

# Carolina Sentinel.

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## Territory of Florida.

The following observations on the Soil, Climate, &c. of FLORIDA, are furnished the editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, by an intelligent Citizen who derives his information from a Correspondent in that country, in whose judgment and veracity he has implicit confidence. We give them a place for the satisfaction of such readers as may feel an interest in the subject:

### FOR THE INTELEIGENCER.

Messrs EDITORS—For the information of your readers, I submit the following description of

### FLORIDA.

This country has, as yet, been only partially described, and but little known to the people of this section of country, & in fact to the civilized world. The original inhabitants being Indians and Spaniards and from causes of previous invasions, by Spaniards, as well as by the South Carolinians, about two hundred years ago, they had to enforce a direct neutrality, by withdrawing themselves from all trade which then existed between them and the Spanish Islands; regarding their lives and fire sides more than civilization or agriculture, which blessings they then possessed, to the ruthless and infuriated hand of an invader. The upper and lower tribes who inhabited this country, united their interest and strength, not only against their common foe, but to the entire exclusion of all white men entering the country, which was rigidly enforced, until General Jackson invaded them in 1814. Since then, and then only, this rich, healthy and valuable country has been known to us. Whatever information has been thrown before the public, urging its value and situation, objections have been heaped against them, fraught with foul declamation: imagining all visionary, and written only for personal aggrandizement. Tallahassee, the seat of government, is situated 20 miles from Fort St. Marks, in a rich district of country, inclining to be broken, affording fine Springs of pure water equally palatable and pleasant with our neighboring water. The lands generally are something similar to those of this State, though they produce much better to their looks than ours do. The traveller in passing through the country will find a great deal of rich as well as poor land, yet the emigrant can obtain a first rate plantation for a small sum of money. This though will not be the case long, as the population since 1823, the first land sales, is now 25 000, including the old settlement of St. Augustine; such an increase of refined, wealthy and enterprising men will ere long give a standing unprecedented to that country. The product from one acre of such land will give the planter one hundred of sugar and two barrels of molasses superior to New-Orleans, and not inferior to the best West India—Besides the sugar crops, this land is well adapted to the growth of Sea Island Cotton, which you plant only every three years, making as much to the acre as can be made of common cotton in this State, for which you get at this time from 16 to 18c; and it is said one hand can tend five acres, besides cultivating all other necessities, which are grown on a plantation.

The poor lands are adapted to the raising of cows and other stock, there being an everlasting range which time and stock cannot eat or destroy. The beef that is raised can be readily shipped to the Islands, where a ready market is found & a good price obtained. A poor man can, by the assistance of a few lads, raise a great many cattle, which needs only gentling the range being so good as to require no feeding in winter.

A poor family can do well by raising silk worms, which is an easy and profitable business. I have seen a hank of silk, which was made by a poor woman, equal to the best Italian, who said she had then in her house 30 wt. which she had made and spun into thread during the last spring.

Whether my idea of this country be congenial with yours, it may be of sufficient force for those who wish to emigrate to visit this country before they settle.—The enterprising Alabamians are leaving their own state and settling themselves in Florida; not only for the consideration of health, but wealth. The large and fine river Appalachicola, formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint, divides the territory into East and West. There will be a town laid off this fall, on a high bluff, eight miles below the junction of the two rivers, embracing all the advantages of

navigation, with three fine springs on it.—This situation is such as to justify the conclusion, that it will be a large and populous town in a few years, and will, from its location, receive a large quantity of produce from Georgia and Alabama.—Opposite this site, plantations one and a half miles on the low grounds can be had. The climate is very mild and healthy tested by four years residence in the country by its inhabitants. Last winter there was ice half inch thick, but not cold enough to kill orange trees and other West India shrubbery, which grow in the country. The summer would reasonably be supposed to be very warm, especially by those who have never had an opportunity of knowing much about it. But it is to the contrary—a stiff sea breeze rises in the morning at 8 o'clock, which cools the air and forces off the heat, keeping the thermometer down to 80 and 85, with the exception of a few days, when it got to 90. The nights are never warm; you generally will have to use a counterpane, and very often a blanket. As it is my intention to give an honest account of this country, I must not neglect to inform you that Mosquitoes and alligators are plenty.\* The finest fish can be had; every plantation affords an abundance, caught from large springs or ponds which are almost on every tract. These large springs or ponds are not stagnant but running water. The branches or creeks sink thro' the fissures of the rocks and form a spring in the valleys which runs out under the next hill and forms other springs. Jackson's Lake being the largest, four miles from Tallahassee, eight miles wide and thirty miles long, is living water, and no apprehension of sickness is entertained from these lakes—the inhabitants view them as so many rivers and not stagnant lakes. From this lake as well as from the rest, is caught a quantity of fish, and wild fowls, of all descriptions to a good extent. Oysters grow in abundance on the coast, and may be procured in great plenty.

A Citizen of Petersburg.

\*On the Cape, and the lands immediately on the Gulf of Mexico, mosquitoes & Alligators are to be found, but in the upper part of the Territory, Gadsden Leon &c. these pests are not to be found. EDITORS SENTINEL.

### BALTIMORE, June 15.

#### PIRACY AND MURDER.

The brigantine Crawford, Capt. Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy Mass. sailed from Matanzas, on the 28th ult. with a cargo for New York, and eight passengers, four of whom, (a French and three Spanish sailors,) on the 1st of June, about midnight rose upon the captain and crew, and remaining passengers, and SLAUGHTERED all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman, passenger. They also stabbed the mate, but he having ran aloft, where he remained during the night, they spared his life in consideration of the assistance he might render them as a navigator. After completing their bloody and revolting task, the Frenchman took the command of the vessel, destroyed her papers and colors, and substituted a complete set of Spanish papers, which they had brought on board with them, purporting that the vessel was Spanish, and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for a European voyage, they tried to get into St. Mary's, to obtain supplies, but the wind setting them off, they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to be to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort at the most convenient place, and they accordingly anchored there about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars are obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought alongside, as he intended to go ashore at the Point. He accordingly got into the boat, and as soon as she was lowered to the water, he cast off the teacles, seized an oar and sculled away for the shore, the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him? On landing, the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the Fortress, who were for some time doubtful as to the probability of the story; but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel on the stern had been obliterated, Captain Dana ordered a boat and rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact; before he had reached the vessel, however, he was hailed from her by the pilot, and informed that the pirate captain had cut his throat. The three Spaniards had a little before, by

some finesse, got possession of a boat from a neighboring vessel, and made their escape to the Elizabeth City shore, where due diligence has been used to effect their apprehension. Captain Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Grant had in the first instance sent information, and she has been sent up to Norfolk. An inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, (whose name was believed from his papers, to have been Alexander Tardy,) which was the next morning interred on the beach.

Of the victims of the blood thirsty monsters who wrought this horrible catastrophe, the following particulars are obtained from Mr. Dobson, the mate of the Crawford:

Captain Henry Brightman, of Troy, (Mass.) stabbed and thrown overboard.

Asa Bicknell, seaman, of Connecticut, shot and thrown overboard.

Joseph Dolliver, do. of Salem, Mass. throat cut and thrown overboard.

Oliver Potter, do. of Westport, Mass. stabbed desperately, but escaping from his butchers, ran up to the main head, where he remained, until exhausted by the loss of blood, he fell to the deck and expired.

Nathan Dittie, do. jumped overboard and was sometime afterwards heard calling for a plank or barrel to be thrown to him, but the demons regarded him not.

Mr. Norman Robinson, of Connecticut, passenger, and part owner of the cargo, jumped out of the cabin window and was drowned.

An Irishman, [name not recollected] murdered while lying in his berth.

An American, a carpenter by trade, from Providence, [R. I.] who had been following his business for some time at Matanzas, was killed and thrown overboard.

NORFOLK, June 16.

The three Spaniards, who figured in the bloody tragedy on board the brigantine Crawford, the shocking details of which were given in Thursday's Beacon, were brought up from Hampton last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the packet schr. Brothers, Captain Bennett, guarded by six citizens of that place, under the orders of Mr. Samuel Seaveant, with instructions from the committing Magistrate, to deliver them over to Wm. Loyal, Esq. U. S. Deputy Marshal for this district. Mr. Loyal had them immediately escorted to the jail of this Borough. They are now undergoing an examination before the Mayor.

The names of the prisoners are Felix Barbeito, Joseph Morando, and Joseph Cassory. One of them is between 30 and 40, another about 25, and the third about 20 years of age.

Should the Documents connected with their commitment, which we learn, will be despatched by to-day's mail, reach the Chief Justice in time, it is probable the culprits will be ordered to Richmond to undergo their trial before the District Court of the United States, now in session in that city.—Beacon.

The following is an extract of a letter from Midshipman Spottswood, one of the officers belonging to Com. Porter's squadron, who were risen upon by their prisoners and carried into Havana.—Whig.

HAVANA, June 1, 1827

"I have the pleasure to inform you that we have been liberated on our parole, until regularly exchanged, which will be very soon, probably in a week. We shall sail from here to-morrow, for Key West, where our little squadron now is, and will remain there until exchanged, when I shall again have an opportunity of gratifying my desire to be engaged in active duty.

"After the character which had been given me of the Spaniards, my surprise was very great, when instead of being maltreated, as I had every reason to expect, I was used in the best manner, and no pains or trouble spared to make my situation as pleasant as circumstances would admit.—Indeed I know of no men (our own countrymen always excepted) who possess in a more eminent degree than the Spaniards, all those fine traits of character which are calculated to please.—When I was first taken, having lost every article of clothing, many of the Spanish officers not only offered me the use of their wardrobes, but pressed me to accept of them as a present; which, however, as I was timely relieved by a remittance of money from my dear old commodore, I declined.

"The officers and men aboard our vessels at Key West, are very healthy and in excellent discipline.—A few days ago, one of Com. Porter's brig captured a Spanish brig valued at \$150,000.

**Laws of Honour.**—As much talk has been expended with regard to the challenged party to choose his weapon, perhaps the following story may settle the question:—Some years ago, an American captain was challenged by a French gentleman at Paris. The captain had been a whaler, and chose the harpoon for his weapon. The Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders—"Ex, diable je ne sias pass at is de harpoon; I will meet you as un gentil-homme, vid my small sword;" but the old whaler was inexorable. The dispute was submitted to a court of honor, which decided that the Frenchman must fight with the harpoon, or apologize. He shrugged up his shoulders a second time—"monieur capitaine, I beg pardon, I ave no skill in de harpoon; I am not one whale, I beg pardon, begar." Thus matters ended peaceably, and the harpoon of the Nantucket whaler did not make a pin cushion of the body of the Gaul. [N. Y. Paper.

The Baltimore papers give an account of a pugilistic exhibition which took place near that city on Saturday, two professors of this noble art having engaged in a pitched battle, in violation of the peace, as well as the proper decencies of society. We regret to see any thing like a taste for these disgraceful scenes, which are more suitable for communities groaning under the slavery of ignorance, than for a nation whose institutions and prospects depend solely on the intelligence and virtue of its citizens. There have been many attempts made in different parts of the Union, to establish schools in which the science of boxing should be taught; and these have been defended on the ground that a certain degree of knowledge of this character enables a man to defend himself against brutal assaults. All this may be very well, but it is worthy of consideration whether the confidence which such knowledge would inspire, would not tend rather to increase the number of offenders against the public peace and morals than to diminish it. The best reliance for personal protection is on the moral elevation of the society with which we mingle. If that be destroyed, a knowledge of fistuicks will do but little towards the defence of the members of the community from the assaults of each other.—Nat. Journal.

**Panther.**—Sampson Paul, an Indian living on a small island in Lake George, while out spearing fish, discovered a large panther swimming towards him.—Leaving the fish to combat with his new enemy, he commenced an attack by first pelting the panther with stones. Nothing daunted at this, the panther boldly advanced upon the Indian, and the Indian as boldly received him on the point of his spear, and with the first thrust he put out an eye, and he next struck him in the throat, and held him under water till he was drowned. The panther measures 7 feet 3 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

### FRANCIS ALEXANDER

Has for sale the following articles, viz

Hats, black and drab, various qualities, Men, Women, and Children's Boots and Shoes,—Domestic Goods, such as Brown and bleached Shirts and Sheetings, Plaid Calicoes, &c. &c.—Varnish for Shoes, Harness, and Morocco.—Block R. & L. and straight Shoe Lasts, &c. &c. for sale low for cash.

Those persons indebted to F. Alexander, either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will soon be called on by one duly authorised to receive a fee. Newbern, June 16—'82.

### JOHN G. KINCEY

HAS just received from New York, per packet Schr. Amity, the following articles, which he will sell for cash only:—New York mess and prime pork, city inspection, Family Flour, Fresh Gun Powder and Hyson Teas, Loaf and lump sugars, Apple Brandy, Rye Whiskey, &c. &c. June 13, 1827.

### FOR SALE,

On very accommodating terms,

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, situated on Broad-street, opposite the residence of Edward Graham, Esq.—

The payment will be made easy to any person wishing to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

FRANCIS ALEXANDER,

or JOSEPH BELL,

Newbern, June 16—'82.

### NOTICE.

**ADRIAN H. VAN BOKKELEN** of the city of New York, merchant, having on the 11th November, 1825, assigned his property to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein mentioned, and subsequently thereto, he having made an arrangement with his creditors, for the payment of all his debts in full, by which the conditions of said assignment, are annulled. Now, therefore, pursuant to a provision made in the said assignment, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Adrian H. Van Bokkelen, (if any there are) to exhibit and prove their demands before us, on or before the first day of August next; and any creditor omitting so to exhibit and prove his demands on or before that time, will be precluded from any dividend under the said assignment, and the trust property so held by us and remaining in our hands, will be re-assigned to said Adrian H. Van Bokkelen, if no demand be made on the Trustees, in virtue of said assignment, previous to that date.

**JACOB LORILLARD,  
LEFFERT LEFFERTS,  
DYER BRAINERD.**

New-York, June 12, 1827—831acsb

The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to publish the above three times, and charge to this Office.

### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS recently received from N. York, a fresh supply of Lemon Syrup, Seidlitz Powders, and Soda Powders.—Also, one elegant Musical Snuff Box.—Silver Table Spoons and Tea Spoons, of elegant patterns,—patent and common Watch Crystals, Watch Ribbons.—First quality flatted robbin, perch, and trout Hooks,—Marbles, &c.

**THO'S W. MACHEN,**

2nd door north of the Court-house,  
June 9, 1827.

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This work will be published on the first of March, June, September, and December, Each number will consist of about two hundred and fifty pages. Price \$ 5 00 per annum.

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**T. WATSON, Agent.**