NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

ced under martial law.

the New York American, at Havre, and may be properly introduced here as an expression of opinion formed from the best evidence.

Havre, June 10th, 1832. Philip is a good man and a lover of liberty; he wished peace of the country have hitherto escaped punishment, which has made them more bold. People of impunity, were alarmed, and the government was losing their confidence. The government has determined to act with vigor and make some examples, and in so doing will bring back confidence. The funds have risen during these events, a pretty good evi-

the last mail. The news from both these places is of self, by his manly exposure and royal bearing amid the agitation of the crisis.

This morning the sun was partially eclipsed to the House of Lords, by a vote of 106 to 22, and on the 7th, inhabitants of this place, from half past six o'clock, till it received the Royal assent by Commission. Thus twenty five minutes past eight. The conjunction has it become a law; and the friends of the people commenced at about sixty degrees from the sun's verand of liberty have achieved a bloodless revolution; tex, towards the right, and passed off apparently at second to none in the annals of Europe. A few of the extremity of his lower limb. The time of the greatest obscuration was at half past seven, when a-

> We perceive that the Warrenton Reporter proclaims, on the authority of private information, that the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in Newbern. We deem such publications altogether unwarrantable. Besides the injurious effects which

they produce by a restricted commercial intercourse, they excite unnecessarily the fears of the community, and thereby create a pre-disposition to contract the disease, should it unfortunately make its way amongst us. Editors who give currency to unauthentick reports of the kind, are stepping beyond the pale of

CHOLERA.

We regret to find that the pestilence in New York is increasing, and that its course is marked with a most appaling mortality. The deaths, from Cholera bls. Turpentine, by Jos. M. Granade, & Co. Passenalone, for the four days preceding the 22d, averaged gers,-Messrs. Baker and Turner, of N. York. ONE HUNDRED per day. As the population of the city Schr. Mary, Chadwick, Philadelphia. does not exceed 140,000 inhabitants, this is one death per day out of every 1400, or one death per week out CHEAP DRY GOODS. of every 200 inhabitants. The conclusions of the Journal of Commerce are, that there have already THE subscriber has removed from Pollock

et Loire, Deux Sevres and La Vendee, has been pla- ver reach him ; a large portion of them dying ; a still greater number deserting from an over-The following letter is from the Correspondent of whelming dread of the disease, and the residue obliged to march back again. This is a gloomy picture : But it is literally

The President has appointed Roberts Vaux of Be not alarmed for France, because you see Paris Philadelphia, Governor Carroll of Tennessee, and and four departments put under martial law. Louis Governor Stokes of North Carolina, Commissioners to govern France accordingly. The disturbers of the for Superintending the location of emigrant Indians.

Death of Com. George W. Rodgers .- Capt. G. of property seeing disturbances repeated so often with W. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. squadron on the South American station, died on board the U. S. ship Warren, on the 21st May last .. The deceased was a brother of Commodore John Rodgers, and entered the service on the 2d of April, 1804. His commission of Post Captain is dated 3d March, 1825.

> BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, ? July 19-11 o'clock, A. M. NEW CASES 202-DEATHS 82. July 20-11 o'clock A. M. NEW CASES 226-DEATHS 100. July 21-11 o'clock A. M. NEW CASES 311-DEATHS 104.

The Somerville, N. J. Messenger, of July 18 says, the Cholera broke out among the laborers on the Canal. between Millstone and Griggstown, on Wednesday last, and since that time 20 cases and 12 deaths have occurred. We onderstand that these cases were spasmodic cholera of the most violent stamp.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schr. Pilot, Stackpoole, New York. Susan Mary, Thompson, Newport, R. I. New York. Sarah, Ludlam, " Lion, Mumford, New York. " Jarvis, Brown, & Co. Fowler, New York,at Quarantine. CLEARED,

Packet schr. Rebecca, Jones New York ; with 500

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean salt 1000 gallons good cider vinegar. One half 1st May, the remainder 1st October 1833 At Fart Armstrong, Mississippi River. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels good sound beans 1760 pounds good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 50 bushels of good clean salt 500 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833. At Praire du Chien, Mississippi River. 300 barrels of pork 650 barrels of fresh superfine flour 275 bushels of good sound beans 4400 pounds of good hard soap 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean salt 1200 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833. At Saint Peters, Mississippi River. 180 barrels of pork 375 barrels of fresh superfine flour 165 bushels of good sound beans 2640 pounds of good hard soap 1200 pounds good hard tallow candles 60 bushels of good clean salt 675 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 15th June 1833. At Green Bay. 360 barrels of pork 750 barrels of fresh superfine flour 330 bushels of good sound beans 5300 pounds of good hard soap 2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 120 bushels of good clean salt 1400 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833. At the Saut de Ste. Marie.

120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 50 bushels of good clean salt 500 gallons of good cider vinegegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 833. At Mackinaw. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered by the 1st June 1833. At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine. 240 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of good sound beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 80 bushels of good clean salt 900 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered in December, 1832, and January and Febuary, 1833. At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine. 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine. 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider Vinegar. At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth N. H. 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound be ans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. 60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Governor's Island, New York Horbor 120 barrels of New York mess pork 250 barrels of fresh superfine flour 110 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Trumbull, New London. 60 barrels of New York mess pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I. 60 barrels of New York mess pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort McHenry, Baltimore. 60 barrels of Baltimore pack'd prime pork 125 barrels of fresh super Howard st. flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Sevten, Annapolis. 60 barrels of Baltimore pack'd prime pork

125 barrels of fresh super Howard st-flou 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Washington. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow sandles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort. 120 barrels of pork 250 barrels of fresh super Howard-st flour 110 bushels of good sound beans 1760 pounds of good hard soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 40 bushels of good clean salt 450 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Bellona Arsenal, near Richmond. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbour, S. C. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Oglethrope Barracks, Savannah, Ga. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Arsenal, four miles from Augusta, Ga. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar At Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida. 60 barrels of pork 125 barrels of fresh superfine flour 55 bushels of good sound beans 880 pounds of good hard soap 400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 20 bushels of good clean salt 225 gallons of good cider vinegar.



NEWBERN FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1832. PASSAGE OF THE ENGLISH REFORM

BILL. Attempted Revolution in France.

By the Nimrod, from Liverpool, and the Francis 1st. from Havre, the New York journalists have received their regular files of English and French papers to the dence of public opinion. The King it seems has awa-9th of June, from which we have copious extracts by kened a sentiment of warm enthusiasm towards himconsiderable importance. On the 4th, the long agitated Reform Bill passed to a third reading in the the most violent of the opposition made an impassion. ed appeal against the measure, declaring that the bout six digits were eclipsed. Upper House would no longer be an independent body, and that the decline of the nation's prosperity might be dated from the passage of the Bill. After the vote was taken, the Duke of Cumberland, and others, entered their dissent on the Journals of the House.

Every class of persons, with the exception of the yrannical aristocrats who are shorn of a portion of their dangerous and unjust power, will rejoice at the success of the people of England. Since Magna Charta was extorted from the pusillanimous John, never was their triumph so complete; and the effects that must mevitably follow will contribute to the hap- their duty. piness of the nation to a degree beyond even what is anticipated by the most ardent Reformer.

The news from France is of a more unpleasant nature. On the 5th, of June, an ill organized and tumultuous movement of the citizens of Paris took place; which coatinued throughout the 6th. The extremes of party zeal, concentred in the Carlists and Republicans, had for some time been maturing their revolutionizing plans; and judging themselves sufficently prepared, they embraced the opportunity which the funeral of General Lamarque afforded, to meet and commence their operations. To everturn the monarchy and crect in its place an undefined something, seem to have been the leading features of their project; but fortunately the mass of the people are not prepared for a second reign of terror, and the Dantons Murats and Robespierres of the day have been arrested in their sanguinary attempts. The insurgents, led on by that dangerous class, sell styled the friends of the people, (of whom but too many, are to be found in all countries,) commenced their operations by a contest with a regigiment of dragoons that had been stationed near the the Island. platform from which the funeral orations had just be n pronounced. The dragoons were so pressed by the various modes of annoyance practised againt them, that they were compelled, in self defence to charge is published in the Philadel his papers: down the rue St. Antoine, by which several of the populace were wounded. This was exactly what the insurgents wished. They desired that the constituted authorities should draw the first blood, and thereby transfer the sympathies of the people to the side of the noters; and having, as they believed, sucsucceeded in their designs, the signal was given for the outrage to commence. A man, on horseback, appeared, bearing a red flag, on which were inscribed the words 'Liberty or death.' He was attended by others who shouted . Vive la Republique,' and made other demonstrations of opposition to the government. The dragoons were ordered to fire; a general call to arms was heard; and there succeeded a scene of riot vail in this city. Between thirty and forty caand confusion truly Parisian, but atterly indescribable. ses, in all, and eighteen deaths. Facts and ex-Coaches, carts, and almost every thing portable, were perience have fully demonstrated here, that the turned into barricades. Lamps were broken, stone disease is not contagious, but epidemic, and that pillars were overthrown, and even the unpaving of undue excitement and fear, exercise an active the streets was commenced, in imitation of the actors in the Three Days' of 1830. Several guardhouses were tak a possession of by the populace, but they were pe atted to retain them only for a short time-The National Guards turned out with great readiness, termination to resist the mental contagion, I and strong bodies of the troops of the line, of whom there are 30,000 in the city, were ordered to the scene family have, so far, entirely escaped. How long of tumult. The insurgents barricaded the entrances to the there for the night. A strong party who had taken post in the rue Montmartre and the passage du Saumon, which they had also secured by barricades, kept

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number which occurred in London. There, with a he offers for sale population of 1,200,000, the number of deaths was 1360; A general assortment of fresh imin New York, with a population of 200,000, the deaths have been nearly 900.

Ten cases of Corra, six of which terminated fa-tally, occurred at Yorkville on the 20th inst. Yorkville is a little village about 5 miles from New York, on the Harlem Road-the most elevated ground on

Cholcra in New Jersey .- The following letter addressed to the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post'

Gravelty Landing, New Jersey, July 19. Hill, Davis, arrived at Little Egg Harbor inlet vered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows: on 16th inst. in distress, having two of her hands (colored men) ill; they both died in the course of the night. I have not seen the Captain, but am informed that he left New York on Sunday previous-that the men were attacked at first with diarrhoea, succeeded by cramp, which terminated fatally in a few hours.

JAS. B. LANE. Respectfully,

Cholera in Detroit .- A letter from Detroit, dated July 12, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, says-" The cholera continnes to pieagency in producing the mortality among its subjects. The town is almost deserted by its labouring inhabitants; and the countenances of the remaining citizens, exhibit marks of unusual depression and melancholy. With every defind myself just in the act of yielding to it. My this exemption may continue, I know not; but

I do not allow the i ea of dread to prevail among rue St. Antoine, and established their head quarters them, and believe that, up to this moment, they have not known what apprehension on the subject was.

"I regret to add, that the intelligence from the regular troops is disastrous. Of the three up an incessant firing from half past seven till eleven companies of artillery under Col. Twiggs, and o'clock; at that hour the National Guard and the two or three more companies of infantry with them, few remain. A great number of them have been swept off by the disease. Nearly all the others have deserted. Of the deserters scattered all over the country, some have died in the woods, and their bodies been devoured by the wolves. Others have taken their flight to of April, 1833, and to leave Natchitoches by the world of spirits, without a companion to close 20th February, 1833.

Schr. Jarvis, Brown, & Co., Newport, R. I.

been four times as many deaths by Cholera in New _____Street, to the Brick Store lately occupied York, in proportion to the population, as the whole by E. Moran, & Co. on Craven Street, where

> ported FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. At the lowest prices.

J. VAN SICKLE. Newbern, 27th July, 1832.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE. Washington, July 19th, 1832. EPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use Dear Sir,-The schr. Enterprize, of Snow of the troops of the United States, to be deli-

> At New Orleans. 420 barrels of pork 875 barrels of fresh superfine flour 385 bushels of good sound beans 6160 pounds of good hard soap 2800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 240 bushels good clean salt 1600 gallons good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge. 300 barrels of pork 625 barrels of fresh superfine flour 275 bushels good sound beans 4400 pounds of good hard soap 2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean salt 1125 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Nachitoches.

360 barrels of pork 750 barrels of fresh superfine flour 330 bushels of good sound beans 5500 pounds good hard soap 2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles 200 bushels of good clean salt 1500 gallons good cider vinegar. One half on the 1st May; remainder 1st December, 1833.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi. 240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of good sound beans

NOTE .- The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1833, and 1st March, 1834. The hogs of which the pork is packed. to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams! The pork to be carefully packed with Turks Island salt: and in pieces not exceeding ten' pounds weight each. The pork and vinegar to be contained in seasoned heart of white onk barrels, full hooped; and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Fort Armstrong Prairie du Chien. and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1833. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such store houses as may bedesignated by the agent of the Department. The Commissary general reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities or of dispensing with one or more articles at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract. on giving sixty days previous notice. Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified to by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be either in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city or in Treasury drafts, on specie paying Banks to the Westward.

troops who had joined them, forced them to retreat. They next assailed the troops from the upper windows of the houses, and annoyed them so greatly that they thought it prudent to retire from the contest till morning. About half past three, on the morning of the 6th, the rioters succeeded in repossessing themselves of the passage from which they had been expelled. At that moment the troops returned with an accession of force, and after a continued fire for nearly an hour. retook the passage, together with a considerable number of the insurgents.

Troops from all quarters, within a circuit of fifty miles, were pouring into the city. The soldiery seem to have acted with the greatest forbearance; and only once (when a field officer to whom they were greatly attached, was killed,) did they give way to a spirit of revenge.

The number killed in this mad riot had not been ascertained, but it amounted to many hundreds. Some the 8th, the journals announce that tranquillity had been restored. The Carlists are charged with having ferings attendant on such attempts. Paris, together

their eyes, or console the last moments of their At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 existence. Their straggling survivors are occasionally seen marching, some of them know not whither, with their knapsacks on their backs, shunned by the terrified inhabitants as the source of mortal pestilence. Col. Twiggs himself, and Surgeon Everett, have both been attacked, and are very low. They were still living at the latest accounts from Fort Gratiot, and sanguine hopes were entertained of their recovery. No other officers have yet been assailed, except Lieut. Clay, whose death was

mentioned to you in my previous letter. You will remember that the troops under Col. reports say three hundred, others six nundred. On CUMMINGS, several of whom died here, embarked on board the steamboat William Penn, on Sunday last for Chicago. The sickness among them increased as they proceeded to Fort Grabeen the instigators; and the Duchess of Berri, who, tiot, and became so great by the time they arit is said, was arrested, had declared herself Regent rived there, that they were disembarked, and of France. Instigated by this restless woman and have returned to the vicinity of this city, and her partisans, other parts of France have been led encamped at Springwalls, about three miles beastray, and their population have shared in the suf- low town. Seventeen or eighteen of them have died, and some still remain sick, probably newith the Departments of the Loire Inferieure Maine, General Scorr, ordered to the Lakes, will ne-

3520 pounds of good hard soap 1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels good clean salt 1000 gallons of good cider vinegar. The whole to be delivered in all the month

miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas. 600 barrels of pork 1250 barrels fresh superfine flour 500 bushels good sound beans 9000 pounds good hard soap 4000 pounds good hard tallow candles 250 bushels of good clean salt 2500 gallons good cider vinegar: The whole to be delivered by the 1st May, 833.

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below Saint Louis:

240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of good sound beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles 100 bushels of good clean salt 1000 gallons of good cider vinegar. At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte. 240 barrels of pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine flour 220 bushels of good sound beans 3520 pounds of good hard soap

Each proposal to be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. July 27-t1Oct.

> COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Ocracoke, July 17, 1832 5

NOTICE. OR the information of Masters of vessels and others, notice is hereby given, that the Light Boat has been removed from her station at the mouth of Neuse River, for the purpose of undergoing repairs, and will probably be absent four weeks. Notice will be given of her return to her station. JOSHUA TAYLOE Super't.