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FOR THE SENTINEL.

The Maid of Heidelberg.*

"My native land, good night."
The vicissitudes of fortune to which human nature is subject, form but a faint delineation of the character of man—but these notwithstanding afford by far the most sure and probable criterion by which we can estimate the frailty and depravity of the human heart. The sudden elevation of man, and the development of the most prominent characteristics by which his private life has been actuated, and the depression of fortune, and its attendant miseries and evils, will bring his Proteus-like disposition and readiness to conform to whatever situation in life a beneficent Creator may have designed for him. While some have been known to smile beneath their sad reverse of fortune, and to disregard the reproaches and malignant reflections, which the conscious superiority of one set of our fellow beings ever fail to impose upon the unfortunate, others have cursed the hour that gave them existence, and added fuel to that never extinguishing flame of pride, that their respectability in life, keeps pace with their pecuniary fortune. These few reflections form but an epistle to the lamentable situation of the first settlers of our Town. The history of the Palatines is but a series of misfortunes and privations;—persecuted by the unrelenting and of bigotry, and compelled to desert their happy home of their childhood, they accepted of an invitation from Anne, queen of England, to make her kingdom, which is as yet beyond the pale of their persecutors, their place of residence. But those who depend upon the generosity of mankind, rest upon a fragile staff, whose strength must yield to the blast of caprice and folly. Charity is a principle of human nature that lasts but for a moment and is extinguished when the object of distress ceases to arouse our sympathy, and to avert from its lethargy that generous attribute of our disposition. Such was the situation of the Palatines. In anticipation of a golden harvest which allured many of progenitors from a peaceful fireside, to counter the dangers of a trackless ocean, the treacherous machinations of a savage, and from the repeated solicitations the ministers of Queen Anne, who had become disgusted with their "voracious voracity;" they were induced to seek the shores of America, under the care and patronage of Count De Graffenried, who for stipulated compensation, had consented to attend them, and settle them on a tract of land then vested in the lords proprietors, Bernarde, Craven, Berkly, Carteret, &c. It was on a cold and stormy night in the middle of December, that these unhappy Palatines made their appearance in the waters of the Neuse. They landed at the place where the Neuse and Trent meet. In happy conference met, which Graffenried gave the appellation NEW-BERNE, from Berne in Switzerland, a native city. No Heaven directed spirit proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation; nature smiled in the wildness of endeavor, and the red son of the forest, added to the mighty Spirit the wild effusions, which the dictates of a simple heart yet "grown old in cunning" produced. The cutting smoke which gently arose from the thatched roof of Coharie's cabin, promised to the ravished eyes of these persecuted wanderers, that they were not sole assessors of the soil, and that the land which they sought was claimed as the birthright of those whose honest simplicity could not too easily yield to their alluring temptations. With no guide but nature; adorned with the sophistry of civilization, strangers to the duplicity and will which refinement and deceit conceal under their fascinating garb, the rude sons of America grasp with the frankness of friendship, the hand that was raised to exterminate their race. The "potent draught" which has numbered among its victims the greatest ornaments who have since claimed their origin from these exiles, opened the generous heart of the Indian, seduced him from the path which conscious rectitude pointed out, and entailed upon his progeny the curse of his misguided simplicity and intemperance. New-Berne, then, fashioned by the deceptive hand of art, instead of the incumbrances which its "beehive nature" at present too plainly indicates, in the rudeness of nature, presented to the discriminating glance of De Graffenried, its local and internal advantages a conspicuous light. By their indefatigable exertions, they soon gave it the smiling appearance of peace and happiness; great little village arises, as if by incantation, from the bosom of the forest, which

for cleanliness and beauty, was truly characteristic of the enterprising and industrious Germans. They, like the ancient Spartans, lived in common and shared the product of each one's labour. Conscious that unanimity was essential to their existence, and that civil liberty always precedes political, they crushed in its embryo, every little party bickering, and cultivated with assiduity, the more congenial qualities of friendship and love. Among the hardy adventurers who survived the horrors which this ill-fated little colony was destined to undergo, was Anola, daughter of Morris Regert. Formed in the prodigality of nature, she was endowed with the "light of her beauty," and the grace and elegance of her fancy. Being of a romantic turn of mind, she visited every spot, which served to recall the tender recollections of the past, and sighed for her own native Heidelberg. The gay and fascinating circle which stern necessity had compelled her to desert, and the appalling perspective which now awaited her, aggravated by the premature death of her last remaining parent, robbed from her cheek the bloom of youth, and stole from a heart palpitating with the impulse of despair, the repeated anguish of a sigh. For her the prattle of the little village children had lost its interest, and the dulcet strains of music, served only to awaken the hopeless desire of again visiting her happy home. She was the pride of the village; the smile of welcome awaited her at the threshold of every humble cottage; for she was so kind, gentle, and unassuming, that she won the hearts of all, and elicited the tear of sympathy from her poor unfortunate countrymen. After De Graffenried had provided for the colony, he determined to explore the neighbouring country. With this intent, he ascended the Neuse, with Lawson,* his companion in arms, and took up his lodging in an Indian town, near the river. The Indians who had viewed with distrust the encroachments of the white man, determined to take advantage of the present opportunity, and destroy in its infancy, what had subjected them to many an unpleasant hour of reflection, and what they had sufficient discernment and foresight to observe, would render their situation very precarious in that section of the country. Graffenried and Lawson were taken and tried before an assembly of Indian Chiefs, and it was decreed that the latter should die. In accomplishment of their asseveration, he underwent all the tortures which their hellish ingenuity could devise; and their superstitious rites required. Young Sneider, in one of his evening strolls upon the banks of the Neuse, where like the degenerate sons of the present day he was "wont to give vent to his mus;" was taken by a party of Indians and compelled to submit to the customs of their rule and vagrant life. After twelve months had elapsed, and the joys of civilized society had reposed in his breast undisturbed by the requisitions of practice, it was decreed in council to make an attack upon the village, and Sneider hastened in the "dead of night" to inform them of their perilous situation. Next morning as he approached the town, he beheld Anola, beautiful even in the rustic garb, which necessity compelled her to assume, kneel over the humble tumulus of departed worth, clasp her hands while the smile of humility played over her now wan and meagre countenance, which plainly indicated that her heart had fled with the object of her affections, and in the fervency of prayer, make intercession with her God for the misguided zeal of her unhappy parent. The cold wind of winter's northern blast, threw back the raven tresses of her dishevelled hair, and in the mildness of despair, increased by the anguish of her heart, she clasped, with incoherent madness, the last remaining relic of her earthly parents, and fell upon the grave of her father, a victim of hopeless despondence. Loely even in the embraces of the prototype of death, young Sneider inspired with an awe which even the fell ferocity of his savage associates never could produce; approached her with a sensation "soft as the memory of buried love." The pallid hue which had succeeded to a countenance, brightened with the fire of animation, lent to its expression a beauty and an interest which the complacency of innocence, seldom fails to elicit from the admiring mind. The languid softness and unaffected beauty which were now so conspicuously obvious, caught from the heart of Sneider the "homage of a sigh," and the maid of Heidelberg reposed in the arms of her captive swain. He bore her to the cottage of her relatives, forwarned them of the danger that awaited them, aroused the few remaining descendants of those who had contended against Conna Tibby, and with quickened pace hastened to Wagraming the sect of the Tuscarora Indians. He arrived unperceived. Engaged in the bustle and confusion that is usually precedent to their expeditions and prepared a

gainst those conflicting emotions of body and mind, that he knew awaited him on that awful night. About dusk they arrived within four miles of New-Bern, determining to await the approach of midnight to complete their hellish and infamous purpose. On a sudden the rivers were covered with canoes, the savage yell resounded through the forest and all nature appeared to awake with a renovated spirit; to behold with an eye of complacency, the conflict of innocence and ferocity. The spot where but a few hours ago, its inhabitants rested in conscious security, and cast their eyes around with the smile of joy and satisfaction upon their flattering prospects, viewing with pleasure the amusements of their offspring, and the comforts of their domestic fireside, became the theatre of bloodshed and war. Unaccustomed to discriminate between the sexes, the savages in promiscuous slaughter sent to their "long homes," the helpless widow and the hapless orphan. The silence of "grim despair" was depicted on every countenance, and the last relic of hope fled with the death of the veteran that commanded them—being overpowered by numbers, they retired up the Trent and the blaze of their little village, directed their journey to a "homeless habitation." Sneider, foremost in the ranks, rushed into the village to secure from intrusion the object of his fond and anxious solicitude. He found her frantic in the last expiring agony of hope; she gently raised her eyes and recognised in his person the favourite of her father. A postulate" said she, "from your country's faith and creed, you have severed the last tie that bound me to this earth and destroyed the last relic of my remaining hopes. An Indian entered and caught her by the hair to bare her neck for death. When Sneider felled the monster to the earth, he arose in the ferment of wounded honours retorted the blow, and they closed in the mortal embrace of premeditated death—the savage fell a victim to his presumption, and Sneider received into his bosom the poisoned "arrow of his fate." He turned his head, saw that the spirit of Anola had gently winged its flight to Heaven—staggered, fell beside her, and breathed his last. "Mortuus dulcis remissior Argos."

RUSTICUS.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

On Friday evening the fast sailing ship *Talk-Ho*, Capt. GLOVER, arrived at New York in the remarkably short passage of 23 days from the Downs. Capt. G. has politely furnished the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* with London papers to the 3d of January inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King's health is completely restored, and he has resumed his pleasure rides as usual. The London Gazette announces the further prorogation of Parliament from Jan. 5, to Feb. 3. The London Courier, in noticing the rumors which have grown out of the frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council, observes, that they are not worth contradicting—and adds, that "at no period has the aspect of public affairs been more gratifying, more pacific and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquility, than they are at this moment."

A LITTLE SPEC OF WAR.

A letter received in London, dated Madrid, Dec. 7, says:— "In my last, I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the U. States to recal the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree, REVOKING THE CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS?"

Some credit is attached to this report, in consequence of the arrival in London of the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, who immediately proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked for the U. States. From the Stock Exchange, Jan. 8, it is stated that the attention of English capitalists is now entirely engrossed by the securities of the New American States—and as it is impossible to believe the Ministers will not avail themselves of those vast national benefits which are now within their grasp, there is no longer any hesitation felt by capitalists in investing their prospects in American securities. Mr. Rush, the American Minister, transacted business with Mr. Canning on the 21st ult. at the foreign office. The extreme wet weather in England, &c. has occasioned a scarcity of bread-

A company had been formed in England with a capital of 600,000L for working the Mines in Peru.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that large subscriptions continue to be received for the sufferers by the inundation. The Emperor has already given a million of rubles; the Empress Maria, 50,000; the Commercial fund of the Colonies, 1,000,000; Count Scheremetoff, 50,000; M. Mecheloff, 30,000. The Prince of Orange has given 20,000 rubles; the young Count Scheremetoff, 50,000; a great many officers of the Guards, 5, 8, or 10,000; the clergy too have subscribed very largely. The principal scene of distress was at the Imperial Foundry, on the Peterhoff road. The works were stopped, and the men were ordered to go to the assistance of their families. It was impossible to reach them and they were only enabled to save themselves by regaining the roof of the works, from whence they had the misery of seeing their houses, with their wives and children, carried away by the flood—196 bodies had been found and 54 more have been missing. Several villages have been carried away. The Botanic Garden, enriched with plants from every part of the world, was destroyed—the principal director, Dr. Fisher, saved himself in the garret of his house. The official account, from the Government states the loss of lives to be rising 500. The fury of the storm and of the flood threw cannon, weighing 170 pounds, into the sea. On the 23th of November, the thermometer, at St. Petersburg, was at 10 deg. below the freezing point; the Neva on that day was frozen over.

FRANCE.

The French Chambers were opened on the 2d ult. The King's speech will be found below. The project of the late King for granting an indemnity to the French emigrants, will be carried into effect. It is understood that M. Villele intended to propose to the Chambers the formation of a 3 per cent. stock, to be created by the subscription of the present rents, at 75, and that the whole power of the sinking fund be afterwards applied to this stock. If it should succeed, the whole 5 per cent. will be raised, and all the debts of the revolution sunk.

The Coronation will take place at Rheims about May or June.

SPAIN.

All the French troops left Madrid on the 20th of December. The French headquarters were at Aranda de Duer. The two Swiss regiments are now the only foreign troops there. They amount to 3000 men. Every thing at Madrid was said to be tranquil. Two alarms were made, however, about the 20th or 22d in consequence of reports that the Constitutionalists had landed at Alicante. Troops were sent to the spot, but it is not certain whether the stories were true or not. The police have taken extraordinary measures on account of them. There was a report that the King intended to abdicate his throne and retire to the Escorial with his queen. The French are adding to the fortifications of Cadix, by fortifying Caraca and Leon. It is added that the monies are to be collected by them—which addition is not very probable. About 200 Constitutionalists had recently landed on the coast of Valencia, and after killing a few Royalists who opposed them, re-embarked. A Madrid article of 20th Dec. states that the re-establishment of the Inquisition is no longer doubted by any one.

PORTUGAL.

M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris. Apprehensions existed as to Portugal.—It was said the King proposed to abdicate the throne. Much jealousy existed in England of the influence of France in the Portuguese councils. It is reported that the King of Portugal has refused to ratify a treaty concluded at London between the Ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former. An Algerine squadron is said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar for the purpose of cruising against Portuguese commerce. Two Portuguese frigates and a corvette sailed from Lisbon, Dec. 16th. An arrangement has been made to send the convicts of the continent to Brazil.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE AND TURKEY.

There seems to be much activity among the corps diplomatic at Vienna. While Mr. Stratford Canning is wending his way to the north, many consultations have been held at the German capital and the arrivals and departures of courtiers are very frequent. The subject under consideration is supposed to be the pacification of Greece, and for this purpose a sort of Congress to be held. An article from Vienna, Nov. 25th, speaking of these movements says— "It is known that the Emperor of Russia before his departure for the eastern part of his empire, addressed a Memorial

communicate to them his views respecting the pacification of Greece. He desired, at the same time, that during this winter, conferences on this subject should be held. It is said that these conferences will take place at the beginning of next year; but it seems that the Cabinets of Austria and England intend to treat on this subject, in the first instance, between themselves, in order that their Ambassadors should act in concert in the conferences which are about to be opened."

If England is actually and actively engaged upon this subject, we should argue favorably for the Greeks, especially if it be true, as the accounts now received affirm, that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has published a proclamation acknowledging their blockade of Patras and Lepanto. That Mr. Canning is charged with negotiations respecting the affairs of the Morea, can hardly be doubted from what has heretofore transpired. In addition to this the Courier of Dec. 14 speaking of this mission, says—

The boundary line on the north west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and of South America would come under discussion; and on the two first, the most desirable results were to be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Great Britain had no intention of adopting at present any new course of measures."

But by some the Congress spoken of is considered as an ill omen. And of this opinion is the writer of the Vienna article above quoted.

"It will be very difficult," he continues "to induce our Cabinet to recognise the independence of Greece; and it is generally believed that in granting certain immunities to the Greeks, Prince Metternich strictly adheres to his favorite system of not admitting any change in the actual state of Turkey. He is, perhaps, the most formidable adversary whom the Greeks have to encounter at this moment. They moreover, within the last few days the conferences on the affairs of Turkey, which were to have taken place at St. Petersburg, will be held at Vienna, which is regarded as a demi-victory achieved by Prince Metternich."

In the mean time the Greeks continue their operations, and have again crowned themselves with victorious laurels by sea. It appears that actions were fought on the 11th, 12th, and 18th of November, between the Greeks and Egyptians, in which the latter was discomfited, and a part of them took shelter in Candia. One account states that the fleets were engaged on the 10th, but were separated by a gale. But a letter from Vice Admiral Sactois, to his friends at Trieste, Cape Malca, Nov. 20, shows that he gave a pretty good account of them. He states, "That in the battle of November 12, near the great fortress of Candia, with the Egyptians, the Greeks obtained a complete victory, and took more than 20 transports, with troops, arms, and many persons of distinction.—He says the happiness and safety of the country are now secured."

It is stated from Missolonghi, the Greek Capital, (Nov. 9) that the Seraskier has entirely withdrawn his troops from Amblyant, and his forces whilst he was bearing a retreat, were pursued and conquered by our men. At present there is no other army but that of Omer, Pacha, and before long, even that will disband itself, as the winter season approaches. In Albania there have been dissensions—civil war rages between the dissenting parties, and they seem much exasperated against each other. As to the affairs of the Peloponnesus, there is a project to commence the siege of Patras, by sea and land.—A quantity of ammunition has already been provided, the different troops have been assembled for that purpose, at Gastonia, and the vessels are only waiting to begin the siege in regular form. Mavrocordato had been recalled by the government to the Peloponnesus, and as soon as he should have recovered from his indisposition, he would proceed thither.

PARIS, Dec. 24

Yesterday the sessions of the Chambers were opened by the following Speech of the King, which was received with acclamations. "Gentlemen—The first wish of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and yours.—We have lost a wise and good King, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honored and respected by Foreign Governments; the glory which the nation has acquired under his reign will never be effaced. Not only has he restored the Crown, but he has consolidated it by institutions, which, comprehending and uniting the past and the present have restored to France tranquility and happiness. "The affecting sorrow which the whole nation felt in the last moments of the King, my brother, was to me the most soothing consolation; and I say with truth, that it is to that alone I am indebted for having been able fully to enjoy the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been hailed."

* The substance of this Tale is founded upon historical truth, with the exception of a few innovations, which the discriminating eye of the reader will easily perceive.

* Whence the name of the creek that empties into the Trent just above the Town.