

# Carolina Sentinel

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

NO. 510.

VOL. X.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**WATSON & MACHEN,**  
at \$3 per annum—half payable in advance.

## FLOUR AND DRY GOODS.

50 Bbls. best Superfine flour from our own mills, warranted equal to any ever sold by us.  
40 Bbls. ditto from other mills, also choice brands—together with an invoice of Dry Goods, received this day per the schooners Amity and Triumph, and for sale by  
**GEO. BRADFORD & Co.**  
Newbern, 20th Dec. 1827.

## NOTICE.

**THE PLANTATIONS and NEGROES** belonging to the heirs of Michael Kounce, dec. will be hired and rented for one year on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of January next. Also the Lands and Negroes belonging to D. W. Dudley, (minor), will be rented and hired for one year on the premises, on Thursday the third day of January next.

T. SPIGHT, Guar.

Dec 14, 1827.—1w

**RECEIVED** yesterday, per Schr. Neuse, from New York,  
1 Bale of Stripe Blankets, large size and superior quality.  
1 Bale of Blankets.  
10 Barrels superfine Flour, (warranted good.)  
3 Barrels Apple Brandy, for sale cheap for cash, or country produce.

HEARY W. JONES.

Nov. 22nd.

**SWAIN'S PANACEA.**  
A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at S. HALL'S Book Store.

TO SECURE THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATION.—The genuine Panacea will hereafter be sold in white glass bottles, of an oblong square shape, with the words blown on the glass:—on one side, *Swain's Panacea*, & on the ends *Genuine Philadelphia*, with a label representing Hercules destroying the Hydra;—another label covers the cork, with my name on it. As the cork cannot be drawn without destroying it, the medicine may be known to be genuine when the label has not been injured.

Nov. 10

## NOTICE.

**THE** Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of **HYERS, BREMNER & BURDETT**, was dissolved on the 23d June, 1826, by the death of Garrit Hyer. The subscribers will attend to the settlement of the business of the late concern, and will continue to transact commission business on their own account, under the firm of Hyer & Burdett.

WALTER E. HYER,  
JACOB BURDETT.

New-York, 12th Oct. 1827—'00.

**JOHN HARVEY, JR.**  
AS just received from New-York, per late arrivals,

20 Bbls. Superfine Flour,  
20 do. Newtown Pippins,  
80 Boxes Raisins,  
17 pieces Dundee Bagging,  
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy,  
10 do. Rye Gin.

Also on hand,

a large quantity **GREEN COFFEE**, all of which he will sell low for cash.  
Dec. 15—'08.

**THE** subscriber has lately received from New York a large and general assortment of staple goods, suited to the season, consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Hardware,  
Groceries,  
Iron,  
Cotton Bagging,  
Shoes, &c.

which he offers for sale at his store in Craven street at wholesale and retail. In the latter branch of his business he will sell at lower prices than heretofore, and for CASH only.

**DURANT HATCH, Jr.**

November 25th, 1827—'64.

**Private Boarding School,**  
**HILLSBOROUGH**

**THE** exercises of my school will close on the 30th of this month, and be resumed on the first Monday in January.

J. WITHERSPOON

Board and Tuition \$65 per session, paid in advance—Five of six months pupils can be received.

J. W.

## Bank of Newbern.

NEWBERN, December 21st, 1827.

**ON** the first Monday of January, 1828, there will be held a POLL, for the election of Eleven Directors for the Bank of Newbern for said year, at the Banking House, Newbern, 9 o'clock, A. M. The Stockholders of said Bank, are particularly requested to attend in person, or by proxy, to hold said election, and to take into consideration such other matters, connected with the interests of the institution as they may deem expedient.—By order of the Board,

M. C. STEPHENS, Cash'r.



**JOHN GOLDSMITH & Co.** have just received, per the Schr. Neuse, an additional supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **BOOTS and SHOES**, of superior workmanship and of the latest fashion. Also, a large assortment of coarse negro **SHOES**; all of which will be sold low for cash—Gentlemen's Boots made in the best style and at the shortest notice.  
Nov. 24—'05t.

## NOTICE.

**AT** August Term, A. D. 1827, of Craven County Court, the subscriber qualified as Executor of James Nelson, dec. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are required to make immediate payment; and those to whom it is indebted, will present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

SMITH DELAMAR, Ex'r.

Dec. 20, 1827.—9—12.

## SADDLERY, &c.

**JOHN FEMPLETON** has on hand a complete assortment of articles in his line, which he will sell on better terms, perhaps, than they can be purchased in the State. His Saddles, Bridles, Collars, and Harness, are made of the best **PHILADELPHIA** Leather, by approved workmen.

Sep. 29—'07.

## Hillsborough MALE ACADEMY.

**THE** examination will commence on Monday the 3d of Dec. & conclude on the evening of the following day.

The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

Dec. 15—'08 '10.

## TRUST SALE.

**BY** virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by Rigdon White, of Lenoir County, bearing date the 3d day of October, 1827, for certain purposes therein mentioned, we shall expose to public sale, at the Court-house in Kinston on the first Monday in January next that large and valuable plantation, lying in Jones and Lenoir Counties, whereon the said Rigdon White now lives, containing Two Thousand Acres, or upwards, a considerable portion of which is cleared and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas, Cotton and Wheat, with a good Apple Orchard. This land has on it a large and elegant Dwelling House, nearly finished, a good Cotton Gin and other out houses.—Also the plantation in Jones County, on the East side of Ash Branch, adjoining the lands of Martin F. Brock and others, known by the name of the Bryan land, containing 730 acres—this is also well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c.—Also, two unimproved tracts of 200 acres each, in Jones County, on Cypress creek, and one tract of 50 acres in Lenoir County, on the north side of Neuse river, upon which is a valuable Sea Beach. The above mentioned lands are worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase good lands in the lower part of the State, and will certainly be sold on that day. The terms of payment will be accommodating, and made known at the time of sale.

**NATHAN G. BLOUNT,** Trustee  
**CRAVEN METTS,** Trustee

Lenoir Co. 14th Nov. 1827—'49.

## Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.  
**GREAT NEWS FROM GREECE.**

The storm which have so long been gathering in the East of Europe, has at length burst upon the Turks with terrific fury. A tremendous blow has been inflicted upon the Turkish and Egyptian Marine, which must convince the Sultan, and the Egyptian butcher in the Morea, that the Allied Powers are at length in earnest. It will be seen by the official advices from the British Admiral in the Levant, that the combined fleets of England, France and Russia, finding it necessary to enter the harbor of Navarin to enforce the armistice to which Ibrahim Pacha had agreed, but which he was violating by waging a still more terrible war upon the poor Greeks, were fired on by the Turkish and Egyptian ships. A general and bloody engagement ensued, which continued four hours, and resulted in the total destruction of the combined Turkish Marine, with an immense loss of lives. The combined Turkish forces consisted of 3 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 27 brigs and 27 corvettes—in all 73, exclusive of a number of fire ships. This estimate of the force is made from the account of the action given in the Paris Monitor. But the Constitutional says the Monitor gives but a very imperfect account of the immense number of Turkish Egyptians engaged. It says the Turkish Government never collected on a single point a more imposing naval force. They reckoned 126 transports, 4 ships of the line, 4 frigates of 60 guns, 14 do. of 40 do. 39 corvettes, and 37 fire ships—total 224; of which but the wrecks of 23 brigs and corvettes were left, and even these were abandoned. The action commenced soon after sunrise, and at nine o'clock the batteries of Navarin and Sphactels were silenced, and five vessels were on fire. At ten, forty five Austrian transports moored near the inner island were also in flames; and about noon, the Turkish naval force, the impious work of foreign structure, and of crews raised from the mud of European ports, had ceased to exist! The captain of one of the French ships engaged, writes to his wife in Paris, that the destruction of the Egyptian fleet is complete, and that the ships continued burning two days after the battle. He adds that the victory was so decisive that even the fortresses capitulated, and at the hour he was writing, the flag of the Allied Powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarin, and the garrison marching out before them. But the victory was dearly purchased. Many gallant officers and men fell on board of the combined fleets. The total killed in the British fleet in the above action, was 75; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The battle seems to have been fought with great fury on both sides; but the Turks do not appear to have lost that obstinate courage for which they have been remarked ever since they became a nation. Considering the number of ships of the line opposed to the Turks and the Egyptians, it is surprising that the battle lasted so long. Certainly the Turks have shown by this battle, that in point of ability, they are superior to what we have supposed. They indeed fought to desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. The following is a synopsis of the forces of the respective parties:

Line.	Frig.	Cor's.	Sloops.	Tot.	
English,	3	4	0	4	11
French,	3	4	0	2	7
Russia,	4	2	0	0	8
Allies,	10	10	0	6	26
Turks,	3	19	26	13	66

Four of the frigates, were in fact, sixty four gun ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line of battle. The allied fleets carried 1260, and the Turkish 1718 guns—the former however had an advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore. The Turks set fire to their ships rather than surrender them, and nearly the whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured. "One Turkish line-of-battle-ship was burned; two driven on shore; wrecks, one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned: fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks, one on shore, masts standing: fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecked; 9 brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing six fire ships destroyed and three transports. Of the sixty six vessels of war, only eight are left afloat." All accounts agree that the most noble emulation was manifest between the vessels of the three friendly powers, it was which should be most ardent in rendering assistance to an ally in danger. In this particular, the French, English, and Rus-

sians obtained an equal claim to each other's gratitude. History affords no example of co-operation so prompt and free on the part of the squadrons of different nations.

Information was received in London on the evening of Nov. 14, through the French papers, in which it was said that Ibrahim hoisted the white flag, [see No. IV. of the official despatches,] before sunset, the time prescribed by the admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit at least for the moment. This news, if true, is likewise important; but though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubtful. The most authentic [unofficial] accounts, state that Ibrahim was not at Navarin at the time of the battle, having been engaged for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the Christians in the mountains of Messenia, attending the execution of some priests, whom he had crucified on some olive trees, making holocausts of poor peasantry, or packages of young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire and sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig trees, &c. &c.

The editor of the Morning Herald apprehends that "his conduct would be regulated by the state of his stores. If his provisions were short, it would seem that he could have no other alternative than to suspend hostilities, or precipitate the total destruction of his troops by famine. If, however, a statement in the French papers, professing to be founded on letters from Zante, dated Oct. 25, may be relied on, the hoisting of the white flag by the Egyptian commander is out of the question. According to this statement, Ibrahim Pacha on being informed of the memorable events of the 20th, had retreated to Coron, and had caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women, and children, who had been in his power during fifteen months, to be put to death by the sword. According to custom, the priests, and other persons devoted to religion, were crucified, or burnt by a slow fire. The details given on this subject makes one shudder; but every thing announces that the last hour of the Egyptian tyger approaches. The English, French and Russian flags have been flying on the walls of Navarino since the 24th. Meadon must now be in the power of the Triple Alliance." The Herald adds, however, that the above intelligence appears to us of a doubtful character. If it be true, it is quite clear Ibrahim is determined not to surrender, and we do not see how the sanguinary monster can be driven out of the Morea, without troops are employed against him. Indeed, it is said, that troops will be immediately forwarded to the Morea, from Gibraltar, and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Private letters from Paris also state, that the minister of marine had issued orders for the fitting out of several ships of the line for the Mediterranean."

But the good news does not stop here. Mr. Eynard, the Chairman of the Greek Committee of Switzerland, writes from Beaujeu, Nov. 8, that he has received the official confirmation of the account of the Greek fleet having burnt, in the Gulf of Lepanto, six Turkish brigs, and taken three Austrian transports.

The Morning Herald of Nov. 15, announces the arrival of Mr. Lindsay, with despatches from Vienna, and of Lord Inglestrie from Navarino. Mr. L. left Vienna on the 6th November. The news of the battle of Navarino had reached that city the day before. Previous to Mr. Lindsay's departure, the British Ambassador had an interview with Prince Metternich; the result of which interview, Mr. L. has of course, brought with him. It is understood that the Austrian Cabinet approves—or rather does not complain—of the destruction of the Austrian transports engaged in the service of the Pacha of Egypt. With respect to the advices which Mr. Lindsay brings relative to the Porte, it is understood that a more pacific disposition had begun to manifest itself in the Pacha. At the date, however, of these advices, it should be remembered that the Porte was ignorant of the destruction of the Egyptian fleet. What effect this event will have upon the councils of the Sultan, and upon the passions of the Turks, remain to be seen.

The Constitutional says, "the destruction of this fleet by the Allied Powers must be so serious that the shrewdest and most penetrating mind cannot calculate on its consequences. There can be no temerity in anticipating a real war against Turkey, and the destruction of that barbarous empire, which has been so long wished for by the sincere and enlightened friends of humanity, who wish for the independence and dignity of individuals and nations." "The news," says the same paper in another place, "must fall like a thunderbolt on the Divan—and particularly on the Grand Seigneur; and have we no reason to fear that, in the

first moments of his fury, he may not set bounds to his vengeance and cruelty? Precautions, it is said, are taken in favour of those Europeans who are in the capital of the Ottoman empire, but what precautions can resist the wrath of a despot, by whose nod, thousands of heads leap from their shoulders? Or has he the power to stop the arm of his slaves? If he had, he would have yielded to the Powers, whom he knows he cannot withstand; and that he has not done so is because he dreaded the fate of his predecessors, who have tried in vain to tame the fanaticism of the Turks. Heaven grant that the Europeans of Pera may be able to escape the massacre, for which this news will be the signal!"

All the French papers appear highly pleased with the event, and in extracts at the part borne in it by their own ships. Some of the English journals already show their jealousy of Russia—thinking that France will obtain Egypt, and Russia the European, and part of the Asiatic possessions of the Porte, and then march upon India at their leisure. A letter from Zante says:—"I could not attempt to describe the joy of our Ionians; the bells are tolling, wine is uncorked, garlands of flowers are suspended from the church doors, and every thing indicates the greatest rejoicing at the safety of Greece."

A letter from Paris, of Nov. 9, states that the news of this terrible reconte had the effect to lower the funds; "and they would have fallen to a much greater extent, had not extraordinary efforts been made by the Minister and his partisans to keep them up. The opinions among the merchants with respect to this event are of course, various; but many of the capitalists entertain considerable apprehensions lest those *coups de canons* should ultimately lead to some misunderstanding among those who are now singing victory. Some think that Ibrahim, now driven to despair, will listen to no proposals made to him by the admirals. "Destroy, if you please, the few vessels that remain in the port of Navarin, I will carry fire and sword through the whole of Greece!" That threat, it is much feared, he will be able to carry into effect: he has a powerful army at his disposal, and the Allies are incapable of affording any immediate assistance to the unfortunate Greeks; unless, indeed, the Russian army cross the Pruth; and should this event take place, England and France will not view the circumstance with any degree of satisfaction.

Austria has always been averse to the interference, & will not be pleased at the result of the naval fight. Every one seems to anticipate dreadful consequences from what has occurred. A possible misunderstanding between the powers—the total extermination of the Greek population, and a massacre of the Frank inhabitants residing in the Turkish dominions."

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Dec. 17.  
**FRENCH AND ALGERINE SQUADRON.**

We have received by the mail this morning, a news slip from the office of the Boston Statesman, giving an account of an action between the Algerine and French squadrons, which took place on the 4th of October. The news was received at Gibraltar in a letter from Algiers.

The Algerines had been for some time preparing for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and on the night of Oct. 3d, (being the eve of the festival of Mahomet's nativity) their squadron, consisting of the following ships put to sea: a frigate of 50 guns—a corvette (the Admiral's ship), 36 guns—another corvette, 24 guns—another 20 guns—2 three masted schooners, 16 guns each—2 do 14 guns each—2 do 12 guns each, and a brig of 16 each.

Early the following morning, they were seen steering to the N. W. whilst the French squadron, consisting of a 60 gun raze, (the Admiral's ship) another of the same class and metal,—2 brigs, one of twenty, the other of sixteen guns—and a sch. of 16 guns, approached at a considerable distance in the night, bearing down with a northerly wind upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manoeuvred for some time to get the weather gage, which the skill of the French obtained and kept. At 1 o'clock P. M. the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be to board, rather than to fight at a distance: but their object was frustrated by the windward position of the French ships.

The French Admiral bore the brunt of the action, and for some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes, and a sch. At a quarter past 3 the action ceased, neither party showing a disposition to renew it, as far as could be observed, neither