

The Centinel.

Newbern:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822.

FEVER AT NEW YORK.

On the 17th, FIFTEEN new cases were reported; on the 18th, THREE; on the 19th, SEVEN.

The special health committee of New York, addressed their fellow-citizens, on the 14th inst. They have requested those having charge of churches to have their several burying grounds covered thickly with lime, or charcoal; they earnestly call on all citizens having houses, yards, &c. to take the same measures; they recommend that all stores or cellars, on the margin of either river, be closed immediately; they say the fever has greatly extended its original limits; and the weather from its extreme heat is deemed to be unpropitious, and warmer than in the same month, in 1798, in which year, the fever continued until the 10th of November.

Charleston, September 18.

On Saturday last SEVENTY-SIX PRIZES were landed from the Grampus, and given into custody of the Marshal. We doubt not they will meet with their deserts. To Capt. GREGORY, and the officers and crew of the Grampus, the greatest praise is due for their vigilance in protecting our commerce, and particularly for the capture of the *Palmyra*, alias *Panchita*, which has been notorious for her depredations on American commerce. It is to be hoped that the owners of vessels, and captains who have been captured or plundered by this vessel, will forward their statements in order that justice may have its course.

CUMMING & M'DUFFIE.

Accounts received in this city, (says the Charleston Patriot,) state that after the release of Col. Cumming, in North Carolina, Mr. M'Duffie proposed to fight him on the 2nd or 3d inst. To this proposal, it is said, Col. Cumming objected on account of fatigue, and offered to meet him on the 4th. Mr. M'Duffie, in reply, stated that as the challenged party, he had the right of choosing the time of meeting, and if his proposition was not acceded to he would consider himself as penally discharged from any further notice of the business. The proposal not being finally accepted by Col. Cumming, Mr. M'Duffie left the place, and arrived at Greenville, S. C. on the 5th inst. The next day, Col. Cumming reached there and posted Mr. M'Duffie, who treated his antagonist, we learn, in the same manner. Both gentlemen then started for their homes and thus rests the affair for the present.

CUMMING & M'DUFFIE.

These gentlemen, it appears, have returned from their second excursion without an engagement. We have been favored with letters containing a minute relation of circumstances which prevented their second meeting, and a copy of Colonel Cumming's handbill posted in Augusta—but as we think quite enough has been said upon the subject already, and as there will doubtless, be statements and counter statements in abundance, it will be sufficient to say that after the arrest of Colonel Cumming, a new place and time of meeting was to be appointed. Upon this point they could not agree, and separated, Mr. M'Duffie taking up his line of march for Greenville, where he stopped for a short time, and Col. Cumming following. Here the latter gentleman posted the former as an "equivocating scoundrel and base coward!" Underneath this Mr. M'Duffie added in another hand-bill a recrimination upon Col. Cumming.—The latter proceeded to Augusta, where he again posted Mr. M'Duffie as before, and adds a promise of producing to the public a full view of the transaction.—*Savannah Georgian.*

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 18.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

We learn from Capt. Chazal, of the *Camilla Ann*, arrived yesterday morning from Legaira and St. Thomas; that it was reported at the latter place when he left, that on the arrival at St. John's (Porto Rico) of the wounded men from the brig *Panchita*, alias *Palmyra*, the man who had his leg amputated, was laid in the most public part of the city, for the purpose of exciting the populace against the Americans in port, who were in consequence compelled to keep close, until the arrival of the U. S. sloop of War *Cyane*, Capt. Spence, which happened two days after. Capt. S. demanded the release of all the American vessels that had been captured by the Spanish cruisers, and stated that he had orders to detain all such vessels which he might fall in with.

Markets at St. Thomas were dull.—*Courier*

PIRACY.

The particulars of another most outrageous act of Piracy, in the case of the French brig *L'Azema*, will be found under our marine head. These reiterated outrages upon the defenceless merchant vessels of all civilized nations, must surely arouse the "Legionnaires of Europe" to a sense of their danger, if not to a due regard for their honor; when we may hope to see them imitating the example set by the American Government, whose orders have been so nobly enforced by our gallant little Navy. When this is done, those free-booters of the West India seas will be swept from the face of the earth, and the hardy mariner may pursue his course in safety. *Ibid.*

FROM MEXICO.

A passenger in the French brig *L'Azema*, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, informs that every thing was quiet in Mexico under the government of Iturbide, the people satisfied, and the government considered stable. The only post held by the Royalists was the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. *Ibid.*

The prize brig *Palmyra*, having been converted into a prison-ship, the prisoners, composing her crew, were yesterday taken from the jail, and transferred on board her for safe keeping, until they shall be put upon their trial. And a requisition having been made, by his excellency the Governor, on Maj. Bird, commanding the United States troops on this station, for a Lieutenant's guard, to take charge of them, it was immediately complied with, and the guard placed under the command of Lieutenant Griffith. *Ibid.*

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

French brig *L'Azema*, Laulhe, Vera Cruz, 38 days, bound to Bordeaux—put in here in distress, with part of her cargo, consisting of tobacco and sarsaparilla. Sailed from the port of Vera Cruz, on the 11th of August, with a valuable cargo on board. Experienced light and variable winds, until we arrived off Raya Honda, in the Island of Cuba, on the 3d Sept. At 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, saw a sail, directing her course towards us; at 8, made her out to be a schooner, which, by her superior sailing, was nearly up with us at half past 9, although the wind was very light; at half past 10, she fired a gun and hoisted the American flag. Perceiving that we had no chance of escaping her, we hoisted our flag. At 11 o'clock, she fired a second gun, which compelled us to stand towards her, although we considered her a suspicious vessel, particularly as we perceived she had two carriage guns, and a platform for one in the middle of the deck. She had apparently about 50 men on board. Ranging to the windward of us, she ordered us to hoist out our boat, and come on board of her with our papers; which was complied with. At the same time demanding where we were from, what was our cargo, and if we had any passengers. As our mate was approaching her, she dispatched a boat to meet ours, manned with ten men, mostly appearing to be officers, and all Spanish, armed with sabres and daggers; who soon boarded us, and demanded the surrender of all the gold and silver we had on board; on which condition alone they would allow us to proceed; and at the same time observing, if we attempted to conceal a single dollar, the captain of the privateer would come on board, and kill every one of us.—At the same moment the captain hailed his officer, and ordered him to stand in for the land, and prepare to anchor at the first convenient place, where they would burn us if we did not surrender all the gold and silver we had on board. Under these alarming circumstances, and in order to save our vessel and cargo, we gave up all the specie we had, besides a trunk and bundle of old plate, amounting to about 155 pounds in weight. Besides, twenty-five watches, 14 of which were gold, and 11 of silver, being a part of her cargo. Not satisfied with this, they made a very rigorous search, during which they found a few dollars, whichexasperated them very much, and induced them to continue their search, although without success. The amount of specie thus given up, was 2621 dollars, besides 1700 belonging to a passenger. Captain Laulhe now hailed the captain of the privateer, requesting him to allow the brig to proceed on her voyage, according to his promise, with the rest of his cargo.—The answer was, that he was himself at Vera Cruz, at the time we were loading, and that he knew very well that he had gold and silver on board, and that consequently he was determined to make further search; and should he make the smallest discovery of money, he ordered his officers to cut off our heads without the least compunction, and to set the vessel on fire immediately. They thus continued their searches until three quarters past two o'clock; when they hailed the schooner and stated that they could find nothing more. The captain of the privateer then ordered his officer to send him a hawser, with which he warped his vessel along side of us, at 3 o'clock. They then ordered the officers and passengers into the cabin, and began to break open our hatches; they took out 48 seroons of cochineal, and two seroons of indigo, and plundered us of other goods belonging to the officers of the brig, as well as some of our sails, cordage, &c. This scene of robbery lasted until half past 4 o'clock, when finding nothing else of value to them, they sent back to us our mate, who had been detained all this time on board the privateer, with the papers of the vessel, and left us with orders to pursue our course, they steering for the land. On leaving us they sent our boat adrift. In this distressed situation, it was decided that we should make for Havana, in order to obtain new sails and to repair the losses we had sustained. On the 5th Sept. at 6 o'clock in the morning, the wind being light from the eastward, and nearly a calm, directing our course for the Havana, according to our previous determination on the 3d inst. and then being off Cape Cabanas, we perceived a sail near the shore, apparently directing her course for us, which soon proved to be correct, for at 8 o'clock, he was approaching us rapidly.—At 9 o'clock she fired a gun to which we did not pay any regard; at half past 9 she fired another, and put out her boat. At this time we discovered that it was the same schooner that had plundered us two days

before, and concluding to heave to, hoisted our flag. The boat soon boarded us with nine armed men. The officer told us he was sent by the captain to express his surprise and regret at finding us in the same place; without taking into view the light winds which had prevented our making any progress. This officer then ordered us to hoist our long boat from off the hatches, in order to get at the hold, and commanded the crew to shift the goods which were below, and to search amongst the sand ballast for specie, which he conceived might be concealed there. But discovering nothing, they again went upon deck, summoned the captain and passenger from the cabin, put a cord round each of their necks, ordering them to declare where they had concealed the remainder of the money which was on board. The captain persisted in saying there was none besides what they had already got; when they proceeded in making preparations for hanging them. After torturing them in this way for some time, and perceiving that their sufferings were extreme, and that even the aspect of death could extract nothing more from them, they let go the ropes, and restored them to life. They then commenced plundering all they could find on deck, the articles in the cambouse, most of the remaining provisions, and the effects of the captain and crew, leaving every thing in the utmost disorder. While thus employed, the privateer passed under our stern, and the captain enquiring of the officer what he had done, was answered that they had done nothing more. He then advised our captain to leave the coast immediately, as he should remain there, and we had better not fall into his hands a third time. He stated, that the day before he was off the Havana, where he had exchanged his boat, as we had already perceived. He also informed us that he had consorts out, which we might fall in with, but from which we had nothing to fear, as they would not trouble us—this he repeated several times, but in a manner that was rather calculated to excite our suspicion. In passing to windward, he ordered his officer to require of our captain, an inventory of the articles they had taken from us; which was complied with. The piratical officer left us; we could perceive that she had not so many men on board, as when they first boarded us—and during all these transactions, they had no flag whatever hoisted. All these circumstances, and particularly the threats made to us, determined the captain to make for Charleston, or the first port we could get to in the United States, in order to repair damages and continue his voyage.—While on board the brig, some of the privateersmen asserted, that they had the day previous taken an American ship, and murdered the whole of the crew, with the exception of the carpenter, who was wounded by them, and a boy; and it was well for them they were not Americans, or they would all have been put to death. But this is supposed to have been without foundation, and was probably uttered with a view to intimidate the crew of the brig.

FROM FRANCE.—By the brig *Oak*, arrived at Boston, from Havre, we have received our Paris papers to the 1st of August inclusive. A very animated debate took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 31st of July, in respect to the commercial relations of France with the new South American States, and the recognition of their independence. The Opposition quoted what had been recently said by the British Ministry in Parliament, touching the commercial policy of Great Britain as to South America; and begged that France might not lag behind England nor allow that power to get possession of the South American trade. The Minister of the Marine replied, that the commerce of France with the new American states was free and protected by the French navy, and did not require the recognition of their independence to be so. "As to political recognition, the King of France, the relation, friend and ally of the King of Spain, could not acknowledge the independence of colonies, which had broken off from the mother country.—His Majesty must, before, have an understanding with the King of Spain, his ally. There might be more advantage in pursuing the opposite course, but there would be no good faith." The member who introduced the topic was frequently interrupted, and the Minister of the Marine at first refused to answer the questions propounded as to captures of French vessels sailing from the independent ports of America. *Washington Gazette.*

Philadelphia, September 20.

The packet ship *Unicorn*, M'Kown, arrived at the Lazaretto last evening, in 40 days' passage from Liverpool, with a full cargo of dry goods, &c.

Extract of a letter per packet ship *Unicorn*, dated Liverpool, 8th August, 1822.

"The sale of Cotton, during the last few days, have not been quite so limited as might have been supposed, from the quiet and dull state of the market; but in Upland and New-Orleans, they have generally been at a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. from the former prices. The buyers of Sea Island have not been able to establish the reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. submitted to at the last public sales. In Tobacco, there is no alteration. In Naval Stores, there is no change. The accounts of the London Grain Market, quote a reduction of 3s pr. qr. on all descriptions of Wheat. The last market-day, about 830 quarters of new wheat were offered the quality and condition of which, were in

every respect finer than had been seen for some years; they were sold at 55s a 56s per quarter. The weather is now settled, and our grain market is very dull.

Washington City, Sept. 20.

LIEUT. WEAVER, of the Navy, arrived in this city on Friday last, from the Pacific, though not immediately from our squadron in that sea. He left Lima about the 25th of June, shortly before which a battle took place between the royalists and a division of San Martin's army, in which the latter were decisively beaten, and nearly destroyed. No other event of importance had recently occurred.

Lieut. Weaver came over land from the Pacific to the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Panama, which has become an interesting country from the possibility of an attempt, some time or other, being made to connect the two great oceans at that point, if the nature of the intervening land be found to admit the practicability of such a work. Lieut. W. represents the country, on the route which he came, as generally low and flat; and such an one, we should presume, as would render an inter-oceanic communication, by canal, between the rivers which fall into each sea, a work neither very difficult nor expensive. We did not see Lieut. W. ourselves, during his stay in town, or our inquiries would have enabled us to give a more particular description of the Isthmus. Its general character, however, may be understood from the above, and from his denominating it as throughout an ague and fever country, of which he had good evidence, being detained some time on that road by the sickness.

A letter from a gentleman in Middletown, (Md.) says, "that the longest livers in Washington county never remembered such a drought; it is thought that corn will not average, two bushels to the acre, and from the great scarcity of hay and straw, stock must suffer most severely."

Petersburg, September 24.

Frost.—Yesterday morning came a visitor, rather unlooked for though not altogether unwelcome—a considerable Frost.—Should the air continue at its present degree of temperature, its salutary and bracing effects will soon become apparent in the improvement of the sick in the town and neighborhood.

At the moment when thousands are dying of famine in Ireland, there are six millions of bushels of foreign wheat in the government warehouses, prohibited by their corn laws for sale or grinding; and the harvest so abundant in England, that wheat is as cheap in London as at New York or Philadelphia.

The Governor of New-Jersey has certified as true a list of EIGHTY-FOUR persons, nominated as candidates for representatives from New-Jersey, in the eighteenth Congress of the United States.

Barron Harris, sen. of Rockville, offers himself a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland;—"If you choose, (says he) you may vote for me—if you don't, you may let it alone." "N. B. If I am elected, I'll send my son."

Edward Coles, Esq. late of Virginia, is elected Governor of the State of Illinois, by a majority of 500 votes over Judge Phillips; and Daniel P. Cook is returned for Congress by a majority of about 200 votes over Mr. M'Lean.

Edmund Law, Esq. formerly of Washington City, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Florida, territorial Judge for the Eastern division of the territory.

Port of Newbern.

ARRIVED, Schooner *Craven*, Sparrow, St. Lucia; Molasses, H. Carraway. CLEARED, Brig *Little John*, Willis, Trinidad. Capt. Sparrow, from St. Lucia, reports the brig *Edwin*, Capt. Thaxter, as having touched at that place on the 30th Aug. from whence she sailed for the leeward markets. Brig *Olimpiad*, Western, from Georgetown, touched at St. Barts on the 4th Sept. and sailed for St. Thomas. Left at St. Lucia, sh'r. Four Brothers, Smith, from Picto, Nova Scotia, when to sail uncertain.

Newbern Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 7th of October. The Trustees have pleasure in stating that Mr. FREEMAN continues as Principal, assisted by Mr. DEEW and Mr. ATMORE.

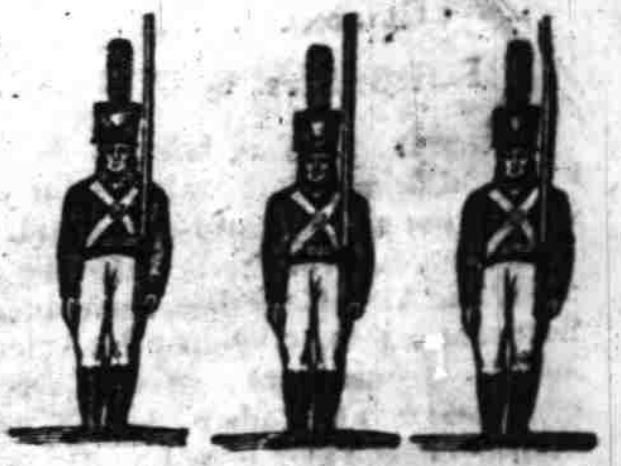
September 28.

Dancing School.

MR. WILLIAM H. CLAY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern and its vicinity, that he purposes returning, to commence a

Dancing School

the ensuing winter, hoping to meet with the patronage he has heretofore received.—Those ladies and gentlemen who were regular pupils last winter, can attend at HALF PRICE; and all gentlemen who wish only to have the privilege of visiting the School, and dancing as they may feel inclined, with the advantage of the Practising Balls, will only pay half price. There will also be a Night School for young gentlemen. The School will commence in December. September 22, 1822—366.



Company Order.

NEWBERN GUARDS, The order for our assembling on parade this evening is countermanded in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. You will appear in front of St. JOHN'S LODGE, on Thursday, the third of October next, precisely at half past three o'clock, P. M.; equipped agreeably to the regulations of the company, in WINTER Uniform, unless it rains, in which case you will appear without arms, accoutrements, or uniform.—By order, John Street, O. S. Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1822.



FRANCIS ALEXANDER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of Men's, Youth's and Children's

HATS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes,

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

And a few cases Ladies and Misses Straw Bonnets,

Which he offers for sale, at his Store in Craven-street, next door to Mr. T. W. Pittman's, at reduced prices, for Cash.

September 24, 1822.—366

Newbern Prices Current.

Articles.	Per	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	12
Beef	5	6	
Butter	25	35	
Bees-Wax	32	35	
Brandy, French	gall.	2 40	
do. Apple	45	50	
do. Peach	75	85	
Corn,	bb.	3 25	3 50
Cotton,	cwt.	10	11
Coffee	lb.	27	29
Cordage	cwt.	13	
Candles	lb.	18	
Flour,	bb.	7 50	8
Flaxseed	bush.	80	
Feathers	lb.	40	45
Gin Holland	gall.	1 25	1 40
Country	45	50	
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6 25	
8 by 10	4 50	5	
Iron, Pig	lb.		
country bar	5		
Russia	6		
Swedes	6		
Nail Rods	7		
Castings	5		
Lumber—Flooring	M ft.	14	16
Inch boards	8 50	10	
Square Timber	18	20	
Pine Scantling	8	10	
Shingles, 22 inch	1000	1 50	1 60
Staves, W. O. hhd.	21	21	
do. R. O. do.	7	10	
do. W. O. bbl.	7	10	
Heading, w. o. hhd	25		
Lard	lb.	10	12
Lead, bar	cwt.	9	
white, dry	16		
ground in oil	17	18	
Leather, soal	lb.	30	
upper	2 25	3 50	
Meal,	bush.	50	
Molasses	gall.	35	40
Oil, Castor	bot'l.	1 25	
Linsced	gall.	1 25	
Fish	35		
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	1 15	1 20
Pitch	1 50	1 75	
Rosin	1 10	1 25	
Turpentine	1 75		
do. Spirits	gall.	30	
Pork, cargo	bbl.	12 50	
mess	14	15	
Peas, Black eyed	bush.	80	
Rice	cwt.	3 50	4
Rum, Jamaica	gall.	1	1 10
W. I.	75	85	
American	45		
Salt, Alum	bush.	70	75
Fine	65		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	18	20
Lump	16	18	
Brown	cwt.	10	18
Steel, Blistered	lb.	10	15
German	18	20	
Tallow,	cwt.	15	
Wine, Madeira	gall.	3	4
Teneriffe	1 60	1 75	
Sherry	1 60	2	
Port	none.		
Whiskey			40