

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822.

(Number 236.)

Volume V.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
Pastor & Watson,

FOR AN ANNUM—HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Foreign.

HOSTILE PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 13.

We learn by the arrival of the ship *Albatross*, in ten days from St. Thomas, that the day before capt. Z. left there, it was reported that all the Americans at Porto Rico had been imprisoned by order of the Governor, and an embargo laid on American vessels. These hostile proceedings are said to have taken place in consequence of the capture of the Spanish Privateer, *Panchetta*, by the United States sch'r. *Granibus*, capt. Gregory.

[The reader will recollect that the particulars of the capture of the *Panchetta*, have already been published. This saucy vessel fired into the *Grampus*, which vessel immediately returned a broadside, and sank the Spanish wreck, besides killing several of her crew.]

Letters from Rio de Janeiro, of the 20th, and 26th of July, mention that flour was all.

It was calculated that the supply on hand was sufficient for eight or ten weeks, and cargoes were daily expected. Nine millions on long credit had been the highest price offered. It was supposed upwards of 40,000 persons had left the place for Europe since the determination of his majesty's return to Portugal, from which circumstance there had been a decreased consumption of bread stuffs.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 13.

We are indebted to capt. Noyes, of the sailing brig *White Owl*, for a file of the *Siberian Chronicle* to the 7th ult. inclusive. The American squadron left Gibraltar on the 7th for Port Mahon, their usual rendezvous.

Capt. Noyes, informs that official intelligence had been received at the different Consulates in Leghorn, of a declaration of blockade of all the Turkish ports on the Levant, by the admiral of the Greek fleet, who continued successful in his operations at sea against the Turks.

The season in Italy and the Mediterranean, had been remarkably hot and dry.

An order was published at Madrid on the 24th July, declaring the 7th military district (Catalonia) in a state of war. The army of operations of which *Vina* was the chief, was directed to occupy the district.

A treaty of peace has been concluded between Tuscany and Algiers. The differences between Spain and Algiers seem likely to be serious.

TOULON, JULY 7.

Rear Admiral Hamelius has received orders to take command of a squadron which will shortly sail from this port. It is supposed the squadron is to cruise on the coast of Spain.

Several of the deputies at Madrid have addressed a series of letters to the permanent deputation of the Cortes, complaining bitterly of the tardiness of the government in taking measures to secure the advantages recently obtained over the enemies of the Constitutional system. They recommend the appointment of a ministry, proof against all assaults; that foreigners who abet conspiracies, and scatter gold to seduce the weak, be banished the country; that traitors be brought to condign punishment, and that the perfidious advisers of the king, be hunted down, however exalted their rank.

MADRID, JULY 25.

People begin to talk at Paris of the recall of their minister at our court; and we talk here of calling home the marquis de Casa Urquijo.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 7.

By an order of the day, issued at Algiers on the 5th August, it appears that a number of deluded men have rashly sent forth the cry of rebellion in the Ronda mountains, proclaiming the government of tyranny, and subverting the constitutional one happily established in Spain. Troops have accordingly been ordered to march against them from Algiers, which are to be joined by others from Gausin and Carabos.—The whole column will consist of 510 foot, and 30 horse.

The military commandant at Cadiz has sent all his spare troops against the malcontents in the Ronda mountains.

Tranquility was almost completely restored in the province of Siguenza by the last accounts.

The commander of the [rebel] army of the Faith in Navarre, re-entered Abiz, and was there on the 22d ult. After extorting 1000 shirts, and as many hemp sandals, from the inhabitants, he marched out in the night of that day, and proceeded to Espoz.

His majesty has refused to admit the negotiation (already twice tendered) of the new minister of the Interior, M. Calatrava, but has admitted that of the minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Martinez de la Roza. The following is a translation of the Note

addressed to the Spanish Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, by the Foreign Ministers at Madrid, on July 7, of which an article of the 20th of the same month, had enabled us to give but an imperfect idea:

"After the deplorable occurrences which have just taken place in this Capital, the undersigned, on account both of the terrible situation H. C. M. and his family are placed in, and of the dangers which threaten their august heads, again address H. E. Mr. Martinez de la Roza, to repeat, with all the solemnity which interests of such magnitude call for, the verbal declarations which they have had the honor collectively to make to his Excellency.

"The fate of Spain and all Europe this day depends on the security and inviolability of P. C. M. and of his family; this precious deposit is committed to the care of his Majesty's Government, and the undersigned take pleasure in renewing the acknowledgement, that it could not have been entrusted to Ministers more honorable, or more worthy of confidence.

"The undersigned perfectly satisfied with the explanation, full of dignity, loyalty, and regard for H. C. M. which they yesterday heard from the mouth of H. E. Mr. Martinez de la Roza, would be wanting in their most sacred duty, if they should not repeat, on this occasion, in the name of their respective sovereigns, and in the most formal manner, the declaration that, on the conduct which will be observed towards his Catholic Majesty, irrevocably depend the relations between Spain and the whole of Europe, and that the least insult to the King's Majesty, would plunge the peninsula into an abyss of calamities.

Signed by the Nuncio of His Holiness, the Ministers of France and Denmark; the Charge of Affairs of Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Saxony, Portugal, and Sardinia. [The British Minister (it was stated in the above mentioned article of the Universal) refused to sign the foregoing Note, on the ground of mere etiquette, but sent in a separate one, to the same effect.]

AUGUST 3.

The King of Portugal has disapproved of all that has been done by the Prince Regent of Brazil, contrary to the basis of the constitution.

THE GREEK WAR.

We have been favored with the perusal of several letters received in this city from an American gentleman in the Mediterranean. He gives some views of the affairs of the Greeks, and of their prospects, which being direct and authentic, are interesting. The following are extracts:

SMYRNA, JUNE 24th, 1822.

"There was a final massacre of the Greeks of Scio, on Thursday last, four or five thousand, in consequence of the Greek fleet having sent a fire ship among that of the Turks, and succeeded in blowing up one of their 74's, with the Captain Pacha, and two thousand men.

"This has occasioned much irritation here among the Turks, and alarm to the Greeks, but it is believed it will pass without any outrage upon the latter. There has been no instance of any injury done the Franks, either in person or property, and, so far from apprehending any, they give a considerable protection to the Greeks who are in the town.

"I have endeavored to obtain some information respecting the manner in which the Greek government is administered, their military and naval force, and the means they have of supporting a war; but have not met with any person who knows any thing of the subject.

"I shall leave here to-morrow, and call at some of the most considerable of their Islands.

"Their naval force is much greater and more enterprising than I believed it to be previous to my coming in the Archipelago. With it they have rendered the Turkish fleet of 7 line of battle ships, six large frigates, and between 20 and 30 sloops of war, inactive and harmless, with the exception of the massacre at the Island of Scio; and there the Greeks, who did not amount to half the population, were disarmed before their arrival."

GIBRALTAR BAY, AUG. 1st, 1822.

"We arrived here this morning from Smyrna, which place we left the day after I wrote you from thence. We touched at Ipsira and Idira, two of the principal islands of the Greeks with respect to maritime force, where I had an interview with their Chief Magistrate, who expressed a belief that, notwithstanding their want of money, arms, and ammunition, they shall yet be able to free themselves from the dominion of the Turks, if none of the European powers take a part against them.

"They have an army of sixty thousand men at present in the Morea, that is tolerably well armed, but in want of ammunition. They had the entire possession of the Morea at the time, with the exception of three fortresses; and Tripoli, Romania the most important of them, was expected

daily to surrender. The Turks had already offered to capitulate, on the condition of being sent to some Turkish city in neutral vessels, but refuse to be embarked on board the Greek fleet, which was offered.

"The Greeks had taken Athens, about four days previous to my arrival at Idira, the first of July, and had strictly observed the terms of capitulation, not a Turk being injured in his person or in his property, which was allowed him by the terms of the capitulation. They expressed the fullest belief, and I believe sincerely that they could maintain their independence, if they could but obtain a loan of arms and ammunition; and declare their resolution in case they cannot, to leave the country, believing that no confidence can be placed in any promise that may be made by the Porte. Two attempts were made (one the middle, and the other the latter part of June) by the Egyptian and Barbary fleet, to relieve the Turks besieged in Candia, and were beaten with considerable loss. The island of Crete, with the exception of the towns of Candia, and Cunnus, is in the possession of the Greeks, and they are besieged; and the Greeks say, would have been obliged to have surrendered long since, had it not been for the supplies forced in by the English.

I was informed that the expenses of their government, civil and military, were four thousand piastres per month, and that the revenue was derived from an income tax, that the tenth, and a capitation tax of one seventh of a dollar for each person. But as their commerce is at an end, and their islands badly cultivated, it appears to me that as extremely small as they state their expenses, their revenue must be inadequate to meet them.

"I did not call off Algiers, having been informed at Malta that the plague raged badly at that place; but, from the information I have received, am induced to believe that all the Barbary powers are friendly disposed towards us."—*Nat. Int.*

MEXICO.

Should the following statement be correct, it would seem that the crown of the new made Emperor is not likely to sit easy on his head—Had he followed the example of Washington and Bolivar, his rule would have been one of peace and honor.—As to the subjoined account, however, it is to be observed that it comes from a suspicious source and requires confirmation from more impartial authority.—At the same time from what we have frequently heard of the republican spirit of Mexico, we consider the statement at least probable:

HAVANA, AUG. 26.

We have received letters from Mexico, from persons impartial and worthy of every credit, and all concur in what follows:

MEXICO, JULY 24, 1822.

"On the 21st instant, the emperor was crowned with corresponding splendor, but without the least enthusiasm, as we all found ourselves as much astonished as though a vision passed before us—no accident, or popular movement occurred, as was announced to be the intention, through the Congress and the known Liberals. The show was very ostentatious notwithstanding the want of funds, not having sufficient even to pay troops—but considerable sums have been expended for this. Already the coinage of money has been commenced, upon which is stamped the bust of Iturbide, with the Mexican arms. Here, with the emperor, are a thousand parties, so much so, that it is my opinion, that unless immediate and strong measures are adopted this beautiful country will be involved in an anarchy the most horrible.—*Guadalupe Victoria* has hoisted his standard in Bajio, at the head of 10,000 men, and proclaimed the Republic. From hence, soldiers, officers and generals desert to unite with him, because he is a man who is much esteemed, and of a firm character. He refuses all honors of military grades, declaring that his only recompense or honor is the hope of seeing his country free. These generous sentiments caused his being arrested and imprisoned, from which he fortunately escaped, arrived at Bajio, and was placed in the station he now holds. This day orders have been issued for troops to march against him, he having routed the division of Guatemala, commanded by Filisola, which opposed him."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On the 30th of July, a second debate took place in the Commons, on the subject of the *piracies* in the West Indies, a petition for relief against them, from the ship owners and merchants of London, having been presented by a member of the House, Mr. Marryat. In the course of the discussion, Mr. M. remarked—"The American navy acted a different part from that of the British. The American navy employed their utmost efforts to drive those pirates, the common enemy of civilized and commercial nations, out of their hiding places and strong holds."

Sir George Cockburn, in reply, said: "The honorable gentleman ran into an eulogium on the American navy. Why

did not the American navy annihilate those pirates? They were upon the American coast. If instead of frequenting those distant seas, they lurked about Spithead the honorable gentleman might rest assured, that they would not long remain to interrupt the trade of this or any other country. The British navy had done wonders. By means of it the quarrels of the South American States were in a great measure prevented; and all vessels which had been unjustly seized, were released in consequence of negotiations. There was at present in the West Indies, a naval power sufficient to sweep away all the pirates that existed, but it was impossible that government could have ships ready at every point, watching every rock behind which pirates might take shelter."

Mr. Bright, another member, said, "What had the Americans done?"—Lord Londonderry interrupted him with this phrase. "What have they done?"—Mr. B. proceeded: "What had they done? Why, they had taken piratical ships; hanged the pirates, liberated British vessels, and sent ships of war into the seas for the protection of commerce. It was said there were also British vessels of war, but how was it that they were never in the right spot? It was singular that in these cases, American vessels had been in sight, French vessels had been in sight, but never once an English vessel of war."

From late Foreign papers received at the office of the National Advocate.

A German journal mentions that the directors of the Russian American company have received intelligence of a dreadful volcanic explosion which took place on the 21st of March 1820, in one of the Aleutian islands. The night was very dark and gloomy, and a violent gale blew from the south east. This was succeeded by an earthquake, accompanied by subterranean thunder. The whole atmosphere appeared ignited, and it became so light, that every object was perfectly visible. Shortly after, showers of sand and ashes descended in such immense quantities as to obscure all vision.—This phenomenon continued throughout the remainder of the night—At day-break the wind changed, and the showers of sand and ashes ceased. The sea water became thick, and the river water assumed the colour and thickness of beer, and was so extremely bitter, as to be unfit for use. At the island of Umoak, about a hundred wretches distant from Unalashka, a volcanic eruption also took place. The crater is now about fifteen wretches from the sea coast. Hence it is evident that the island has been extended by the volcanic eruption, and that the sea has receded to a considerable distance.

The fair at Nuremberg has turned out better than was expected. Several merchants from the north of Germany were present, & in particular several thousand cwt. of English goods are stated to have been sold.

In 1820, the Austrian Government wished to supply their subjects direct from Canton with the general articles of commerce betwixt China and Europe. They envied the profits of the merchant, and resolved to pay them to the exigencies of the empire. They dispatched the *frigate Caroline* to Canton, which has just returned from her voyage. She had taken out Mr. Watts as Austrian Consul-General at Canton. He returned however to Europe with the *Caroline*, finding that he could not promote the interest of his master in the dominions of the celestial empire. The home cargo of the *Caroline* consisted of 327,000 pieces of nankeens, part short and part long, about 400 boxes of sugar, and a quantity of silk, and other manufactures. The voyage sinks a very heavy sum of money, and will teach the Austrian Government that it is easier to rule empires than markets.

The Russian trade with China is increasing. In the month of March, 954,682 roubles worth of Russian and foreign merchandize were disposed of at the Chinese frontier fortress of Kiachta. The goods were chiefly Russian furs and leather, and Prussian cloths. In March there arrived at Maimadschani, from the interior of China, 112 waggons laden with goods, accompanied by 220 camels.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies was remarkable by a paenegyric by M. Duden, an ardent ministerialist, on the services rendered to France by Napoleon, "Thien" (when the Directory was overthrown) said M. Duden, "a mighty man employed his power in destroying Republican institutions and ideas. Religion was persecuted—he re-opened its temples; the Priests were dispersed—he made a law which restored us the free exercise of our worship; the emigrants were proscribed, he recalled them; confiscation by heavy upon them—he gave them back their estates; all distinctions were abolished—he created that order to which we owe prodigies of glory; the Revolution had committed regicide—he raised expiatory altars; he had preached absolute equality—he created an hereditary nobility. Those proud Revolutionists had sworn to die rather than to suffer their phantom Republic to be destroyed; he would not take, although it was

in his power, he received from them the title of Emperor!" Several voices on the left exclaimed, "that the paenegyric was complete;" and others that nothing was wanting but the cry *Vive l'Empereur!*—To render the whole scene more extraordinary, the motion for printing this speech was demanded, and carried by the right and centre, the Ministerialists and the Ultra-Ministerialists, and has been published in the *Quotidienne*, an Ultra-Ministerial Paper. The debate was rendered further remarkable by the re-appearance of the veteran Lafayette, one of the heroes of the Revolution, in the Chamber, and the presence of the celebrated Madame Manson in the gallery.

As a peculiar and striking instance of the extent to which commercial transactions sometimes are carried, we saw the other day a bill of exchange, drawn "two months after date," for one pound two shillings.

Brighton Gaz.

It is observed that, as the common produce of the soil does not pay the expense of cultivation, tobacco might now be grown in England, and brought to a good market.

A letter from Constantinople, dated June 10, asserts that the wrath of Heaven had visited the Persian town of Kernanchah with a tremendous earthquake, in which 30,000 inhabitants had perished. According to letters from Aleppo however the visitation had not fallen on the Persians alone, as they announced that two thirds of the city of Mecca had been destroyed by an earthquake.

In the county of Cork, Dingle and Duhallow are described as, in a frightful state of destitution. In the former there are 700 families in a state of absolute wretchedness; in Ventry, nearly 3000 families. In these three districts, a moderate calculation makes the entire starving upwards of 20,000 persons. In the county of Kerry the people are digging up the young potatoes, all the efforts made to prevent them from famine proving almost unavailing. In the county of Kilkenny, the famine, and its attendant Typhus, have made great progress. At Carter Cloone, five persons died of starvation.

Hydrophobia.—The modern practice of Physic, assigns, as one of the pre-disposing causes of canine madness, food in a putrid state, and a deficiency of water. In Lisbon, there are several hundreds, nay, thousands, of dogs, wandering through the public streets, not the property of any person, and depending upon chance for their subsistence; but there is seldom known an instance of hydrophobia. This is attributed to the excellent Portuguese laws which compels every shoemaker (by far the most numerous description of tradesmen in Portugal,) to place before their doors a vessel filled with fresh water, every morning, upon pain of a heavy fine.

An ingenious mechanic of Perth, has invented a new machine for fishing oysters. The instrument is curious and extremely simple—so great is said to be its power, that one man with it can do as much as ten in the ordinary way.

A short time ago, a cod fish, of the rock species, was caught in the bay of Lugo, and dissected by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. In the stomach of this aquatic glutton there were found no fewer than seven lobsters, besides fragments of smaller fish. One of the lobsters weighed 15 ounces, and three of them, which were taken out alive, looked as fresh and fair as if they had never "crossed the Craig" of this voracious cod. The gastric juice of the cod must of course be extremely powerful, but if the largest lobster had used his fore finger and thumb to as good purpose as we have seen divers of his kind do, he might have easily, we think sprung a leak under the lower fin of his devourer, and, by a trifling exertion of muscular power, piloted his way back to father Ocean.

Dunfermline Courier.

The following circumstance happened lately near Diss. Some men, out of employment, having applied for relief, the overseers set them to dig and sift gravel in a pit. One of the parishioners, wishing to see how they were going on, advanced unobserved towards the place, and found them playing at cards. Shortly afterwards, one of them exclaimed "What's trumps?" when the gentleman immediately came forward and said—"Spades ought to be."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*, dated, AUG. 24, 1822.

Sir—I take the liberty of informing you of a late occurrence in this place, though it may not be interesting to you, or any of your subscribers, yet it may be called news. There has been something like an insurrection in this Island, or at least an attempt at one. The facts are these:—General Roman, formerly a Duke of Christies, undertook to raise a kind of insurrection among the *Haytiens*; his purpose was however defeated, by the President being informed of it; the consequence was, he