

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.—NO 28. 183.

HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 6, 1832.

EDM. B. FREEMAN.

ADVOCATE will be printed every morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within three months. The paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making one square or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

FOR SALE.

THE plantation on which I formerly resided, situated in the most healthy part of Halifax county, and containing by actual survey

601 ACRES OF LAND.

The dwelling house is particularly valuable, being very large and convenient, with all necessary out-houses. The above property will be sold very low as the subscriber is determined to remove from the State. Those who are disposed to purchase would do well to call and examine the property for themselves. Dr. Brownlow and Mr. S. J. Davis who reside near the premises will afford any information which might be desired.

THOMAS W. LASSITER, will make known the terms of sale to those who are desirous of purchasing.

JOSEPH J. GRAY.

Aug. 16 1832. 25—7t

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, or lease for a term of years, the Tract of Land and Premises whereon I now live containing

350 ACRES.

lying on the south side of the road leading from Halifax to Warrenton, and ten miles west of the former place. On said land is a good Dwelling house with all other necessary out houses: Also a Cotton Gin and Screw for packing. The land can be bought on terms to suit almost at any person—from one to five annual payments will be given the purchaser if required. I will also sell the crop now growing on said land (which consists chiefly of Corn and Cotton) on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber between this and the first of October next.

JNO. D. NEVILL.

Halifax County, August 14th, 1832. 25—1f

\$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 10th of last month, a negro fellow named WILLIS, about 28 or 30 years of age, nearly 6 feet high, stout and well made, has a thick head of hair and generally wears whiskers, his voice is coarse and loud, has a down look and a bad countenance, but is with all a very likely negro. WILLIS was raised on one of the plantations of the late John Anthony Esq. in Halifax County, N. Carolina, where I am sure he is now gone and is no doubt lurking about his old neighborhood. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said slave to me or Twenty Dollars if delivered in any Jail so that I get him again—but will require any person apprehending him to apprise me of the same by mail immediately.

WM. H. PEGRAM.

Blackwater P. O. Sussex Va. August 15th 1832. 26—3t

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ONE Sulky and Harness, One New Waggon and Harness, Two good Mules and Two first rate Horses.

JOSHUA CORPREW. Halifax N. C. June 13, 1832. 17—1f

S. WHITAKER, Attorney at Law.

PRACTICES in the County and Superior Courts of Martin, Northampton and Halifax and the Superior Courts of Washington. When not absent on professional duty, he will be at his office in the Town of Halifax on Mondays & Tuesdays; at any other time at his residence in the County.

Halifax January 1832. 12m

JUST RECEIVING

MY Spring supply of Drugs and Medicines from New York, consisting of almost every article usually kept by an Apothecary.

ON HAND

A good assortment of Confectionaries and daily expected, a further supply from Norfolk.

ALSO,

a quantity of good FLOUR, prices varying from \$5.50 to 6.75, &c. &c. &c.

I shall, at all times, be pleased to attend to my friends, whether they apply in person or by order; and will take this opportunity to suggest to my customers, who have suffered their accounts to stand open beyond the usual time (some ever since I commenced business) that if they are not closed immediately, justice will require my pursuing a legal course for collection.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax April 6. 7—1f

NOTICE.

THE stock of Goods, now on hand, will be offered, from this date, at Cost, or a liberal deduction from cost and charges to any person who wishes to purchase the whole stock. Merchants would do well to examine the assortment before they go to the North, as the stock is large, amounting to

15 OR 17,000 DOLLARS. well laid in by myself. The Goods have been kept in excellent order—amongst the assortment there are—110 pieces Bagging, assorted—115 coils Rope—100 sacks Salt 3 or 4 tons Iron. HARRISON E. WESTON, Agent, August 9, 1832. 25—3t

NOTICE.

THE highest CASH PRICE will be given for 15 or 20 LIKELY YOUNG Negroes between the ages of 9 and 25 years.

WILLIAM H. POPE.

May 10 11—1f

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

75 Barrels First Quality Cut Herring. 20 dozen London Porter. 24 " best Claret Wine. 10 " best Cordials (assorted). 350 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds. 10 dozen Seissors and Lorrillards scotch Snuff. 3 " best English Playing Cards. 6 " fresh Cologne Water. A general assortment of Tin ware. JOSHUA CORPREW. June 7.

BARGAINS OFFERED!

THE subscribers, intending to close their MERCANTILE BUSINESS, will sell on accommodating terms, their

STOCK OF GOODS

on hand (which is small). They will also LEASE out the well known STAND, known as

CLARKS STORE.

The Stand is as good as any in the country, as it is situated in a populous healthy neighborhood.

There is attached to the STORE House which is large and accommodating, a Gin and Gin House, Screw and Ware House.

There is also a good DWELLING HOUSE with the necessary out houses situated convenient to the Store. Possession would be given to the store immediately and to the Dwelling House on the first of September next, if required.

For further information, a letter addressed to the subscribers would be and punctually attended to.

B. J. SPRUILL & CO. Scotland Neck July 17, 1832. 21—1f

TURNER & HUGHES RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE to keep on hand, at very reduced prices, an extensive stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

consisting of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ALSO an extensive variety of the latest and most approved Editions of ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK & FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. New Novels, Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Registers &c.

A great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, such as are usually kept in Book Stores. All the new publication regularly received as soon as published.

Orders for Books will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

T. & H. assure the public that they will sell Books as low as they are sold at any Book Store.

May 2, 1832. 10—6m

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO No. 88, Water Street—offer for sale, a complete and very large assortment of Goods in the above line, free from any combination of Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitting exertions to merit a continuance of the same by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO. 88 Water-Street, New-York. August 2, 1832. 27 tf

FOR SALE.

CORN, FODDER BACON & LARD. Apply to T. BURGESS April 11, 1832. 7—ft

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 7th instant.

Publish it from the house tops, proclaim it by criers through the streets, let notice be carried to the door of every house, so that each one of its inmates shall hear that the dreadful Cholera is the consequence of neglecting to apply for immediate relief under affections of the bowels, and that in this mode only it can produce any mischief. Proclaim the man mad who will let the sun go down, with his howls out of order & no remedy applied. By this means, if the notice is regarded you will stop the ravages of this scourge and stay the pestilence, and in no other mode than by bringing this truth home to every breast and causing it to be acted upon with religious observance, can you arrest the destruction that follows in its train. Strange as it may seem, therefore daily victims among us to the infatuation of supposing that ailment of the bowels will go over harmlessly at this time and in this condition of atmosphere, because in past years it was little thought of and ordinarily passed off without injury. Let it again and again be inculcated, so that all shall know and believe—the poor, the young, the ignorant, the confident, all without an individual exception, that God, who has sent this pestilence on the earth, has also sent a herald to announce its approach by premonitory symptoms to each individual, and that in this the first stage, it is always curable, easily curable.

He, who neglects, wilfully neglects the mandate is his own murderer. Let it not content your Board of Health and Sanatory Committees to invite (as ours have done,) all persons affected with pains or looseness of the bowels, cramps, &c. to apply to the respective medical stations for medical aid. This tame, slight, irresponsible notice is unavailing and disregarded, because persons are not taught to believe, that thereon hangs life and death. If it were possible to district your city into blocks, and some one humane, energetic, intelligent resident in each block would undertake personal superintendence of each dwelling in his block, so that man, woman, and child, master and servant, could be under cognizance in regard to the all important vital principle, the condition of the bowels; and that adequate remedies could be applied promptly on the occurrence of gastric uneasiness, and especially the existence of diarrhoea (which would not be an over-arduous duty, and would amply recompense the agent by the consciousness of doing good.) I say if this were possible, the Cholera would be deprived of its victims and disarmed of its terrors. Materia Medica would not have to deplore its incompetency to preserve human life in the lavish use of its remedial applications, and would content itself rather in a vigilant and unceasing detection (indeed try rather count than elude observation) of the symptoms that precede the disease, which are easily and certainly subdued, and with them, the disease itself is vanquished, nay annihilated.

With respect to the treatment of Cholera by camphor, it is of paramount efficacy. I wish its opponents no better luck, than to be treated by this practice in the event of an attack of Cholera. I cannot detail the mode of practice, after the disease has fairly set in, but must refer to Dr. Gram, Dr. Channing, and Dr. Wilson, of this city, all of whom have practiced on it alone with unrivalled success (conjointly in upwards of 400 cases) and in a fair proportion of desperate condition.

But this much, I will fearlessly repeat, that in the premonitory stage it has never failed and will never fail. It will infallibly arrest the insidious progress of the foe. Let me not be asked for the modus operandi. Let it be tried and I will submit to be put "hors de combat," on any ascertained instance of its failure. Try it a thousand times and I will give up if it fail once in a thousand. It will never fail. But other modes of practice will also succeed; the first or premonitory stage, I have said is always curable. The great, the all important, the vital concern is to attend to the symptoms promptly. Here lies the whole secret. The camphor is a remedy known to be harmless, operating instantly, determinable in its effects in half an hour, pleasant in taking, unproductive of any bad consequences, easily accessible and without expense. I demand in behalf of suffering humanity that it be put to practice. The trial has already been most successfully made in this city. T. H.

Gold Region of the South.—We had last week the pleasure of examining several valuable gold specimens, which an intelligent scientific traveller has collected during a visit of several months to our Southern States, among which, those from Loud's Deposit Mine (Habersham

Co. Georgia) were the most remarkable. They were mostly in crystalized quartz, exhibiting all the appearance of vegetation, and assuming the most delicate dendritic (vegetative) and filagree forms. Their weight varied from two to seven hundred dwts. each. One very curious specimen, it is supposed, contains five hundred dwts. of pure gold. The weekly extraction of that metal from Mr. Loud's Mine averages, we understand, upwards of a thousand dwts. and could be very much increased, were it not for the great difficulty there is in procuring a sufficiency of hands who properly understand these operations.

This gentleman assures us that the resources of the Gold Region south of the Potomac are as yet but very little developed, and that mining skill and capital are alone wanting to enable these countries to be the most productive of this precious metal of any other in the world. Even in their present incipient state, they afford profitable and certain employment to the laborer and mechanic, and a ready and lucrative market for his various productions to the agriculturist, while they are at the same time gradually rendering this country every day more independent of foreign supplies of this valuable metal. We are informed the State of Georgia alone will this year more than double its extraction of Gold in 1831.—Nat Intelligencer.

A most barbarous and unfeeling act.—The Cholera seems to have deprived some people of their reason and humanity. Take the following as a sample: "Mr. David Ballou, (aged eighty-five years) was on a journey from Ohio to Cumberland, R. I. his native town:—From New York where he tarried one night he took passage in a steam boat for New Haven. After leaving the boat he took a seat in the stage for Providence. During this ride he was taken sick. The stage passengers were alarmed, and attempts were made to leave him at some house, but no one would receive him for fear of the cholera. In this critical situation he was denied a seat inside the stage—was taken out and lashed on the top, and in this way was brought into Providence. But the old man's cup of calamity and suffering was not yet full. No person there would grant him even shelter, and the next morning he was found on the market House steps. At length he prevailed on a person for the sum of five dollars to carry him to his brother's in Cumberland. By this time he had become so exhausted that he was unable to sit up and was supported by the driver. His brother's family were no less alarmed than his former companions. He was refused admittance into the house, but was conveyed to the barn to be nursed while a messenger was despatched to Woodsocket Falls for a physician who had just returned from New York. Before he arrived Mr. B. was dead."

A CIRCULAR.

Mocon, Georgia, 9th August, 1832.

Sir—A number of our most respectable citizens, resident in different, and some of them in distant parts of the State assembled in the town of Athens, on Wednesday the 1st instant, to take into consideration the present condition of the country. The following resolutions were adopted at that meeting, and the undersigned were appointed a committee of correspondence, with instructions to communicate with our fellow citizens in other States, having a common interest with us, on this all absorbing question.

Whereas, the people of Georgia, as well in primary assemblies of citizens in their respective counties, as by their Representatives in the Legislature thereof, have repeatedly and solemnly declared the several acts laying duties on imports, (in so far as such acts transcended the purpose of revenue, and were designed for the protection of manufactures,) to be unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional; and have solemnly announced their determination not to submit to such unlawful exactions; and their consequent resolution to resist them, if after a reasonable time they should not be repealed.

Whereas the good people of this State and others, having common interest with them in this matter, have looked to the period of the payment of the national debt, as that, at which the income raised by taxation should be reduced to the sum required by the wants of the Government, by duties fairly imposed upon all the imports of the United States—and have expected from the justice of that Congress which has just closed its session, a repeal of these obnoxious laws.

And whereas, this reasonable expectation has been disappointed, and the protection of manufactures is now avowed as a permanent principle of Federal legislation.

"Be it therefore resolved, That we as free citizens of Georgia, will not longer

submit to this system of legislation which is arbitrary, unequal, unconstitutional, and therefore unjust—th it be recommended to our fellow citizens in the several counties to elect delegates to a State Convention to assemble at Milledgeville on the second Monday in November next and to invest them with full power in behalf of the good people of Georgia, to maintain, preserve and defend, the rights and privileges of the free citizens of this State.

"Resolved, That John McPherson Berrien, Augustin S. Clayton, Thomas Glascock, Joel Crawford, Samuel Rookwell, William H. Torrence, and William C. Dawson be a committee of correspondence to confer with our fellow citizens of other States, on all matters connected with our common interests."

It is our purpose to recommend that meetings be held in the different counties of this State, with a view to obtain a general expression of public opinion, and we would earnestly recommend to you the adoption of a similar measure. It is only by convincing our northern brethren of our united determination to resist the protective system, that we can hope to avert the evils, which its longer continuance must inevitably and speedily produce.

We would solicit from you, from time to time, a communication of such measures as may be adopted in your state, and will cheerfully receive any suggestion which you may think proper to present to us on this interesting subject. We consider it important that the Conventions in the several Southern States, should commence their sittings, with a knowledge of the views and intentions of each State, which may enable them so to regulate their deliberations, as to secure perfect concert and harmony of action. The information which we ask, we will promptly reciprocate.

Be pleased to address your communications to Samuel Rockwell, Secretary of this Committee, Milledgeville, Georgia, In behalf of the Meeting.

Respectfully your fellow-citizens, JNO. MCPHERSON BERRIEN, of Sav. AUGUSTUS S. CLAYTON, of Athens, THOMAS GLASCOCK, of Augusta, JOEL CRAWFORD, of Sparta, SAMUEL ROCKWELL, of Milledgeville, WM. H. TORRENCE, of Milledgeville, WM. C. DAWSON, of Greensborough.

Georgia.—A meeting of the citizens of Richmond county, Georgia, has been held in the city of Augusta, at which about 700 persons attended; and at which a series of resolutions, presented by Col. Cummings, were adopted by a great majority, disapproving the recommendation of the meeting at Athens to call a State Convention; declaring, at the same time however, that "if the general prevalence of a contrary opinion should render it proper for them to concur in the election of delegates to the proposed Convention, they will make the appointment with a protest against the authority of any acts of that Convention, which are not duly ratified by the people of their respective counties;" and expressed the opinion that the new Tariff law will be unequal in its operation; and therefore, unjust and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution; but deprecating the doctrine of nullification as a remedy that "would be far more deleterious than the Tariff itself."

From the Mercury.

Mr. Editor: I am a cotton planter whose crop usually averages 100 bales, and so well satisfied am I of the truth and certainly of Mr. McDuffie's "forty bale theory" (as it is termed,) that I will agree to bind myself with the most ample security, to give the United States annually 40 bales out of my hundred for the privilege of importing free of duty the manufactures of Europe which I shall procure in exchange for my remaining 60 bales. And if this privilege would be extended to a few more hundred bales which I should purchase for the trade, I should never desire to possess a larger fortune than this privilege would bring me.

A COTTON PLANTER.

The Crops.—A gentleman from Queen Ann's county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, informs us that the crops of Corn never looked better than at present. The crop of Wheat will generally turn out good. On farms where the land is considered poor, he nevertheless remarked its luxuriant growth and its plentiful yield after it was threshed or trodden out. There can be no doubt but the late rains will have a very salutary effect on the Corn and Tobacco crops.

A magistrate, who unfortunately could neither read nor write, being handed a warrant to read, very sagaciously put on his spectacles, but unluckily turned the warrant wrong end upmost. A person who stood near him, more busy than wise, observed that the warrant was turned the wrong way for reading. "Sir," said the magistrate, "I would have you to know, that by virtue of my commission, I may read which end I please upmost."