every such principle he begged to dissent.—He said, that a state which could not exist without a church, ought not to exist. In France, tithes were abolished: and the clergy paid by the state. Their archbishops had 800, the bishops 600 a year. The bishops in Ireland ought to have their allowances equalized, to take away the temptation to translations, and with it that crown influence which made them so notoriously subservient in the exercise of their political functions.

Sir John Newport said that one of the promises held out at the Union by Mr. Pitt in this country, and by lord Castlereagh in Ireland, was, that a commutation of tithes should take place immediately.—But that promise had been falsified, except the private bargains entered into with individuals. Ireland consented to the union upon the promise of an equalization of privileges and a commutation of tithes. The house was bound to make good the promise. He moved as an amendment, that the house should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into consideration early in the next session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the established church different from the present vexatious and injurious system. Mr. Rice, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Hutchinson, supported the motion. Mr. Plunkett said, that if the positions of the honorable member for Montrose were acted upon, they would shake not only that little which was the property of the church, but very speedily the rents of the landholder, and the dividends of the stockholder. For Sir J. Newport's amendment (Mr. Hume having withdrawn his motion) 66; against 43, 72; majority 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Magnet, Captain Mount, has arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, bringing dates from that port to the 14th July inclusive. We are indebted to the New-York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser, for slips containing the new items of intelligence her arrival has furnished—that from France is of the most interest, which we shall preface by a remark or two.

STATE OF FRANCE.

The intelligence from France by the last arrival from Liverpool reports that country in an unsettled state. However honest the intention or benevolent the disposition of the present King may be, and we are not disposed to question either, it is evident the Bourbons have but a precarious hold of their present station, and that neither the people nor the army seem inclined to relinquish their attachments to the late Emperor and his family. The history of France since the restoration may be considered as little more than a history of conspiracies against the successors of their ancient kings, and it is the opinion of many well acquainted with the state of the Kingdom, that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible to reconcile the people to the Bourbons whom, for a quarter of a century they had been taught to detest, and who, as they allege, have been forced upon them by foreign bayonets.—Scarcely, since the restoration, has one conspiracy been developed and crushed till another succeeded. The last, if we recollect rightly, was but a short time since, headed by a General BERTON, and we have now a confused account of another, brought by the Magnet, headed by a Lieutenant Colonel CARON. There is no detail of the transaction, so we must for the present be satisfied with the following notice of the affair taken

From the London Courier, of July 10. "The intelligence in the Paris papers of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The partisans of Bonaparte have not utterly abandoned all hopes of destroying the present Government; and though he is no more, they form projects, and make his name, Vive l'Empereur, their watch word and rallying cry. There has been an attempt, in the department of the Upper Rhine, to seduce three regiments; the principal person concerned was a Lieut. Colonel CARON, already implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th of August, 1820," and a veteran named Roger. The account in the Monitor is a very lame one. They had previously made," says that paper, "large