

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.—NO 29. 184.

HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 13, 1832.

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. 11—1f

May 10 JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

75 Barrels First Quality Cut Herrings.

20 dozen London Porter.

24 " best Claret Wine.

10 " best Cordials (assorted).

350 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds.

10 dozen Seissers and Lorrillards scotch Snuff.

3 "best English Playing Cards

6 " fresh Cologne Water.

A general assortment of Tin ware.

JOSHUA CORPREW. 25—1f

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 DWELING 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. 21—1f

Scotland Neck July 17, 1832.

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 publications 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 16—6m

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO

No. 33, Water Street—offer for sale, a complete and 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. 27 1f

88 Water-Street, New-York.

August 2, 1832.

FOR SALE.

CORN, FODDER BACON & LARD. Apply to

T. BURGESS 7—1f

April 11, 1832.

The Cholera.—We copy from the Frederick Herald the following very interesting letter from one of the most able physicians in this country, detailing his manner of treating the disease, and we have little doubt that it is principally owing to the adoption of this most judicious treatment, that the speedy and unparalleled decrease of the Cholera in Philadelphia, is mainly attributable.

Baltimore Gazette.

My Dear Sir: I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject.—But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch. The disease, wholly independent of contagion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an aeriform poison, which acting through the medium of the stomach on the gaitic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended.—As always happens, when sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery, and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions.—This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is pretty uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal; by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teazing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent to suppose that they are one & the same disease, and varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease. Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observation. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and enteric derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints, of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and an anxiety about the precordia, with an internal sense of heat; referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skins and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full & struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flaculi mixed in it soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling

hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes around which is a dark circle.—This color gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a sturamine to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air respired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter state being by far the most common.

As briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, in two stages, that of aggression, and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words the state of collapse exists the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood; are eminently serviceable as repellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeated till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, & other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known, though rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to re-act, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event stimulants are to be resorted to; the best of which are strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clova tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep.—But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of the system, more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is vehemently urged, particularly in the height of the attack, and the insatiable desire for cold water, or even ice, may be gratified with moderation. The proper nourishment for convalescents, the only time when they are wanted, or to be allowed, is chickweed tea, or tea, rendered agreeably palatable with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuent. Depleted by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority, I adopted when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression, and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excipients. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats or salt, &c. were used and also frictions with the

spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volatile alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are promised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and noustrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led, to an unqualified preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India.—Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war. Ever, my dear sir, Yours most truly,

N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug 18, 1832.

To Dr. Wm. BRADLEY TYLER, Frederick, Md.

Capital Punishments.—A great meeting was lately held in London, at which Lord Nugent, in the absence of the Duke of Sussex, presided, for the purpose of ameliorating the criminal laws, and abolishing capital punishments. The following Resolutions were advocated by some distinguished members of Parliament and Jurists, and were unanimously adopted:

"That the excessive severity of the law operates to the total impunity of a great proportion of offenders, by deterring humane persons from prosecuting; and by holding out a temptation to jurors to violate their oath rather than be accessory to judicial murder—while almost all the capital punishments now on the State book are innovations upon the temperate and wholesome principles of the ancient common law of the land, which had ever been admired for its humanity and wisdom by the greatest legal authorities, and is coeval with the noblest and best principles of the English Constitution."

"That France having recently introduced ameliorations into her criminal code, which was previously far less sanguinary than our own—and the United States of America having abolished nearly the whole of the extermination statutes received from this country—it behoves the British Parliament not to neglect those enlightened examples, but to do that which the true interests of justice, as well as humanity, require, by introducing such a thorough and efficient reform of the criminal law; as will render it more auxiliary to public morals than to private vengeance, and afford that protection to property, of which all persons may avail themselves, without purchasing it by the sacrifices of human life."

A new City.—We understand that the Hon. Dan'l Webster, Stephen White, and Gen Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in our harbour called Williams' Island, for \$70,000, for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon, and building up a little City for summer residences. The streets have been already laid out, and the buildings will be commenced forthwith.—Boston Gaz.

At a meeting of the Institute in Paris to award the grand prize for the year 1831, M. Pierre Lacroix, aged 20 years of age, and obtained the grand prize last year. Every thing indicated that he would this year triumph over all his competitors.

When the result was announced, unfavorable to himself, such was the shock which he experienced, that he was seized with convulsions, and died in three hours.

Another Horse Cholera Case.—The Philadelphia Gaz. mentions that a gentleman who had very fine peaches in his garden had prohibited his family from touching them. Finding some fallen on the ground, he placed them in the manger for his horse, who ate them, and was soon after seized with violent spasms, and all the symptoms of cholera. Medical aid was procured and the animal's life was preserved.

BY EDM. B. FREEMAN.

The Advocate will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages 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 outhouses. 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. 25—1f

Aug. 16 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

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 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. 25—1f

Halifax County, }
August 14th, 1832. }

FOR SALE OR HIRE

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

JOSHUA CORPREW. 17—1f

Halifax N. C. June 18, 1832.

S. WEITAKER,

Attorney at Law

PRACTICES in the County and in the Superior Courts of Martin, Northampton and Halifax and the Superior Court 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

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. C.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, **The Eagle Hotel,** situated on Maine Street, and recently occupied by Mr. Joel H. McLemore, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he will be prepared to accommodate them by February Court next. He promises

HIS TABLE

shall be furnished with the best the country can afford.

HIS BAR

will be constantly supplied with superior WINES and LIQUORS; and having procured excellent Hostlers,

HIS STABLES

will be faithfully attended to.

The subscriber having had some years experience as keeper of a

PUBLIC HOUSE

feels a confidence that he can give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage

WILLIAM H. POPE. 49—1f

February 1832.

JUST RECEIVED.

100 Barrels of Corn, in excellent order.

75 Barrels No. 3. Mackerel.

40 Casks Thomaston Stone Lime,

8 Hhds. N. O. Molasses,

7 " N. O. and St. C. Sugars,

3 " Baltimore Whiskey,

4 " N. E. Rum.

2 Barrels fresh Butter Crackers,

25 Kegs Wro't and Cut Nails from 40 d.

1 Box Prime Applecheese

For sale on accommodating terms, by

JOSHUA CORPREW. 12—4t

May 17.