

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

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HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 20, 1832

THE ROANOKE ADVOCATE IS PUBLISHED BY
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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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers take pleasure in informing their friends and the public, that their supply of **SPRING GOODS** is now at hand and ready for examination, at their Store. Their Stock will be found to comprise a general and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, China, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Parasols, Oils, Paints, Drugs, & Medicines; Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Looking Glasses, Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco & Sheep Skins, Books and Stationary &c. &c.

They have on hand, and will continue to receive during the season, **TRIMMED & ROE HERRINGS**, put up expressly for Family use. They have also on hand **500 BARRELS CORN**, 15,000 lbs. Prime **BACON**, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or on their usual credit to punctual customers. **DUNNS, FERRALL & Co.**
Halifax, May 1832.



JACKSON RACES, FALL MEETING, 1832.

THE Races over the SILVER HILL Course, near the town of Jackson, Northampton county, North Carolina, will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, and continue three days.

First Day—A sweep-stakes for three year old colts and fillies which have never won a race—\$100 entrance—half forfeit—mile heats. Also, on the same day, a Match race will take place between two 3 year old Shawanee fillies for \$400—two mile heats.

Second Day—The Proprietors' Purse, \$200, money up—two mile heats—\$20 entrance.

Third Day—The Jockey Club Purse, \$500, subject to the usual discount—three mile heats—\$20 entrance.

All entries to be made with the Proprietor by 8 o'clock, the evening previous to each day's race.

The Proprietor flatters himself that this tract is not surpassed by any in the United States—the soil neither too hard nor too soft, and perfectly level—railed inside and out all round—measures one mile and four inches, four feet from the inside railing. The best of stables and litter furnished race horses gratis.

JOHN WHITE, of Jackson, PROPRIETOR.
August 16, 1832. 25—3t

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

GEORGE W. OWENS HAS just received from Norfolk, a beautiful assortment of Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children Shoes, of all descriptions which he will sell low for Cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

Having in his employment the best workmen, he continues to manufacture Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Pumps in the neatest manner, of the most fashionable style and calculated to give general satisfaction.
July 5, 1832. 19—e w 4 w e o w 2m

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY and Superfine Flour, received this day and for sale low for Cash by **WALL & HARDEE**. Who wish to hire for the balance of the year a negro man of steady habits to attend about a Ware House.
Weldon August 23, 1832. 27—1f

BACON LARD & HERRINGS For sale by **JOS. L. SIMMONS**.
June 6, 1832. 15—1f

LOST.

ON the 10th of August last, A **RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK**, containing the following notes: one made payable by Dixie C. Fenner to the subscriber, with interest one day after date, & dated 12th May last for sixty eight dollars and forty two cents with a credit thereon of Ten Dollars; John T. Clanton's due bill without seal, for twenty four dollars and forty four cents, payable to the subscriber, dated some time in the early part of the present year; and three other notes made payable to the same by Elizabeth Duberry, two of which I have received full satisfaction for. There are other papers of inconsiderable value such as receipts &c. Any person finding the said book and delivering the same together with all the papers, shall be liberally rewarded.
LUNSFORD SMITH.
Halifax Sept. 4, 1832. 28—3w

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.
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

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—2t

S. WEITAKER, 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

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

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO No. 33, 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.
33 Water Street, New York.
August 2, 1832. 27 1f

From the Raleigh Star. NORTH CAROLINA.

At our request, Wm H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. has obligingly furnished us with the following extract from his Oration, delivered in this city on the 4th July. It is the concluding part of the address, and relates solely to the declaration of Independence by the patriots of Mecklenburg—a subject which cannot fail to arrest the attention of every North Carolinian who possesses the least patriotism or State pride.

Fellow-Citizens—My imperfect task is ended. I have repeated to you an old story; but it is the tale of our country, and therefore it cannot be destitute of interest on a day like this. May I not be allowed to trespass a few minutes longer, while we indulge the pride of North Carolinians, and rehearse the deeds that gave imperishable fame to our own State? More than a year before the Declaration of Independence by the other colonies, the Patriots of Mecklenburg, who assembled at Charlotte, did resolve to be free. It is a short, but interesting history we have of it. Do I mistake in believing it possible that there are even in this assembly some who may be ignorant of it—at least of all but the general facts? Should I be excused then if I would permit such an opportunity for rehearsing this noble deed of generous patriotism to pass unimproved? Let us rather recur to it on fit occasions, and to the proofs which authenticate it, until it has been made a subject more familiar to the history of our country.

On the 20th May, 1775, the delegates of Mecklenburg county being assembled at Charlotte did resolve by a unanimous vote as follows:

Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association, with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly sided the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved, That we do, hereby declare ourselves a free and Independent people, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our natural co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

There spoke forth the spirit of your ancestors my friends! These resolutions were proclaimed by the herald of the Association, (Col. Thomas Polk, the father of our venerable fellow citizen,) and they met the warm sanction of the stout hearts of citizens of the country then assembled at Charlotte. They were sent on to our delegates in Congress, with instructions that they should be had before that body, and sanctioned there. In that Congress there were many who responded with alacrity, and all were willing to cheer the spirit which gave birth to such a step, yet America was not quite ready for this bold, decided and irrevocable severance. Great Britain had oppressed, but she had not then hired foreign troops to invade their colonies, and subvert the spirit of freedom, which her own Constitution had produced, and her own ill-advised & contemptuous tyranny had fostered and matured. She had not yet pronounced her royal subjects enemies to the government, and out of its protection. The answer which the messenger of North Carolina brought back to her patriots, already armed with undaunted purpose for this great struggle, was a compliment to their zeal, but not a ratification of their example.

Nor is the indulgence of our pride to be restricted by the selfish suggestions of jealousy, that these declarations were no more than the hasty ebullitions of a few warm tempers, and the limit of their influence too confined for a basis of extended fame and honor. The proof that has snatched from oblivion this badge of honor, has placed it upon the shoulders of the State.

Though Congress cautiously counselled forbearance, these resolutions were readily embraced & officially confirmed by the Committees or Councils of safety in our State, which were at that period the true representatives of the people. All North Carolina then may justly lay claim to the proud distinction of having declared independence a year before the other colonies!

The debt of gratitude we owe to those illustrious patriots, who won this high renown for their country, can never be

cancelled. An indifference to their fame, which is almost unpardonable, had suffered the remembrance of their noble valour and high sense of liberty and devoted love of country to die ere the last of them had sunk into the grave. Yet fortunate for the cause of truth! fortunate for their fame! and most fortunate for the honor of our State! the evidence that is now collected attests the truth of our pretensions, and places them beyond the reach of all cavil. Shall we forget to rejoice too that the same evidence has wiped off the stain of political disgrace, which a distinguished cotemporary had placed upon the memory of one of Carolina's earliest, steadiest, stoutest champions in the cause of liberty and our country, and presents in the real colours of pure patriotism, the name and character of our departed Hooper? Associated as he was in office with his compatriot, Caswell, with him, he lives in the memory of Carolina—with him he is still connected with the proud recollections which crowd themselves to-day upon our minds as citizens of this State and this country. The present generation has dispelled the cloud which mistaken haste or a declining age may have thrown incautiously over his claims to be honored among the real patriots of '76, and posterity will now maintain his well settled right to the short, but significant and honorable title of our bravest fathers "An American Whig!"

But how shall we do just honor to him who was the first herald of American Independence? He is long since gone to the tomb. That tongue which uttered the first cry of "Independence" is now silenced forever. He has not lived to witness the meridian splendours of that day, whose dawn he proclaimed, though he was spared to view the splendid monument which was erected by our fathers to their own fame—"Our Union, and our Constitution!" This will last as long as American liberty. May they both last forever! But something is due from North Carolina to proclaim her own honor, and to give utterance to her just pride at the names and deeds of the Mecklenburg patriots. Let then the esculcheon of our State be emblazoned with a significant memorial of these patriots in the words of the good old weather-beaten soldier, whose memory kindled up with no other recollection—*"O' my eye, Tam Polk declared Independence long before any body else!"* Let the citizen soldiers of our State adopt it as the watchword of liberty, and inscribe it among the stars and stripes of their waving banner; and when the liberality of our Legislature shall have restored to its pristine beauty the unrivalled semblance of our county's saviour, and reared another monument to their taste in the erection of a splendid capital—surely the sons of North Carolina patriots will gratefully record in some appropriate and conspicuous part of it the burning words of liberty and the honored names of the patriots of Mecklenburg. These will at least prove that we are not forgetful of our fathers. They will catch the gaze of the curious and inquisitive child of Carolina, and he will thus learn, without the effects of a task master, that he has a state pride to cherish and to indulge.

They will present before the ambitious youth of our State, along with the evidence of our gratitude, some profitable associations that will disarm the fury of passion and consecrate the union of the States. Higher incentives to the laudable effects of our patriotic legislators cannot be found in all the world than such memorials of North Carolinian honor and patriotism. They will stimulate into action the best principles of the patriot. With such examples, our march will be must be "onward;" and to secure those glorious results, who knows but that thus we may—God grant it might be so—hush in eternal silence the demon of sectional party.

But while we are cherishing these recollections of departed excellence—while we are commingling the tears of sorrow for their loss with those of pride for their virtues—let us not forget their surviving compatriots. Even in this assembly I see the silvered locks and scarred front of a time-worn veteran—a compatriot of Mecklenburg Independence! His father first proclaimed us free—the valorous son had buckled on the armour of defence before he had waited to hear the cry of "Independence"—he anticipated the sound. He had been taught at home that it was honor and duty to fight for freedom's cause. Thank Heaven he lives to see this our happy country great,

*John Simeson, Sen. in his letter which testifies of the declaration of Mecklenburg; (see page 25 of the pamphlet published by order of the General Assembly,) adds this "An aged man near me on being asked if he knew any thing of this affair, replied 'O' my eye, Tam Polk declared Independence long before any body else.'"
[Col. Wm. Polk.]

united, self governed and free. He wears no badges but those he won in the service of his country—the scars of freedom's soldier! He could have none more honorable—he can find none more honored! Peace to his declining years! And, ah! is there one heart here—not one—but can and will unite in the fervent prayer that the God of Heaven, who shielded him against the foes of our country, may spare him, and keep him back long—very long from his father and his companions.

Roanoke Inlet.—In a former number we expressed a wish that the several counties on the Albemarle and its tributary waters would organize themselves into active associations, commencing with each other on the most efficient means for opening this important passage between the ocean and the Sound. If it is desirable that all the Reports made in relation to it should first be placed before the people, we will take care that shall soon be done. In the mean time however, we think that some preparatory movements should be made in the counties without delay.

The importance of the contemplated improvement is admitted on all hands, the practicability of effecting it, and its durability when effected, admit of no rational doubt. The principal question for consideration therefore is, "By what means can the necessary funds be more certainly procured, and beneficially?" We will barely mention three sources, which, for the present, we leave with the people for separate examination.

1st. The State Treasury, out of a general State tax for that purpose, or by a loan to be reimbursed by an impost on the passing commerce.

2d. A voluntary tax, contributed by the counties bordering on Allamaria Sound and the Roanoke and Chowan rivers.

3d. The private funds of an incorporated company, reimbursing themselves by a toll on vessels.—*Elizabeth City Advertiser.*

Rapp's Community.—The following historical sketch of the celebrated community of Germans, known by the name of their founder, we have extracted from the correspondent of the Young Men's Advocate:

About the year 1785, Mr. Rapp, who then resided in Wurtenburgh in Germany, believing that the Lutheran religion had become corrupted, felt himself impelled to raise a warning voice against these corruptions, and being joined by a number of followers about the year 1804, came to America, and purchased nine thousand acres of land on the Conaquaung. They laid out a town on this land, which they called Harmony, and formed a constitution for their government, having for its basis the following verse in the Acts of the Apostles—"And the multitude of those that believed were of one heart and of one soul. Neither said any of them that aught of the things he possessed was his own BUT THEY HAD ALL THINGS COMMON." In 1805 they built 45 log houses a large barn, and grist mill.—In 1816 they built an inn of stone, a barn 160 feet long, an oil mill, a dyer's shop, a tannery, and cleared, 400 acres. In 1807 they erected a brick storehouse, a saw mill, and brewery, cleared 400 acres of land more, and planted a vineyard of four acres. They continued to build every year, and commenced most kinds of manufactures, and soon became a large manufacturing village. They had also their farming villages on other parts of their tract. The streets of their town crossed each other at right angles. Each family had its house and lot and two cows. The rest of their provisions were supplied out of the common stock. Their wealth flowed in upon them, and their numbers increased with their wealth. Not liking their location however they sold all their property in Butler county, and emigrated to Indiana. Here they built a new town which was sold, you will recollect, to the celebrated Robert Dale Owen. The principles taught his followers were entirely different from those taught by Father Rapp, and the consequence was that Owen's village went to desolation, and Father Rapp and his followers commenced a new settlement (being the third) about 30 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio. The wealth acquired by Father Rapp and his followers, has now become enormous; their harmony has been disturbed by the arrival among them of a Belgian nobleman. There has recently been a schism among them, and as Father Rapp is now very old, and must soon go the way of all the earth, it is probable that they will ere long, have still more divisions. The basis of the society of harmonists is religion. The general summary of their faith is love to God, good will to man, purity of life, and community of goods. Their success, however is I think, to be attributed, in a great degree, to the unbounded personal influence which Father Rapp has had till lately over all of them. The venerable man, it is generally admitted, is a firm believer in Christianity, and has taught it, both by precept and example, to his followers.