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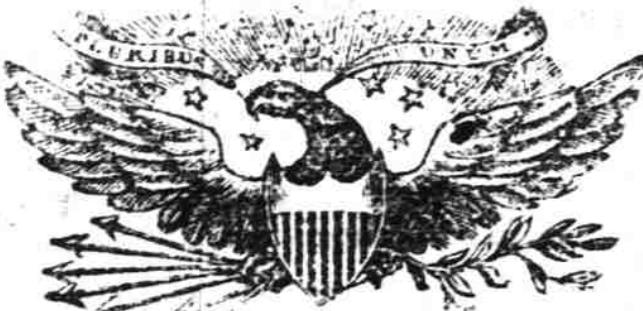
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PUBLISHED
BY THOMAS WATSON.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TO SELL TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF THE SALINE LANDS IN SAID STATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois be, and is, authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, twenty thousand acres [in addition to the thirty thousand acres heretofore authorized to be sold] of the lands granted to said State for the use and support of the salt-works, known by the name of the "Ohio Saline," in the county of Gallatin, in said State; the said twenty thousand acres of land to be selected and sold, and the proceeds therof applied in such manner as the General Assembly of Illinois have directed, or hereafter may direct.

APPROVED, 19th January, 1832.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT TO GRANT PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS TO SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all persons who have purchased under an act, entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved the twenty-ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may assign and transfer their certificates of purchase, or final receipts, and patents may issue in the name of such assignee, any thing in the act aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, 23d January, 1832.

From the New York American Advocate.

For some years subsequent to the fall of Napoleon, and the establishment of general peace, the mind of the Politician lacked novelty wherever he turned his eyes. Each nation oppressed with the burthen imposed by the necessities of a lengthened warfare, eagerly sought the enjoyment of repose; and for a time, it appeared as though the sword had been changed into the sickle, and the soldier transformed into the husbandman.

France was the first to awaken from a peaceful slumber; Italy was the next aroused; Poland burst the bands of sleep; Belgium started from repose; and even England has experienced some unquiet dreams, to indicate that she is also stirring.

By what magic power have so many nations arisen to mingle in the strife of blood; of what did the spell consist that it could bring so many combatants into the field of arms? No mighty question was agitated between the monarchs of the earth, by which those fell enchanters, pride and jealousy, could charm their votaries to their bidding: the great national councils of Europe were undisturbed by the attempted settlement of any important arrangement, and the crowned heads were leagued together, apparently in good faith, to preserve the integrity of their territories both individually and collectively. A Holy Alliance existed!

Surrounded by the attributes of Imperial and Kingly power, fortified even by the prejudices of mankind, with armies at their back, and navies at their will; flattered by all the pomp and circumstances of majesty, it might be supposed that the occupant of a throne was beyond the reach of an enemy, and that the note of defiance could not vibrate within the atmosphere of a court. But, firm as a throne may be fixed, and absolute as the authority of "the sitter thereon" may be, there is yet a power on earth, more strongly based than that throne, and more mighty than the sceptered hand—THE PEOPLE!

Behold the regular line of the Capitan Kings! they are wanderers, and their palace of the Tuilleries occupied by one who is the choice of the People. See the roll of the ancient aristocracy of France; it is even now folding up, and the claims of birth are forever silenced: the hereditary peerage will shortly become the matter of History, as that which has past; whilst a new order of aristocrats are to take the place of the old noblesse, dependent for their creation—upon whom? The King—yes, apparently, but in reality, upon the Chamber of Deputies—the People. Regard Belgium; how wisely did the members of the Holy Alliance provide for her government, and in the plenitude of their power, after their great foe was humbled, how easily did they transfer millions of men, and a large portion of territory from one sovereign to another; and yet how rapidly has a change been effected by the People; how quickly have they elected their own monarch. Witness the struggle in Poland! 'tis true they have been unsuccessful, but how gallantly did the people struggle for liberty against an overwhelming host? their day has not yet arrived; for a few years the Polish neck must bow beneath the yoke of despotism; but the time will come when the people of that country likewise shall be no longer slaves, when they shall assemble under their own banner, choose their own government, and live as freemen should upon the soil which God has given unto them. Italy, after all her struggles, is still manacled, but the same bright hopes that Poland can entertain may be cherished by the Italian people,

when her chains shall be exchanged for garlands, and her misery be turned into joy. England, with all her power and splendor, has struggled within herself; at peace with the world, she knows not peace at home—her people have arisen in their might to declare their will, and the fire has blazed, and the blood has flowed already; the castle of the noble, the palace of the Bishop, have been levelled to their foundations, and the wide distinctions of society, rendered venerable by time, abolished—in the opinion of thousands. What they have been accustomed to ask as a boon, they now demand as a right: the humble petition to Parliament is exchanged for a bold appeal to their countrymen; the institutions that have prevailed for ages, are on the point of being abrogated forever, and the people gain new privileges and new rights.

The politician has now abundant themes for the employment of his sagacity; nay, images multiply too fast for his comprehension. The fate of one Empire is scarcely decided, ere the difficulties of another challenge his attention.—Let him turn from the views of European political scenery, and stretch his gaze across the Atlantic to take a view of America:—let him regard the United States, and her people. What a contrast! All that the people of other countries have been or are striving for, has been accomplished long ago, by the people here; they were the creators of their laws, their institutions, and their rights, they are the preservers of them, and the happy participants of all the blessings that spring from them.

In after times, when the pen of history records the past, this sentiment may haply be found upon the page. At a time when the old governments of the earth were shaken to their centre by civil discord, when kings were dethroned or created as the common occurrences of the day, when the people began to feel their power and exert it for their deliverance from oppression, a Republic that had not reached its sixtieth year of existence, was in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, in the possession of every privilege patriotism could claim—free, prosperous, and happy, from wise enactments, calling out its own resources, and capable of teaching to the world at large, how a people can govern and provide for themselves.

NATIONAL CALAMITIES.

Of the numerous and varied pestilences which have assailed mankind in every quarter of the known world, from the earliest accounts, traditional or recorded, none have been more overwhelmingly destructive to the human race than the plague. Of the primary source of this malady nothing satisfactory is known. That it is a disease of the remotest antiquity cannot be doubted—inasmuch as it is noticed successively by the Romans and Arabians, and through all the subsequent records of nations down to the present day.

The earliest Jewish history in the Pentateuch indisputably proves its existence, where allusion is made to it under the designation of the Hebrew word *Deber*. Egypt would appear to be the place whence the Jews imagined the pestilence to have emanated. Thucydides describes the prevalence of the plague at Athens, which was reiterated in the much admired account given by Lucretius. About the middle of the second century of the Christian era, Rome was visited by a severe plague, which in all probability was introduced to the capital by the army of Lucius Vetus on his return from Parthia. Galen notices the plague in his writings. On the authority of Eusebius, we name A. D. 302 as the period of the Syrian plague, which was so mortal during its prevalence. In the year 540, during the reign of Justian, severe and extensive pestilence ranged over the greater part of Europe & Asia for half a century.

The earliest authentic visitation in Britain of this disease is that described in the year 430.—The last time it raged as an epidemic was in the ever-memorable years 1664-5. It fortunately has not existed in Europe since 1679; and in Edinburgh not subsequent to 1645; from which period it commenced a sweeping tour of havoc throughout the continent of Europe. It reached, Aleppo in 1660, remaining for three years: at London it appeared in 1665. Golwald mentions it having prevailed at Dantzig in 1700. It reached Provençal in 1720, and in 1771 Moscow was infected from communication with the Turkish army. Smyrna was nearly devastated in 1784, and Grand Cairo in 1798. The plague broke out in the Indian army during the Egyptian expedition in 1801. The British camp was attacked with plague while in Egypt. Of those seized of the French army under Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids, only one in five recovered, whereas 361 only died of the English army during the two years—a fact which shows the superiority of British practice. The plague now reached, 1815, the "little rock of Malta," Noya in 1815, and Smyrna in 1784.

The mortality was dreadful. At Moscow 1200 are reported to have fallen victims in twelve hours. In Athens and London the dead were too numerous for interment.

Egypt, in his Kalendarium, under date of September 7, says—"Near 10,000 now die weekly; however I went all along the city and suburbs from Kent street to St. James's, a dismal passage and dangerous to see so many coffins exposed in the streets thin of people, shops shut up, and all in mournful silence, as not knowing whose turn it might be next."

At Grand Cairo the annual mortality averaged 7000. It would seem an established fact, that this malady cannot engender an active miasma, should the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere be above 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, nor under 60.

The next national visitation is that of small-pox. We cannot tell when it appeared in the world, neither can we affirm that it was known to the Greeks or Romans. Certain we are that it was observed in Asia and China for an innumerable period before its appearance in Britain. We can trace its course from China to India—thence to Arabia Felix, and the triumph

of the Saracen arms brought it to the Levant, whence it was disseminated to Spain, Sicily, Africa, and by the merchant ships brought back to Europe.

This scourge, in point of mortality, rivalled the plague, diffusing itself insidiously everywhere. The humble and industrious inmates of the cot of the hind—and the princely and indolent inhabitants of the palace of Kings, were equally and impartially assailed by the deforming ravages of this loathsome disease. In fifty years alone now fewer than eleven illustrious individuals of the Imperial House of Austria fell victims to this visitation.

The yellow fever in the West India islands; the Balaam fever and the endemic of Malaga all contribute to the destruction of the human race. At Batavia, air of a nature so pestiferous blows from the coast, which, meeting with a horribly offensive malaria, which rushes from the southeast upon the Guinea coast, generates a compound which causes a mortality so fearfully great, that Dr. Lind tells us the living were unable to bury the dead.

In the negro towns in 1754-5, the gates of Cape Castle were left unguarded. The sentinels were smitten to the ground, as if by the hand of an invisible agent. At Cadiz, a pestilence of the nature of plague appeared in 1870; the air from its stagnant state became so vitiated, that its noxious qualities affected even animals! Canary birds died, blood issuing from their bills, and in the neighboring towns which were afterwards infected, not a sparrow was to be seen!

We now proceed to cholera, the last dreadful pestilence in our catalogue of great national calamities. As to the early history of this disease, there is also much uncertainty and contradiction. Bonitius supposes that it was known to the Greeks. Sonnerat describes a disease exactly like the cholera, which was prevalent in 1774. The Medical Hindoo writers are said to have described it, and particularly the renowned *Dhanwastera*, the Hindoo Esopusalis.

The following has been its progress: in 1769, at Ambore Valley; and at Arcot it appeared in 1781. At Mauritius, in 1788. It reached the presidency of Madras in 1782. Vellore in 1787, and in 18 years thereafter, its spread to Trincomalee. It appeared in India in 1807, in shape so unquestionable that it was regarded as a new disease. At Jessor, (100 miles N. E. of Calcutta,) it raged most furiously, visiting and ravaging in its course the population of Benares, Allahabad, Cownpore, Delhi, &c. travelling as if by a chain of posts. It now reached the grand army, and devastated the Decan. Spreading to Poonah, and crossing to Salsette, it arrived at Bombay in September, 1818, exactly 12 months after its appearance at Calcutta. It reached the Persian Gulf in 1812, and in 1823, it prevailed at Ashachan, which proves that Europe was then closely threatened. Mr. Cornish, in a communication from Persia in 1822, made the following prediction: "I much fear it will extend to Europe, where the crowded cities and great population will make it more severely felt than in the scattered cities and scanty population of Persia."

It has passed over 90 degrees longitude, and 66 degrees latitude; crossing the equator to the boundary line of Southern tropics, and from the Northern tropic to the Temperate Zone. Of its remote cause we really know nothing; it seems to give the lie to all our known laws of contagion—spreading in India in the teeth of the most powerful monsoons. And now Mr. Cornish's prediction is verified; it has visited Europe. At Moscow, out of a population of 300,000, 7737 were attacked in the first thirty-two days, and 3927 died; only 2282 recovered. It raged for some time in Vienna, then again appeared at St. Petersburg, and at length reached Hamburg; thus leaving the German Ocean as the only barrier to the spread of the contagion in Great Britain. The results of its progress hitherto too fully attest the utter insufficiency of sanitary cords in checking this dreadful pestilence.

—English paper.

Matter of Fact.—I am what the old women call an 'odd stick.' I do nothing without a motive; I attempt nothing unless I think there is a probability of my succeeding; I ask no favors where I do not think they may be granted; I grant no favors where I think they are not deserved; and finally, I do not wait upon the girls, when I think my attention would be disagreeable. I am a matter of fact man. I do things seriously. I once offered to attend a lady to her home. I did it seriously; that is, I meant to wait upon her home if she wanted me. She accepted my offer. I went home with her, and it has ever since been an enigma to me, whether she wanted me or not. She took my arm and said not a word. I went home with her and she said not a word. I bade her good night and she said not a word. I met her the next day and I said not a word. I met her again and she gave me two hours talk. She feared I was offended, but could not conceive why. She begged me to explain but gave no chance. She hoped I'd not be offended; asked me to call; and it has ever since been a mystery to me, whether she wanted me to call or not. I once saw a lady at her window. I thought she wanted me. I inquired for the lady and was informed she was not at home. I went away doubting. I met that lady afterwards. She asked me to call. I thanked her, but did not call. I met her again; she was offended; called me unneighborly; reproached me for my negligence; thought me unkind, and I have ever since, wondered whether she was sorry or not. Thus have things appeared to me doubtful, wonderful, mysterious. What then is it that caused doubt and mystery to attend the ways of men? It is the want of fact. This is a matter of fact world, and in order to act well in it, we must deal only in matters of fact.—*Northern Star.*

(Signed) LEWIS BROCK.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, at Duplin, December 31st, 1831.

NOTICE.

BELL & WALLACE, being desirous to close their business in Snow Hill, propose to sell out their present Stock of Goods,

AT AUCTION,

On the 14th of February next, or the first day of Green County Court.

Merchants and others are invited to attend, as the stock embraces a large and excellent assortment of

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, Carpenter's & Blacksmith's Tools, and various other articles.

Six months credit will be given for all sums over twenty dollars, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. Purchases of twenty dollars and under, cash.

BELL & WALLACE.

Snow Hill, January 15th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN A. CRISPIN

Has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY GLASSWARE, &c.

The following articles comprise a part of his Stock

Wines.

Champaigne, in qt. and pt. bottles,

Old Madeira, Gunpowder,

Pico, do. Imperial,

Naples, Hyson,

Lisbon, Souchong,

Teneriffe, Pouchong.

Sugars.

Dry Malaga, Loaf & Lump,

Sherry, White Havana,

Country, Brown, various qual.

Liquors.

Cognac Brandy (superior quality)

Peach do.

Old Jamaica Rum,

Superior Holland Gin,

Old Monong. Whiskey,

N. E. Rum,

Nuts.

Filberts,

Madeira Nuts,

Almonds.

Spices.

Mace, Cloves,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

Porter in qt. & pt. bottles Pepper, Spice.

Preserved Ginger.

Buckwheat, Goshen Butter, Cheese, Spanish & American Segars, superior Chewing Tobacco, &c.

Which he offers low for cash or country produce at the Store on Pollok-street formerly occupied by the late George A. Hall, Esq.

Newbern, November 15, 1831.

Linnæan Botanic Garden & Nurseries.

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their NEW CATALOGUES, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceeds all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To NURSERIES they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. All letters desiring information, will be replied to by