



THE SENINTEL.
NEWBERN:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1832.

Every day brings us new and appalling reports of the ravages of the Cholera, and the arrival of the mail is watched with all the morbid anxiety of doubt and fear. From experience we have learned the necessity of scepticism, and we would recommend to our readers the exercise of this excellent preventive. Within a week we have heard of the existence of the disease in almost every town and hamlet in the State, but on investigation the reports have been found to be the effects of unmanly fear, embellished by idle exaggeration.

The aspect of things is discouraging enough without resorting to fiction to heighten the effects. A pestilence is abroad in the land, and its victims are falling before it like dry grass before the fire; and while using every means to escape its fury himself, it is the part of a good citizen to encourage his neighbours to do the same, and to assume a rational resignation, trusting the event to heaven.

The following official extracts show the state of the Cholera at the principal places where it prevails:

NEW YORK.			
Age.	5th	New Cases.	Deaths.
6th	101	"	37
7th	89	"	32
8th	82	"	21
PHILADELPHIA.			
Age.	5th	New Cases.	Deaths.
4th	45	"	13
5th	65	"	26
6th	176	"	71
7th	136	"	73
8th	114	"	46
9th	151	"	58
NORFOLK.			
Age.	5th	New Cases.	Deaths.
10th	43	"	11
11th	38	"	12
12th	23	"	14

ELECTION RETURNS.
On the 10th—Lewis Dishong, senate; George A. Thompson and Jo. D. Ward, commons. Sheriff, Peter Harrell. State of the Poll. Senate—Dishong, 234, Thomas Pattle, 98. Commons—Thompson, 464, Ward, 382, Thomas Ennett, 324. Sheriff—Harrell, 358, John A. Avirett, 304, Nathl. L. Mitchell, 54.

Since the passage of the British Reform Bill, we have frequently heard enquiries made respecting the changes which it will introduce in the representation of the country. We have collected a few of the most prominent which we lay before our readers.

Fifty-six Boroughs which had the privilege of returning two members each, will, at the end of the present session, be deprived of separate representatives. Thirty Boroughs which returned two members each, will return but one each, and four others are reduced to two. Among these are the far-famed rotten boroughs, against which the Opposition exclaimed so long and so bitterly. This disfranchisement lops off one hundred and forty-six members, which are replaced as follows. Twenty-two new Boroughs are formed of large towns and of certain districts in London, which now return two members each, and nineteen other Boroughs, composed of smaller, though considerable towns, return one each, while five others are formed of yet smaller towns and their adjoining districts, returning likewise one each. Yorkshire returns six, instead of four, and Lincoln returns four instead of two. Twenty-five other counties increase their representatives in the same ratio as Lincoln; and seven which formerly had but two each, have now three each. The twelve counties in Wales are now entitled to two each, instead of one, and the Isle of Wight is erected into a County and returns one member. To these may be added thirteen additional members from Scotland and Ireland, and the House will be composed of 568 members, as before. Electors must own or occupy a building of the clear yearly value of Ten Pounds.

FOR THE SENTINEL.
JACKSON AND VAN BUREN MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a meeting of from 150 to 200 of the citizens in the vicinity of the village of Stantonburg, assembled on the 7th of August, for the purpose of promoting the election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency and MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Vice Presidency.

On motion made and seconded, JOHN HORN, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE STOKES, Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by Dr. Josiah R. Horn; after which, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered by Dr. Horn, which were separately read and acted on, and passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, it is the birthright and unalienable privilege of the citizens of North Carolina to assemble and express their opinions on all matters of public policy; and whereas the present is one of the most important epochs in our history; and whereas General Jackson has been assailed by misrepresentation, and every species of opposition; and whereas, Senators specially elected to support his administration, have violated their solemn pledges; and whereas the opposition have poured upon Martin Van Buren of New York, the friend of Jackson, the able and accomplished Statesman, the full vials of their wrath; and whereas a Convention of the Republican Party, the friends of the President, assembled from all parts of the United States, did, by a unanimous vote, recommend to the Republican party, Andrew Jackson, for President, and Martin Van Buren, for Vice President; and whereas, the attempt to set up opposition to Mr. Van Buren, can only tend to divide the Party and ruin the prospects of the Administration; and whereas, some of the friends of Mr. Adams, in conjunction with the friends of Mr. Calhoun, have set up opposition to one of the National Candidates; and whereas

many of the leaders of that faction, being known and decided Nullifiers, we cannot but view the opposition to Mr. Van Buren in this State, as intended to aid the cause of Nullification therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we fully approve of the Administration of General Jackson, and that we will heartily unite with our fellow citizens of the Republican Party in other parts of the United States to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That the President deserves the thanks of the Nation for his Veto of the bill to incorporate and continue the Bank of the United States: that we view this veto as an act of moral courage, equalled only by his personal bravery and heroism on the glorious Eighth of January, 1815; and that we feel thankful to the Almighty of the Universe, by whose providence he has been preserved thus to complete the measure of his country's glory.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, and that we will unite with the republican party throughout the United States, to promote his election to the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we view the right of the Constitution to instruct the Representative, and the duty of the Representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, (in all cases where there is no constitutional prohibition) as paramount principles in our Republic, and that an abandonment of them would lead directly to monarchy.

Resolved, That it was the indispensable duty of Mr. Van Buren to vote for the Tariff of 1828, because his constituents instructed him to do so, and we therefore view the attempts to prejudice the good citizens of this State against Mr. Van Buren, on account of this vote, as *disingenuous*, and reprehensible.

Resolved, That we look upon the Tariff as oppressive and burdensome on our, as well as other sections of the Southern States, and are determined to use all honorable means to relieve ourselves from it, but that we look upon Nullification or resistance, and disunion, as synonymous terms, and as remedies are incalculably worse than the disease which they are intended to cure.

Resolved, That in our opinion, Mr. Van Buren, if elected, would heartily unite with the President in promoting the great objects of his Administration, especially in effecting such a modification of the Tariff as would remove the present unhappy animosity existing between different sections of the Union.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, and Raleigh Constitutionalist, with a request that they may be published in the Washington Globe, Free Press, and such other papers as are friendly to the Administration.

The Meeting was addressed by the Honorable JESSE SPEIGHT, who advocated the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Vice Presidency. Gen. Speight dwelt at length on the various charges made against Mr. Van Buren, and in plain and forcible language, shewed their injustice. He also, in warm and energetic terms, spoke of the evils resulting from Nullification.

The Meeting was also addressed by Dr. JOSIAH R. HORN, who in advertising to the second Resolution, shewed in clear and perspicuous language, the propriety of the President's Veto on the Bank, &c. and in eloquent terms, repelled the charges made against Mr. Van Buren. Dr. Horn painted the evils connected with disunion, in glowing colours; on this subject, both gentlemen excited one common feeling of love of Union and dislike to nullification.

If there existed the same spirit of compromise, the same willingness to sacrifice a little self-interest in order to preserve peace and harmony, in every other section of the Union, that exists in this neighbourhood, verily we would have no fear for the permanency of our free institutions.

JOHN HORN, Chairman.
GEORGE STOKES, Secretary.

At the close of the Meeting, the following Toasts were drank by the company:

By Mr. Benjamin Turner. Gen. Andrew Jackson: May his patriotic zeal for the independence of his country, ever prompt him to act with the same spirit, as when he vetoed the Bank bill.

By Henry I. Stanton, Esq. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren: associated together, may they be successful in maintaining the integrity of the Union.

By Robert Simms, Esq. Andrew Jackson: his Administration approved. Success to Martin Van Buren.

By Mr. B. B. Lancaster.

The star-spangled banner, may it ever wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

By Mr. J. T. Eason.

Success to Old Hickory; success to York's Van-Come, stick to them, boys; yes stick to a man.

By Mr. Geo. B. Vines. Henry Clay: may his patriotism be duly appreciated and rewarded by the chief magistracy of these United States. *No Cheers.*

By Mr. B. B. Bell. Andrew Jackson: Unrivaled in the field, unrivalled in the cabinet, and unrivalled in the hearts of his countrymen. His confidence in Martin Van Buren is not misplaced.

By Mr. H. G. Turner. The approaching election will manifest a Nation's Gratitude: Martin Van Buren, the able Statesman, the firm Patriot, the persecuted man, will be sustained by the People.

By Dr. J. R. Horn. Nullification and Disunion, one and inseparable. The heart of the Patriot sickens at the sound.

By Mr. A. E. Gill. President Jackson: may he preside over the Nation for the ensuing four years, with the same impartial firmness as heretofore.

By Major Joseph Daniel. We shall never quit Clay, while we can get better soil and Hickory timber.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

WASHINGTON, N. C. August 13th, 1832.

A meeting of a number of the citizens of the county of Beaufort, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States, and of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Vice Presidency, took place at the Court House in this Town, this day, when HENRY A. ELLISON was called to the Chair, and HENRY C. HOYT was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Hinton, a Committee were appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hinton, Devine, Hoyt, Pratt, and Rainey, to

report upon the several matters claiming the attention of the meeting; who soon afterwards reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, as the sentiments of this Meeting, That we do but exercise a right common to all our fellow citizens, when we peaceably assemble together to promote, in the manner recognised by the Constitution and Laws, the Election of the men whom we deem best qualified to preside over the destinies of our Country: and he, who while he at his pleasure, claims and exercises this right himself, endeavours to debar others from its exercise, by force, if in his power, or by anonymous menace, abuse, blackguard or low-bred ridicule, is at least a despot, and the worst slave of those base and despicable passions which sink him beneath the dignity of revenge. Let the People watch him: he is an enemy to freedom itself; and every free man's hand should hold "a rod to lash him naked through the world."

Resolved, further, That Andrew Jackson has shewn himself eminently fitted by Providence, for his Country's every emergency, and remarkably possesses the patriotism, moral courage and strength of character, indispensably necessary at the present time, to give effect to his own favourite sentiment: "The Union—it must be preserved." We will, therefore, use all honorable means in our power, to promote his re-election to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That while we yield to none in the strength and purity of our Southern feelings, we deprecate, as too full of danger to our beloved country, the election, at this critical time, of any man to the Vice Presidency whose principles, even remotely, look towards a disunion of these States, or resistance to the laws of Congress: and if some of Judge Barbour's partisans are even mistaken when they attribute to him principles very near akin to these, still we are averse to a division of the Jackson Republican party between two candidates: and therefore, as the great body of that party have very properly taken up Martin Van Buren, of New York, as their candidate. In his attachment to the Union, there is nothing left to contingencies: in talents, and services to the Republic, and intimacy of acquaintance with the foreign and domestic relations of the Country, he vastly surpasses all of his competitors for the Vice Presidency; and his agency in regaining the British West India trade, of itself, gives him claims upon the gratitude and support of the People of North Carolina—and which far outweigh his much abused vote in 1828, under the tariff, and which was given too in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of the State which placed him in Congress. We will, therefore, use all honorable means in our power to promote his Election to the Vice Presidency, at the next election.

It was further unanimously Resolved, On motion of Mr. Pratt, that JOSEPH B. HINTON, Esq. be the Delegate of this meeting to attend the District Conventional Meeting, to assist in the selection of a proper person to be placed on the Jackson and Van Buren Electoral Ticket, as Elector for this District.

It was also further Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting respectfully ask of the Editors of the Newbern Sentinel, Tarborough Free Press, Raleigh Constitutionalist, and Washington Globe, a place in their respective papers for the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

HENRY A. ELLISON, Chairman.
HENRY C. HOYT, Secretary.

FOR THE SENTINEL.
WAYNE COUNTY, Aug. 8, 1832.

Mr. Watson,

I see you have given publicity to two communications from this county on the subject of the Vice Presidency. Permit me to trouble you with a third. As it regards the Barbour Meeting, of which "A Subscriber" speaks, the statement made by him may, for any thing I know to the contrary, be correct; but the writer is, perhaps, premature, in the assertion that public sentiment in Wayne is clearly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, although it is my own impression, that when the election comes on, the *real* friends of the President, (who constitute a vast majority of our citizens) will be found on the side of the Candidate of the Republican Party. Sincerely attached to the Administration, and opposed to Nullification, they cannot support Mr. Barbour, who is brought forward, not with any hope of electing him, but with the view of creating division among the friends of Gen. Jackson in the South.

The other communication, signed "A citizen of Wayne," is still wider of the mark. The assertion that "far the largest and most respectable portion of the citizens is opposed to Mr. Van Buren," is not warranted by any evidence yet given. The writer must be from the land of steady habits, that abode of all the *MODESTLY, morality, wealth and talents* of the nation, for I cannot believe that Wayne county has given birth to a citizen of such acute observation.

You will observe in the Raleigh Star, the proceedings of a Barbour Meeting, held in Waynesborough on the 3d inst. Sufficient notice was given, and of course "a very large and respectable meeting" convened—but it so turned out, they were mostly good Jackson men and cared nothing about Barbour. A very worthy citizen, who is himself neutral, informs me that he counted *six* Barbour men, (including the Chairman and Secretary) and if there were any more, he did not see them. So much for *Barbarism* in Wayne.

VERITAS.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

FREE SCHOOL.—It gives us pleasure to state, that the advantages arising from the Griffin Bequest are daily becoming more extensively felt by that class of our citizens for whom they were intended. Some time ago the Trustees erected a second building, which has enabled them to admit a larger number of children, and upwards of twenty are now enjoying the blessings of instruction and protection in this well conducted establishment.

We perceive that a Correspondent in the Raleigh Constitutionalist, prompted, no doubt, by personal enmity to the gentlemen who hold this trust, makes some unaccountable and unwarrantable statements respecting its management. We question the propriety of giving publicity, under any circumstances, to unau-

thenticated anonymous accusations; but when they are calculated to injure a useful institution, and are made, as in the present case, against honourable men, whose fair fame had never before been assailed, even by the whisperings of envy, we consider them highly reprehensible. We believe that the growth and prosperity of this School have been much impeded by the unnecessary spirit of opposition which the Trustees have had to encounter.

FOR THE SENTINEL.
THE CHOLERA.

The malignant character of this terrible scourge, imperiously dictates the enforcement of every means likely to prevent its introduction among us. The opinion of physicians heretofore, to the contrary notwithstanding, recent facts, attending its progress in this country, very strongly support the belief that, in most, if not in all the places in which the disease has appeared, it has been brought by persons from places infected with it. Such was the case at Quebec and Montreal, and such, it now appears, was the case at New York and Norfolk—and two cases at Newport, Rhode Island, were precisely in point. There is strong reason for believing that the enforcement of an efficient quarantine land and by water, will elude the contagion from our place. At Providence and Newport, they enforced an inflexible quarantine, from the appearance of the disease in Canada; and altho' it has raged all around them, no case has originated in those places.

The attention of our citizens and Corporation, is therefore earnestly invited to this subject. The present plan of Quarantine for vessels does not appear sufficient—a superficial examination is made when the vessel arrives, after which, however much the danger, she is permitted at the expiration of the time, upon the decision of the crew, to come to the wharf. It seems, that to render the quarantine effectual, it ought in the first place to be longer, and the condition of the crew and vessel at its termination, carefully ascertained. As it is, a vessel may come up to the town with the disease actually on board—for no scrutiny whatever takes place after her first arrival. The increased number of places where it exists, with which we have intercourse, adds to the necessity for competent and energetic measures of precaution. Our citizens are also reminded, that it behooves them to afford every assistance to the enforcement of the precautions adopted for their protection. The situation of Docks is not sufficiently attended to—some of them are in a very filthy condition. Remember, it is too late to take measures of prevention after the disease has got among us. Our Corporation, it is known, have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, much to their credit. It is only hoped that they will not permit what they have done to be useless.

THE ELECTION.

There is the greatest difference in the world between the tone of the opponents of Gen. Jackson, as it regards the approaching election, and that used by them on a former occasion. It is true, we now and then see some vague declaration, that Mr. Clay is to be elected; but there is no specification of the States in which it is probable he will succeed, and the opinion hazarded seems to be the result either of that disposition, which more or less always exists in such cases, for self-delusion, or of a systematic plan, deemed the most politic, to appear confident, in order to keep up the spirits of desponding partisans. The truth is, that an examination of the allotment of electors made to the several States, with a slight knowledge of public sentiment, must be enough to convince every dispassionate enquirer, that if the friends of Mr. Clay can now count on any chance of his success, they continue to hope against hope itself. To dispel these illusions, let us make a few calculations on this subject. The electoral votes of the different States, under the new census, will stand as follows:

New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
Ohio,	21
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	15
Tennessee,	15
Massachusetts,	14
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Maryland,	10
Maine,	10
Indiana,	9
New Jersey,	9
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	7
New Hampshire,	7
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Illinois,	5
Rhode Island,	4
Missouri,	4
Mississippi,	4
Delaware,	3
	288

The number requisite for a choice will of course be 145. Of the preceding votes, the writer of these remarks believes Gen. Jackson will obtain the following with almost absolute certainty, viz.

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
New York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	4
Indiana,	9
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
	185

In estimating Mr. Clay's chances, the only States he can count upon with any degree of certainty, are

Massachusetts,	14
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
Vermont,	7
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	7
	43

Of these it is questionable whether he will get Vermont, as that State is pledged to the anti-masons and Mr. Wirt. Out of both these calculations are left, purposely, the States of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana. In each of these States, the friends of Jackson calculate with some confidence on success. In Ohio particularly the evidences are very strong in his favor. But to exhibit Mr. Clay's strength in the most favorable light, and to show the hopelessness of the contest, let us give him in the calculation, all these States, and the estimate would stand thus:

States already given,	43
New Jersey,	8
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Louisiana,	5
	92

The votes would stand in this calculation, for Jackson 185—Clay 92. But adding to Jackson's list the votes he will probably get in these States, and the majority will be greatly increased. To elect Mr. Clay, he must get in addition to the votes conceded to him, for the sake of making his chance more favo-

rable, New York, and either the State of Pennsylvania or Virginia. The candid reader will decide, after he has examined these statements, whether there can be a doubt on this subject.

In relation to the Vice Presidency, if Mr. V. Buren gets the support of the States, which will sustain General Jackson, (and it is believed, he will generally) there can be little doubt of his election by the people. If the friends of Jackson divide as to the Vice Presidency, to any considerable extent, then the effect will be, to carry Van Buren and Sergeant to the Senate. The latter will get the votes in all the States, in which Mr. Clay will obtain them. It is highly probable that neither Mr. Barbour nor Mr. Wilkins can get to the Senate.

If Pennsylvania gives her vote to Mr. W., he will have 30 votes, and it is believed Virginia, N. Carolina, and Alabama, will co-operate with their sister States who support the administration, to keep their votes to Mr. Barbour, with the addition of the votes of S. Carolina, (and these are all his supporters claim for him), they would all amount to but 56. Give Sergeant either Ohio, or Kentucky or Louisiana, New Jersey and one vote more in Maryland, and Sergeant must beat Barbour. This proves, that unless the voters of the Republican Party concentrate on some individual, the Senate will most probably have to decide the election. The splitting of votes can have no other effect; and it will rest with those, who are struggling to produce a division, to sustain the responsibility of contributing to a state of things, which, in the event of a contingency, may place the administration of this government in the hands of Mr. John Sergeant.—*Enq.*

A letter from a highly respectable source, published in the National Gazette, says:

"Will you be implicitly guided by me—you and your friends? If you will, dismiss your terrors, and adopt the following directions—namely—Take one ounce of camphor and dissolve it in half a pint of alcohol; of this solution, which in quantity will serve a multitude of occasions, the dose is only three drops on a lump of sugar dissolved in a small wine-glassful of water—the sugar to make it palatable; the water to extend the camphor over a large space of the stomach. Here is no nostrum, no trick of empiricism. It is simple; but let not its simplicity offend—for it is simple. Take no other medicines; and if life is to be saved by this treatment, touch nothing in the shape of opium—it is the antidote of camphor, and would destroy its efficacy. Do not stagger at my receipt: it is a specific!"

The appearance which New York presents to one who views it at the present time from the midst of the Hudson or from the opposite shore of New Jersey, is a spectacle scarce less unusual and solemn than to one who visits what were two months since its crowded and noisy places of business. The number of persons who have left the city is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand people, including persons of all classes and occupations. So many domestic fires have been put out, and the furnaces of so many manufactories have been extinguished, that the dense cloud of smoke which always lay over the city, inclining in the direction of the wind, is now so thin as often to be scarcely discernible, and the buildings of the great metropolis appear with unusual clearness and distinctness. On a fair afternoon, the corners of the houses, their eaves and roofs appear as sharply defined as if the spectator stood close by their side, and from the walks at Hoboken you may count the dormer windows in any given block of buildings. The various colours of the edifices appear also with astonishing vividness, while the usual murmur from the streets is scarcely heard.—*N. Y. Eccl. Post.*

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,	
Schr. Henrietta, Duglass, N. York.	
" Rebecca, Jones, "	
" Francis Withers, Phelps, "	
" Philadelphia, Casey, "	
" Susan Mary, Forrest N. P. R. Island	
" Julius Pringle, Duncan, Baltimore.	
" Baltimore, Bowland, "	
CLEARED,	
Schr. Lion, Mumford, Philadelphia.	
" James Monroe, Freeborn, Baltimore.	

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber intending to quit Newbern, has the honor to inform its respectable inhabitants, that he will sell the articles composing his Stock in Trade, at prices so low, that he hopes that those persons who will honour him with their presence, at his Store adjoining Mr. Bell's Hotel, near the Market, will be able to make choice to their satisfaction.

M. BONHOMME, for
A. BONHOMME.
Newbern, 17th August, 1832.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing in the town of Waynesborough, under the title of RHODES & JERNIGAN, was dissolved on the 2d day of July last, by mutual consent, and the business transferred to James Rhodes, one of said partners, with full power and authority to settle up and close the business of said firm.—Waynesborough, 11th August, 1832.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAW TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State;—and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the 3d Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the Commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein; it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States, and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners.

By order: JOHN E. FROST, Secretary.

The papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued, for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board.

Aug. 17—21st Sep.