



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1832.

To-morrow having been recommended by his Excellency the Governor, as a day of 'fasting, humiliation and prayer,' we cannot doubt the devotedness with which our fellow citizens will observe it as such.

Cholera.—Reports received by the last mail from the infected portions of the Union are of a cheering nature. The record which follows will show a pleasing decrease in the number of cases as well as in the number of deaths in New York and Philadelphia; and although the authorities of Norfolk have lately thought proper to withhold a regular report, we infer from the number of interments that the disease has passed its crisis there also.

Table with columns for Philadelphia and New York, listing dates and numbers of new cases and deaths.

Although its severity is thus mitigated in its progress, it is spreading considerably over the country. By the arrival of the ship William Byrnes, at New York, on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, papers from London and Liverpool of the 1st and 2nd ultimo have been received, but they contain little news of importance.

A rumour prevails in London, that the harmony which lately existed between the Court and Ministers has suffered an interruption; but neither the cause nor any confirmation of the report appears, and we think it safe to discredit it. The Duke of Wellington had given a splendid entertainment to their Majesties, in honour of their accession. About seven hundred of the first persons in the kingdom were present.

The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the Commons, and it is believed that both it and the Irish Bill would have passed both houses by the middle of July. Great rejoicings were going on in consequence of the success of Reform.

Sir Walter Scott, in whose fate every good man feels an interest, was in the same hopeless condition that our previous advices had left him. A few more days and his spirit will have taken its flight from a world which it has improved and delighted, to enjoy the reward of a virtuous and well spent life.

Green Papers.—This week has brought us the Greenville Patriot and the Central Reflector, two new weekly productions of the North Carolina press. The former is edited by Mr. Brown, the latter by Mr. Ward; and judging from the specimens before us, they promise efficient aid in the diffusion of knowledge.

The selections of both are good, and the editorial addresses are neat and appropriate. The Reflector shows its political colours, the standard of Jackson Republicanism. Of the other we cannot speak with certainty. As there is no doubt, however, that both intend to promote the interests of our country, we offer them our best wishes for their success.

COMMUNICATION.

I think the enclosed will serve as a reply to your Correspondent in last week's Sentinel, who recommends such strictness of Quarantine by land and water. Not a Physician of any eminence, I believe, has any faith in the efficacy of such regulations. Our town is sufficiently depressed already—do not let us add to the difficulties Nature has placed around us, by any unnecessary restrictions. It is well that vessels should be examined, if sick on board with any malignant disorder, and that they should in such cases be cleansed; but do not add to the burthens with which the commercial class are already weighed down. Commerce is as necessary to us, as blood to the human system—and as for the stoppage of passengers by land, it really seems to me to be worse than ridiculous. Besides Norfolk, there are five hundred small towns and villages occupied by citizens from New York and Philadelphia, in which not a case of Cholera has occurred. Only let us reflect for an instant, what is to be the consequence of all this non-intercourse. The disease, it is probable, will remain in the country for some time, a year at least. Is this state of things to remain also? Rather let our Police have the Town well cleansed. There is much wanting in that respect. Let them divide the Town into Wards and appoint a Health Committee; let each Ward be under the

charge of two or more Citizens; let them every day see that the houses and yards and before the doors, are clean, and adopt such other regulations as may be deemed necessary.

ANTI-CHOLERA.

From the Norfolk Gazette.

The experience of Norfolk is worth something in relation to quarantine regulations. Ever since the breaking out of the disease in New York, there has been an uninterrupted intercourse between that city and this place by means of steam boats, packets, public and private carriages, and not less than 15,000 of their citizens have passed through this town, within that time, flying from the pestilence.

For weeks in succession from 300 to 500 passengers a day were landed upon our wharves from the steam boats; our public houses have been filled to overflowing; almost every private house in the town, from one end of it to the other, has or has had some of the refugees for its inmates, and yet not a single case of the Cholera has occurred among these 15,000, either on board the boat or in this town, nor any where else that we have heard of; nor has a single case occurred in the town, except those reported on the banks of the river which divides Norfolk from Fairfield.

The city of Boston has established a Colony for Drunkards;—and perhaps some hint may be taken from the proceedings for the regulating of the tipsy race elsewhere. We take the following from the Boston Advocate.

Street Drunkards.—The Board of Aldermen have appointed John M'Narrar and Hezekiah Earl, for the Middle District, John Chester for the Northern District, Thomas Hunting and John Rupp for the Southern District, to apprehend street vagrants found in the city.

Transportation of Drunkards.—About 60 men and 40 females, from the streets and the House of Correction, have been conveyed to Fort Warren, a fine healthy situation, where they are usefully employed in fitting up the Barracks for a House of Correction. The men are set to work as soon as they can stagger under a load of bricks, and have plenty of good food and water. Every drunkard who loses his senses in reeling from a grog shop, will find himself, when he wakes up, carrying a brick hod at Fort Warren.

The escape of Boston thus far, from the cholera, may probably, under Providence, be in a great degree ascribed to many persons adhering rigidly to a discreet diet—abstaining from whatever has a great and immediate tendency to increase the bile, or cause acidity in the stomach. Some few individuals may however, obey appetite more than reason, and thereby expose their own health and that of the community. There are nevertheless admonitory punishments, which may prevent greater evils.—Boston Sentinel.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

BE STEADY.—This is a safe motto always, and a very reasonable one now. I have had great confidence from the first that the citizens of our good city would be less excited by the breaking out of disease than the people of many other places; and so it turns out. Every body understands now that the cholera has no more terrors for the prudent and careful than the influenza or dysentery, and in every case an obvious and sufficient cause is to be assigned.

It is of great importance that every man should be steady. Steady in his habits, in his feelings, in his business, and especially in his conduct and conversation, if the disease should come into his dwelling or his immediate neighborhood. Nothing could be more kindly ordered in the progress of such a scourge than the tokens it gives of its approach; and though its power is felt by every rank and class of society, its force is spent on those who invite and almost defy its attack.

We may hope that many of our citizens are borne up by a hope which the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ alone can furnish! and others are enabled to regard the visitation with that composure which results from a just and philosophical view of its character and effects.

There are only three things which I do this season which I have not always done, or not to the same degree.

- 1. I am very careful what I eat.
2. I regard and attend to every symptom of disease.
3. I try to prepare myself every morning and every night for the change appointed unto all men—and then I commit myself and my family to the disposal of my Heavenly Father.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a lady in New York to the Chairman of the Sanatory Committee:—

"It is with the deepest concern that I find that my native cleanly city is visited by the same dire disease that has already thinned the inhabitants of New York. Yet it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I inform you that the German mode of treating cholera with minute doses of camphor, introduced here by Drs. Channing and Gram, (men of the first talents and science), has proved a specific for every stage of the disease. Many hundreds of their patients have been restored—numbers of them from a state of collapse. How wonderful, that a few drops of camphor should dissipate an evil so insidiously malignant! Yet this fact is demonstrated daily, and I am myself an evidence of its efficacy, and a witness of its saving power in the cases of numbers; among whom was the son of Mr. P., who was attacked at midnight with violent cramp of the stomach, accompanied by rice-water diarrhoea and incessant vomiting. His stomach and bowels were immediately bathed with camphor, and rubbed on with a flannel, and half a tea-spoonful of spirits of camphor stirred into a tumbler of water, and a tea-spoonful of this mixture given every half hour. In a few hours the diarrhoea ceased, and by 7 in the morning the vomiting also; and having been laid in a bed and covered with a blanket (even the hands) he fell into a profuse perspiration, which was kept up that day by no other means than an occasional spoonful of the camphor water—and next day he was playing about as usual, in perfect health. Now, this child of 8 years, when he was attacked, was nearly four miles from a physician, and it is more than probable that by the time one could have arrived, it would have been too late to save. Four other persons seized with diarrhoea and vomiting were put in bed and the camphor alone administered as I have described, and fed frequently next day with steaks of beef and mutton and wheat bread, with drink of a table-spoonful of brandy to a tumbler of water (for the craving for something to fill up the indescribable sinking hollowiness of the body is insatiable,) and were restored to health.

"By this simple means many of the poor who have no one at hand to send for a physician could overcome the destroyer while stepping over their humble threshold. The proper mode of preparing the camphor is dissolving an ounce of the gum in half a pint of alcohol."

Burgundy Pitch.—A day or two ago, we published a letter, stating that the Prussian and Austrian Governments had issued proclamations recommending the use of Burgundy Pitch Plasters, as a preventive of Cholera. The Washington Telegraph, on the authority of a correspondent, makes the following remarks on the effect of this preventive:—

Burgundy pitch plasters produce moderate inflammations, and a slight flow of serum, without separating the cuticle as blisters do; and hence, when applied to the abdomen, they give tone and healthy condition to its viscera, by accustoming a deprivation of the morbid action. It is in this manner that the Burgundy pitch plasters counteract the tendency to Cholera.

"Within the last four or five days, (it is believed,) nearly a thousand of the citizens of Washington have fortified themselves with this simple preventive. They are, like Channing's prescription of camphor, very innocent; and if they do no good, they cannot possibly do any harm. The facts stated in the letter of a gentleman from Glasgow, are certainly worthy of attention."

Smoking.—Our friends on Fall River seem determined to prevent the Cholera appearing among them if human exertions can avail. The order now is to fumigate all passengers from Providence, notwithstanding they may make objections. Last Thursday they were smoked with a compound of rosin, and other villainous ingredients, to the great offence of their nostrils. A lady who went from Troy to Providence returned on Thursday, and had to undergo the aforementioned fumigation, which entirely abstracted the color from a beautiful new pink dress.—New Bedford Gaz.

Preventive.—Half a table spoonful of powdered charcoal mixed in water, taken night and morning.

The Baltimore Republican, of Saturday, mentions the following remarkable instance of philanthropy:

Labour of Love.—We understand that fourteen of the Sisters of Charity, from St. Joseph's Nunnery, at Emmitsburg, passed through this city yesterday morning, on their way to Philadelphia, whither they have gone for the purpose of attending the sick in the present season of affliction and distress in that city, produced by the Cholera. Such a display of sympathy for the afflicted, and of a disposition to endeavor to relieve the distressed, is charity indeed, and is worth more than whole burnt offerings, or rivers of oil presented in sacrifice."

A French gentleman at New-York, writes to his friend in Baltimore:—"It is estimated that upwards of 20,000 French inhabit this city, and that but two of that number have died with the Cholera; these were noted as being very intemperate."

Cholera among Hogs.—The Baltimore Gazette gives an account of a number of hogs which died in consequence of eating water melons. The owner of them not knowing the cause of their death, gave some of the same food to some hogs in another pen, at a distance from the one in which the others had been confined, all of which died also soon after eating it.

Extract of a letter from Paris, of June 16—"My fears of this terrible malady, (the cholera,) are increased instead of being diminished, by what I have seen. You think physicians would learn to cure it as they do the small pox and other diseases: instead of that, all I have talked with agree that nothing has been learnt about the cure of it either in France or England. All that is learnt, is that it is not contagious, and it is conjectured to be 'telluric,' or coming out of the earth, instead of being wafted through the air. It is still in Paris, about 60 cases and 20 deaths per day only, so we are quite easy. Miss Lafayette, the General's grand-daughter, has it now, and I fear will not get through it."—Balt. Gaz.

MONTREAL.—A letter received in N. York, dated Aug. 3d, says—"I have no doubt the cholera is a great deal worse here, than with you, at present. There are now from 30 to 40 deaths daily, with our population of 30,000; and very few who are attacked recover. It takes many of the best citizens."

YORK, U. C. Aug. 2.

The cholera has commenced its ravages in the townships of Markham, Toronto and Trafalgar; and the people, who have to send miles for medical aid, are in a most terrific alarm! Up to Sunday last, 13 died near Farr's mills, River Humber, one on the centre road, and a widow, the mother of four children, in Trafalgar.—Some Indians died at the mouth of the Humber.

The Special Medical Council of New York call the attention of the Board of Health of that place to the great quantity of rain which has fallen within a few days, and express their fear, that the accumulation of water in cellars and other low situations will be a fruitful cause of disease. In consequence of this suggestion, the Board specially request of every inhabitant whose cellar may have water therein to cause it to be removed without delay. Would it not be well to attend to this advice in some quarters in Newbern.

In a Report of the Special Medical Council to the Mayor of New York it is stated that "Those who have fairly passed through one attack of the disease, either in the form of a diarrhoea or malignant cholera may expect an exemption from another."

ANOTHER WARNING.—In noticing the lamented death of Chief Justice EWING, at Trenton, the editor of the Salem Messenger remarks: "He died of the cholera at that place on Sunday—having, on Saturday, as we hear, eaten a hearty dinner of the good things of the season—including green corn; a sudden attack of the diarrhoea ensued, followed by cholera, collapse and death."

The Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, terminated its session on the 2d inst. at Penn Yan. The Rev. Bishop Hedding presided. After an impressive discourse from the Rev. Beverly Waugh of this city, twenty candidates were ordained to the office of Deacon, and nine to the office of Elder. The number of members within the bounds of this conference is 21,011 whites, and 56 colored.—The resolution passed by the last general conference in relation to temperance, was unanimously concurred in. The "Genesee Wesleyan Seminary," under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Lucky, has been opened with one hundred students.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Cheat.—The grand show which has been gotten up in Philadelphia, of changes which have taken place among the Irishmen in consequence of the veto, turns out to be, as we expected, a perfect cheat. We have glanced over the names which they have presented to our view, as signers to the call of a meeting for Monday next, and we recognize among them those of persons residing in Delaware, men who have long been opposed to the President, and who care as little about the Bank as do the people of Russia. There are many who have always been as much opposed to the President as Henry Clay himself. Some are Orange men; and although we have some acquaintance in Philadelphia, we discover among them very few who have ever been regarded as Jackson men. Many of the names are on the list in several different places. When the same party before collected their list of signers to a call for a meeting, they obtained the names of numerous boys in stores, several of whom, in some instances, were taken in one store, in order to swell the list. In the present instance we very much doubt the fact of the persons whose names are attached to the call, having ever seen the paper. The whole is evidently a gross deception; and the veil which has been thrown over it is quite too thin to hide its deformity.—Balt. Repub.

"Let us then fellow citizens, be united; let us have the wisdom to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, beyond our control; let us, for a season at least, bury our prejudices, conquer our antipathies, forego our private griefs, and regardless of mere names, look to results."

Such is the language of the National Republican Convention of New-York! Language almost identical with the resolutions passed at the Bank meeting held in this city on the 15th of July! Language intended to justify, excuse, and encourage a GRAND COALITION of Federalists, Anti-masons, Bank-dependents, & every fragment of opposition to the existing national administration! It is language which betrays an utter destitution of principle and of hope.—It is alike wicked and desperate. The people cannot misunderstand a movement thus characterised, and must prepare to meet it as it merits.

What security can the Democracy of the country have against this new "union of honest men," this fresh holy alliance, this confederacy of aristocracy, proscription and discontent, but in firm, unflinching, manly, and vigorous maintenance of their position and principles? The contest is rapidly assuming a character calculated to arouse every spark of genuine democratic feeling into action. This cunningly contrived league of reckless politicians when it finds the people steadily and sternly preparing for the onset.

The Albany Argus lashes the Opposition prints for bruising the absurd invention of a Virginia Clay Editor, "that Mr. Van Buren would be withdrawn from the canvass for the Vice Presidency, and would be recalled by President Jackson to the Department of State.—We did not conceive (says the Argus) the report entitled to contradiction. Such was its absurdity, that we did not imagine that it could deceive a single individual, much less that it could be seriously pressed into the service of the coalition, unscrupulous as they are as to means. But we find that nothing is too absurd nor any invention too palpable, for their uses. It is only necessary to say, that the reply of Mr. Van Buren to the letter of the committee of the Baltimore Convention, which we presume will be published, will, we venture to predict, put this matter at rest."

THE "NATIONAL" BANK!

It is an ominous fact that Baring, the largest foreign stockholder in the United States Bank, is the coadjutor of Lord Wellington in maintaining against all "reforms" the corruptions of the British government! About EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of the stock of the American National Bank, belongs to this British Tory! Such purse-proud aristocrats would deluge this union with lucre, to accomplish by corruption what their armies could not achieve—to prostrate the Old Soldier who denounces their "pernicious moneyed influence" as gallantly as he encountered their cannon at New Orleans.—Rochester Republican.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Monitor.

Our Representative, Mr. Stanbery, has been censured, and threatened hard of being expelled from Congress. A more severe censure awaits him at home, if ever again he has the courage to stand before the people. Of all political renegades of whom we ever read, he is the most disgraced.

WILL YOU PUBLISH THE VETO?—We ask the Clay papers. You say it is a weak, puerile production—Pray why don't you publish it!—We want your readers to see it. If you don't, we shall have to print it in a pamphlet, and send it to every cottage and hamlet. Don't put us to that expense; we have no Bank to draw on for these little items.—Trenton Empor.

Why do the opposition editors withhold the Veto Message from their readers? They pronounce it, by wholesale declamation, to be weak, and pointless; and destitute of argument and force: If so, why not give to the people so striking an evidence of the President's weakness and fatuity? They declare also that it will drive from him many of his supporters, every where diminish the number of his friends: If so, why refuse to aid in its circulation? Why not multiply the seceders? Why decline to publish a message of the President of the United States upon a national question of importance—a question which as clearly divides the Aristocracy and the People—which as clearly illustrates the power of Money in opposition to the force of principle,—as any since the organization of the government? There is a simple reason for their refusal to publish this document. They fear its unanswerable arguments, its sound opinions, its conclusive positions. They dare not place it within the reach of their readers. They know how convincing it is, and they know that the Yeomanry of the Country, if they read the message, will as surely Veto the Aristocracy and their candidates, as our incorruptible President has vetoed their idol.—Albany Argus.

GENEVA COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Geneva College was held on the first day of August at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Geneva, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens from the surrounding country. The performances of the graduates were in a high degree creditable to themselves and to the institution of which they are members, while no doubt was left upon the minds of those present that the College presented in every respect equal advantages with any other in the State. An impressive address was delivered to the graduates by President Mason. An address was also delivered to the two societies of the College by Samuel A. Foote, Esq. of New York, upon the necessity of cultivating as a part of the education of young men, the conversational powers. It was truly interesting and instructive, being in itself illustrative of the pleasure that a well conducted conversation invariably excites.

The Degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following graduates; John Barker, Edward Forbes, George M. Rice, and Philemon H. Fowler. The Degree of A. M. upon George Woodruff, an alumnus, and the honorary degree of A. M. upon George F. Leitch, a graduate of Union College, and J. H. Quimby, a graduate of Dartmouth College. Cayuga Patriot.

Kentucky.—We have laid before our readers, all the returns we have been able to obtain of the late election in Kentucky.—It can by no means be determined from the data before us, what will prove to be the result of the contest. We have never been very sanguine of carrying the state election; nor do we regard it as important as to its effects upon the Presidential election. In 1828, we saw the Adam's candidate for governor elected; and in a short time after the electoral ticket in favor of Andrew Jackson, succeeded by a majority of about 8000. So far, the result of the contest for governor is not far different from the estimates of our friends in that state; and we may succeed; but whether we do or not, we think we may with much reason, expect that at the electoral election, the vote will be found to be in favor of Andrew Jackson. If the Clay candidate for governor, shall succeed, it will prolong, for a short time, Mr. Clay's agonies; but sooner or later, he must evidently sink beyond the reach of the most desperate hope; and it is immaterial whether the evidence of it appear in August or November.—Ib.

Our right, trusty and well beloved cousin, his lackluster of the Boston Transcript, thus veritates upon woman:—

"Men may scoff and be as licentious and sarcastic as they please, when woman is the theme, but we defy any one of them to do as much good in a fortnight as a woman will do in a day, when the demands on her benevolence require active exertion."

If there is a truth which sickness, pain, disappointment and misery can render plain, as firm as inspiration, it is that above quoted; but how did he find it out?—U. S. Gazette.

It is a fact worth noticing, that every man who carries a watch on a sunny day, has a ready, and efficient means for obtaining fire, when the sun is near his meridian altitude. If the crystal of the watch be opened and filled with water, it forms a plano-convex lens, by which the solar rays are reduced to a focus, which being thrown on any dark colored combustible body, will cause it to take fire.—Salem Register.

Extraordinary Instance of Somnambulism.—A short time since, a lady in Liverpool had a servant, who upon coming down stairs every morning, found the fire lit, the kettle boiling, and all other things in a state of readiness. For some time, she did not communicate this singular fact to any one, but at length she told her mistress; who immediately set to work to enquire into the matter. One morning she rose early, and took her station in the parlor. After waiting a short time, she saw her servant come into the room, fast asleep, but dressed, and immediately proceed to perform her various occupations, which having effected, she went off to bed again. The next morning she repeated this extraordinary feat, when her mistress awoke her, showing her it was that performed her work for her.—Manchester paper.

Warrior's opinion of War.—The following singular language to be used by a brother of Napoleon. It is from an answer of Louis Buonaparte to Sir Walter Scott:—

I have been enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a victory; but I also confess, that the sight of a battle field has not only struck me with horror, but turned me sick; and now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings, who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence not in loving and aiding, but in putting an end to each other's existence, as Time, did not himself do this with sufficient rapidity! What I thought at fifteen years of age, I still think—"wars with the pain of death, which society draws upon itself, are but organized barbarians, an inheritance to the savage state," disguised or ornamented by an ingenious institution and false eloquence.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Leitch, Capt. JAMES ELLIS to Miss JANE MELVIN.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Rebecca Hyer, Manning, New York.
" Sarah, Ludlum, Philadelphia.
" Cygnet, Lee, do.
" Michelson, Smith, West Indies.
" Timothy Pickering, Ferguson, New York.
Brig Margaret, White, from the Bar, having gone ashore,—now undergoing repairs.

CLEARED,

Schr. Herrietta, Duglass, W. Indies.
" Philadelphia, Casey, New York.
" Pee dee, Tolson, do.
" James Monroe, Freeborn, Baltimore.
" Essex, Locker, W. Indies.

New Saddlery, &c.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large addition to his former stock of goods. Having selected the articles himself, and purchased them on the best terms, they who wish to buy will find it advantageous to give him a call. His assortment being very extensive, Country Saddlers can be supplied with almost every article in the line, at a moderate advance on the cost. JOHN TEMPLETON. August 24, 1832.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasant and healthy residence, situated in the town of Newbern, on Broad-street, (Lot No. 262), formerly the property of Frederick Jones, and now owned by the subscriber. CHARLES SHEPARD. August 17, 1832.