



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBORN:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1832.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Craven.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, senate; Abner Hartley and Willie M. Nelson, commons.
Town of Newbern.—Charles Shepard.
Sheriff.—Thomas J. Pasteur is believed to be elected by a majority of from 50 to 100 votes over John B. Dawson. The state of the poll will be given in our next.
Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; John W. Potts and Gray Little, commons. Sheriff.—Spencer L. Hart.
Pitt.—Alfred Moye, senate; — Jordan and — Blow, commons. Sheriff.—H. Albritton.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the cholera is rapidly decreasing in New York. The following statement embraces a period of seven days, during which, the deaths amounted to 586, being 131 less than were reported the preceding week.

July 21	311 cases	104 deaths
July 22	239 cases	90 deaths
July 23	231 cases	73 deaths
July 24	206 cases	96 deaths
July 25	141 cases	55 deaths
July 26	144 cases	48 deaths
July 27	127 cases	46 deaths
July 28	145 cases	68 deaths
Sevendays,	1629 cases	586 deaths

CHOLERA IN NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Beacon of July 31.
THE CHOLERA.—We may in some wise have disappointed public expectation, in not having before noticed the unusual mortality which visited our neighbouring town, Portsmouth, between Tuesday and yesterday, or of several cases of sudden death, within the last four days, among our own population. The truth is the opinions of the Medical faculty are so various, and the reports of the circumstances attending the mortality so contradictory, that we have been apprehensive of giving inaccurate reports, and thereby creating unfounded alarm, at home, and uneasiness to friends at a distance: we were too, in momentary expectation of receiving official reports from the Board of Health in each town, in which more confidence would be placed than in the loose rumours afloat.

In Portsmouth, the deaths from Tuesday to Sunday inclusive, were 21, since which we learn 3 or 4 have been added to the number. In Norfolk the deaths since Thursday, have been 3 by this new and alarming epidemic, which is generally believed to be the Asiatic Cholera, or the same fatal disease which has prevailed in New York for several weeks past with such fearful destruction to human life. Its ravages in this quarter have been confined to the colored people, with a few exceptions in Portsmouth, viz. Mr. Thomas, an Overseer, who having just recovered from Diarrhea, indulged freely in ice liquors, while overheated; a man by the name of Keith, notoriously of intemperate habits, and a marine soldier at the Navy Yard Barracks. In Norfolk the deaths have been so far entirely confined to the colored people. In most of the cases in Portsmouth, we understand the blacks are known to have eaten of West India or Domestic Fruit, Pine Apples, Water Melons, &c. and in Norfolk, some who have died have eaten heartily of Water Melons a short time before their attack.

The Citizens of Portsmouth had a meeting yesterday morning, and laid the town off into Wards, for the purpose of a thorough cleansing and purification of all its streets and avenues. They, doubtless, will see the propriety of furnishing a daily accurate report of the new cases and deaths, to guard against the mischievous effects of exaggerated statements going abroad.

Our Board of Health had a meeting last evening, and have given the following Report for publication:

BOARD OF HEALTH,
NORFOLK, 30th July, 1832.

The Board of Health in compliance with the ascertained wish of the inhabitants, report, upon the authority of the Physicians, the present state of the health of the town, and give an assurance (if any, in addition to a sense of duty and their obligations to the public, can be required,) that from time to time, as may be deemed necessary, a true and exact expose of the state of the health of the town shall be made known.

The reports of the physicians, who have as promptly as politely complied with the request of the Board in communicating them, give six cases of Cholera, up to 12 o'clock this day: of which three have died; and three cases of doubtful character. The deaths have been confined to people of color; there is but one case of a white person reported, and that is classed under the head of "doubtful."

The Board have the pleasure to announce, that with the exception of the above cases, the town enjoys an unusual degree of health.

By order of the Board,
THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

The first case occurred on Thursday night last.

As we predicted, the nullifiers of South Carolina are highly indignant with the proceedings of Congress on the subject of the Tariff. Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the people of Laurens District, says—"I do most sincerely believe that the cause of South Carolina is the cause of the Constitution, of Liberty and the Union. My opinion has not been hastily formed. It is the result of much reflection and long observation; and I am prepared to test its sincerity by sharing the fate of the State, be it what it may." Senators Hayne and McDuffie, together with six Representatives, have added their portion of fuel to the flame of South Carolina's discontent. They have published

an Address to the People, which is well calculated to stir them to revolution. In the face of facts and of common sense, in the face of the declared opinion of twenty-three and a half of the twenty-four States, they assert that the positive burthen of the Southern States is not diminished at all, while their relative burthens are very greatly increased; although a reduction exceeding eleven millions of dollars from the tariff of 1828 has been made by the last two sessions! If these men can make South Carolina believe this, we do not wonder at her frenzy. It would be hard indeed if Congress should have lightened the burdens of all the other members of the Union and increased those of that poor devoted State.

For ourselves, we enter fully into the spirit of compromise which dictated the present Tariff bill. We by no means approve the principle of unequal taxation which seems to be inseparable from the protective system; but as we feel a confidence that this obnoxious feature will soon be rescinded constitutionally, and in the regular course of legislation, our case is by no means so desperate that we cannot wait till that time shall have arrived.

We have read, with much pleasure, the Addresses that were delivered before the North Carolina Institute of Education, by Messrs. Moore and Ellenwood, and notwithstanding the tone of despondency which pervades the opinions of the former gentleman on the literary prospects of our State, we derive, even from his exhibition, food for hope. While we confess our inability to controvert the facts which he arrays against our successful competition with others in intellectual cultivation, we would adduce the existence of the Society which he addressed, and the general acknowledgment of our deficiencies, as cheering indications of a coming change. But we have still surer foundations for pleasing anticipation. We know from actual observation that a great improvement has taken place within twenty years. We are now a reading people, an inquiring people; and where the means of instruction are available, comparatively few are found to reject them.

The great cause of our being in the rear of our more favoured neighbours is to be found in the barriers which nature has opposed to commercial enterprise, and in the curse of sterility which she has pronounced on our soil.—For it will not be denied, that the promotion of the arts and sciences receives but a secondary consideration where an unusual degree of industry is required to procure a competency. Discouraging, however, as these things are, their effects may be greatly ameliorated by experience and perseverance. Their very existence will ultimately teach a cautious expenditure of our means; and when prudence shall have taken the place of our present apathy, education, like other blessings of society, will necessarily receive a greater share of attention. We cannot agree with Mr. Moore, that 'every scheme that may be devised' for the diffusion of knowledge, will be met by 'a sullen and steady opposition;' nor can we admit the proofs which he brings forward to support this alarming declaration. He reasons from erroneous data. His long acquaintance with our State Legislature might have taught him, that the incongruous materials of which it is generally composed, are as far from expressing the wishes of the people as they are from representing their intelligence and talents. Not a few of those who are sent to legislate for us indignantly disclaim the imputation of learning. What, then, can we expect from them?

Mr. Ellenwood confines his observations to subjects connected with teaching. Drawn from experience, and accompanied by sound views, they may be advantageously read by all classes. The enviable position in which Mr. E. places his teacher, in the opening of his Lecture, is unfortunately an ideal creation, an effect of imagination. 'Respect and obedience,' says he, 'wait upon his commands. His opinions are never disputed, nor is the profundity of his wisdom and knowledge ever supposed to be fathomable.' Society at Hillsborough must be differently constituted from that with which we have the honour to be acquainted, both as it regards teachers and pupils, if this be other than a fancy sketch. On the subject of school books the Lecturer is deservedly severe. We are overwhelmed with elementary publications, a large majority of which should be consigned to the flames. Webster's books should be the first to undergo the ordeal. They have done more to entail ignorance of the language on the minds of American youth, than all the other books that ever were printed. His dictionary too, which has been so much applauded by those interested in its success, and by others who are not judges of its demerits, will reflect any thing rather than credit on American talent and acquirements. We would have been well pleased to see the hordes of quack teachers held up by the Lecturer to the contempt of the Institute. A more copious subject could not well be chosen; and from what we know of Mr. Ellenwood, we are convinced that he would have treated it properly. The evils arising from Cholera, Nullification, and the tariff, are light in comparison with those that these unscrupulous impostors propagate. The Lecture contains many useful hints on the subject of primary instruction; and the rules which it lays down are generally sound and judicious. From one of them, however, and a very important one as it regards reading, we must dissent. 'Of the

six stops,' says the Lecturer, 'three of them, viz: the semicolon, colon and period, require always the falling inflection; which is that peculiar tone of the voice denoting a sentence to be finished.' We consider this a great error, and shall adduce a few sentences in support of our opinion.

'As there is an essential and unalterable distinction between sweet and bitter, between pleasure and pain, between light and darkness; so there is an essential and unalterable distinction between virtue and vice.' Whenever you see a people making progress in vice; whenever you see them discovering a growing disregard to the divine law; there you see proportionable advances made to ruin and misery. Examples innumerable might be given of the direct period, beginning with a participle of the present tense, or in which its constructive parts are connected by correspondent conjunctions or adverbs, which uniformly require the rising inflection, but our limits forbid the introduction of more. The same may be said of the inverted period, of negative, antithetic, and concessive members of sentences; and the rule relates equally to the semicolon and colon, as the adoption of the one or the other is entirely dependent on the nature and length of the sentence or member. We do not believe that the Lecturer would read the following italicised word with the falling inflection. 'He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.' It will be seen, then, that the rule is nearly general only as it respects the period; even in this case there are exceptions, as may be seen in the following sentence. 'If we have no regard for our own character, we ought to have regard for the character of others.' The first member being emphatic, we should violate all rule as well as all harmony, by terminating the antithesis in, the second member with the falling inflection.

*Not having accented letters, we distinguish the rising inflection in the examples by printing the words in italics.

THE VETO.

The Clayites are ever chasing the rainbow, but they never are so fortunate as to catch it. They calculated most sanguinely upon the effects of the Veto—it was to blast Gen. Jackson, and to elect their own candidate. But they are, again doomed to a most signal disappointment. The Veto has been received with acclamations in almost every quarter. The Press has stood faithful to the cause—column after column has been written in approbation of the Veto. Not a centinel, except the mercenary Swiss of the Philadelphia Inquirer, but has remained true to his duty. And from every quarter we hear of the strongest evidences of attachment and confidence being given by the friends of the Administration to the firm and incorruptible Patriot. The Signs of the Times are indeed most satisfactory. The public sentiment is loudly declaring in favor of his re-election. The more his enemies clamour, the more firmly do his friends cling to him. The friends of the Bank and of H. Clay are striving to get up a new Coalition—but in vain. The friends of the Constitution and of the Administration, see through all their manoeuvres—and are determined to defeat them. The new Coalition will be dispersed by the breath of the sovereign people, like the elements of the old Coalition, or like chaff before the wind.

These men counted upon Pennsylvania's abandoning the old Patriot. They tried to put the ball in motion in Philadelphia—they got up a meeting of Bank men, and Clay men—and they proposed one general ticket to be run by all the enemies of Jackson. What is the consequence? The friends of Jackson immediately rallied, though within sight of the marble columns of the Bank—and they came out in overpowering force in favor of A. Jackson.—Henry Horn, a representative in Congress from the City, was in the Chair. They were addressed by many orators, and among them, by Mr. Dallas, one of the Senators of the U. S. and an advocate of the Bank. The strongest Resolutions were adopted by this large assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia. They declared in favor of Andrew Jackson, "Bank or no Bank"—and among other resolutions was one proposed by Mr. Watmough, also a member of Congress, who had joined with Messrs. Adams and McDuffie in their Report favourable to the Bank. This resolution of Mr. W. declared, that "when all the powers of the Opposition were concentrated against the President of the People; it behooves us all as Democrats and friends of Andrew Jackson, to abandon all State Preferences, and to rally our whole force upon the National Democratic Ticket." (Does Mr. W. mean even the Vice President?) This resolution was adopted—and can any one fail to understand these indications? Bank or no Bank, Gen. Jackson will receive an overwhelming vote in Pennsylvania.

Look, too, at the meeting in Pittsburg—where from a thousand to fifteen hundred of the citizens were present—and who, among other resolutions, adopted the following: Resolved, That the President in putting his negative upon the Bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States, regardless of the menaces and threats of that powerful monopoly, has afforded a renewed evidence of that unwavering and inflexible integrity which has distinguished his political life. Thus, the current is sweeping irresistibly onwards. In Portsmouth, N. H. they fired 100 guns on the reception of the Veto—and at Chillicothe, Ohio, it was greeted with 24 guns.—Ohio (says the Globe) met the Bank question in its origin—asserted her sovereign right of taxation over the wealth of the Bank; but the Bank with the aid of the supreme judicial tribunal, put the rights of the State under foot. The time has now arrived when Ohio makes her appeal through the President of her choice, to a nation of freemen, and she already feels the joy of achieved victory. In many of her towns and villages, the Veto of the President has been received with every demonstration of triumph.

The church bells have announced the advent of a new era, and the bonfires have blazed to consecrate it." On what a forlorn hope are the friends of H. Clay placed? Even the Veto cannot save them.—Richmond Enquirer.

Philadelphia, July 22.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In reference to the two first mentioned cases of Malignant Cholera in the Board of Health's report of yesterday, I would beg leave to ask of the attending physicians if the following are not facts:—That Mr. Ferguson, who died on Friday last, arrived from New York, where he had been upon urgent business, the Saturday previous; that his whole conversation was concerning the cholera, and his fears that it would visit us; that he was taken sick on Monday, the 9th, and did not die until the Friday following; that his wife was so much affected by his death and her fears, (believing that her husband had died with the cholera, as he had talked so much of it,) that she required medicine, to strengthen her; that, without consulting a physician, she took sixteen grains of Calomel, on Saturday night, and went to bed, but was so indisposed and troubled as to be unable to sleep; that she called for drink, and after taking a plentiful draught became worse; that she sent for a physician; that when he was told the fact, he exclaimed "I shall be surprised if she recovers after such imprudence." That at this juncture Mr. F.'s mother, through grief at her son's death, and alarm at her daughter's illness, became nervous and having taken a quantity of medicine she went to bed; that one of the physicians, upon entering the room, found her pulse ceasing, and deeming it advisable to give her a sweat, administered such prescriptions as were necessary, and left her in a profuse perspiration, went down stairs and remarked to the family, "In three hours time I shall have Mrs. Ferguson, senior, as well as ever she was;" that upon returning to the room a few moments afterwards Mrs. F. had got out of bed, and was sitting in a current of cool air, covered with perspiration! that in consequence she took a relapse and died, and subsequently the younger Mrs. F.; that the other inmates of the house do not believe the cholera was the disease of which they died, and are not the least alarmed?

There were on Sunday afternoon probably near one thousand curious citizens collected around the premises, all anxious to get a sight of the patients, "to see their symptoms!" Near 50 physicians visited them.—Chron.

Now that the usual fashionable routes for travellers are in fact closed, though the conveyances still continue generally to run, it may be well for those who intend to spend the time in the country, to take with them good advice—good medicine in sufficient quality, and above all, a quiet mind. Occupation, always salutary and useful, we should say was now more than ever necessary to health. Let a man go to a village and have nothing to do but study cholera symptoms, run to the post office for cholera news, and enquire and retail all to his neighbors, and depend on it, he will get the disease. Such a man, too, is sufficient to infect a country for ten miles round. Before he arrived, people were busy at their gardens, their farms, or their shops—when he has popped his head in and told his tale of horrors, and symptoms, and so forth, the good people can do nothing but talk—the women grow weak and faint, and at every mail the cholera seems to come nearer. Now what was the use of all this talk? A knowledge of the best mode of treating the first symptoms, and a few proper precautions, which every newspaper would teach, was all the villagers required to know. Their imaginations need not have been filled with the talking mania.

It is just so in large cities, and here as well as anywhere. It is true a single man could not talk us all into the horrors, but, determined not to be outwitted, he takes to writing in a newspaper, and thus infects a whole city with brain cholera, by all accounts the sure forerunner of the real disease. To show how much has been done to frighten people needlessly, it is only necessary to take up the report of the Boston Medical Committee, who went to New York to see what were the forms of the maldy, the mode of treatment, &c. This truly respectable commission say that in the cholera hospitals, there were but few who had much pain! that the patients were generally quiet! Now, to read such an account as that is truly cheering. We, and we dare say many thousands of our readers, have been always under the impression that the pain was awfully severe. On the contrary, the Boston doctors say no. Thus, then, are we relieved from one very prominent cause of fear, and we almost begin to think with our neighbor Simpson, that if people would not talk and read cholera Gazettes, they would get along twice as well. People live a long life, all the time fearing death, and they are likely to live some time in a state of worse than useless fear of the cholera, which, though an awful pestilence, rarely kills as many as is generally believed. Keep calm—keep quiet—eat rice and wholesome food, and ten to one you escape the cholera.—Ib.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

One tea spoon full of Salt—one table spoon of Vinegar—one tea cup of Boiling Water, put together and taken hot as possible, and repeat the dose if required. The above prescription has been tested in five cases of the Cholera in the families of the subscribers, and in many other families in the City.

WM. & GEO. BOND.

The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose female servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attended with vomiting.—We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.—Eds. Beacon.

ANOTHER CURE.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in New York.
"I am now entirely well, though I have felt slightly indisposed some days back. Individually generally have felt an uneasiness, a slight-

disposition, unquestionably the result of the same causes as produce Cholera, in dissolute and imprudent persons. I was never better than I am to-day. I have taken occasionally three drops of common spirits of camphor in a little water, when I felt uneasy within, and it has been of great use. I did so on the recommendation of my physician; and let me tell you, that this is the mode of treating the cholera, which has been most successful here. If you are taken with vomiting, or purging, or sickness at the stomach, take at intervals three drops of spirits of camphor in a little water—three drops are enough at once—and repeat it at discretion from two or three times a day to every half hour. The most malignant cases of cholera have yielded to this treatment, when laudanum, paregoric, and opium have hurried hundreds out of the world.

This is not idle speculation nor quackery, but sound medical advice, sent from Europe and Asia to this country, and wonderfully confirmed by experience in this city, although there are many physicians here who do not adopt it. My physician has had about 120 cases in all, of which, say 40 were severe malignant cholera; he had it himself, and has pursued no other treatment; he has lost but one patient, a drunken butcher, a bloated carcass of intemperance. It was by the advice of this same physician, founded on information received by him from Europe and Asia, that this treatment was adopted by many here, and has been persevered in. He, himself, is a man of great skill and science.

During the prevalence of this epidemic, many sad domestic scenes have occurred, which it would be impossible to describe, even if it were expedient. Take for instance the following:—Last Sabbath morning there was a happy family residing at 25 Madison street, by the name of Bogert. They, as usual, attended Mr. McClay's (Baptist) church, of which Mr. B. was a member. In the evening, at 3 o'clock, he was seized with Spasmodic Cholera, and died in about 12 hours. About 9 o'clock, a child, about 4 years old, was attacked by the same disease, and died on Monday. Another child, aged 2, was attacked during Sunday night, and a third, aged 14, on Monday morning, just before the death of the father. They were more comfortable on Monday evening, but died in the course of the night. A servant woman in the same family was taken on Monday, and died after a few hours, sickness. Mr. Bogert was buried on Monday afternoon, and the four others on Tuesday morning.—Thus in less than 40 hours, five members of one family, passed from a state of health to sickness, from sickness to death, and from death to the grave. Surely "at such an hour as we think not, the Son of Man cometh." Mr. Bogert (Albert) was a man of great usefulness in Sabbath schools, and in various other ways. He was by occupation a silversmith. Neither he nor any other member of the family complained of much indisposition until attacked; nor is any thing known of indiscretion, unless it be the free eating of wholeberries on Sunday. Mr. B. ate freely of them, and about the same time took two blue pills. The surviving members of the family, are Mrs. B., a daughter 17 years old, two or three smaller children, and a young lady.

The above is from the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday morning. The Commercial Advertiser says: Mr. B. had been very attentive to several persons who had died of the cholera. A respectable family by the name of Barnes, who reside nearly opposite, had suffered severely; five or six members had, in one week, been sick, and within that short period both Mr. and Mrs. Barnes died, leaving a dependent family. This family were strangers, and they found the stranger's friend in Mr. Bogert. During their illness he was attentive to their wants, and after death performed the last necessary offices to Mr. Barnes, and Sunday morning followed him to the grave.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Watson,
I observe in the Sentinel of the 27th instant, a communication over the signature of "A Subscriber," professing to describe a Barbour meeting, which he states took place at Waynesborough. I know not who the "Subscriber" is, nor have I deemed it necessary to enquire; but I have thought the old proverb, "Little minds are always filled with little things," would likely fit him.

If the communication had been circulated in Wayne county only, it would have been perfectly harmless; or if he had given you a true statement of facts, his remarks would not have drawn any reply from me. But his object being to deceive those persons not acquainted with the present state of public opinion in Wayne, and to strengthen the sinking cause which he advocates, I have thought proper to correct his statement.

The facts connected with the great meeting he speaks of, are these—It was desirable to obtain some information from the Central Jackson and Barbour Corresponding Committee, and as no person felt himself authorised to open such a communication, a few of the friends of Mr. Barbour met at Waynesborough, and appointed a committee for that purpose. No attempt was made on that day to assemble the people, altho' many persons were in town.

As to there being an overwhelming majority for Mr. Van Buren in our county, you may be able to judge more correctly when I assure you, that far the largest and most respectable portion of the citizens of Wayne, are opposed to him, and will most assuredly vote for Jackson and Barbour.
A Citizen of Wayne.

30th July, 1832.

MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Lemuel Hardison, Mr. JOHN CORBETT, senr. a soldier of the Revolution, aged 82 years, to Miss ELIZABETH BLAKE, aged 44 years.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,		
Schr. Perseverance,	Scott,	Barbours.
At Quarantine,		
" Pee dee,	Tolson,	New York.
" James Monroe,	Frederick,	Baltimore.
CLEARED,		
Schr. Cygnet,	Lee,	Philadelphia.
" Sarah,	Ludlum,	do.
" Patrop,	Leaming,	Baltimore.