

ROANOKE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 14.

HALIFAX, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1843.

NO. 9.

"LIBERTY—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

BY C. N. WEBB, HALIFAX, N. C.

TERMS.
 Subscriptions—\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$3 00 if not paid with the first three months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.
 Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square for the first insertion; each subsequent insertion twenty-five cents; longer ones in proportion. Advertising customers will please to mark on the manuscript, how many insertions are required. If no such direction is given, the advertisement will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.
 Court Advertisements, and Sheriff Sales will be charged 25 per cent higher than the usual rates.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having incurred the expense of purchasing a new Printing Establishment, in order that I might be the better enabled to publish a neat paper and give satisfaction to my friends, I deem this a fit occasion to call upon them for assistance. It is indeed difficult for a village paper to sustain itself in times of great political excitement against the efforts of party, to sink into public opinion, unless its supporters come to the rescue. I ask no stipulated sum—no private contribution. All I ask of friends, is the vindication of my paper, when assailed in my absence, and securing for it, as many subscribers as the cause and my exertions in the support of that cause are entitled to.

Will my friends refuse to exert their influence in behalf of one who for the last nine years has toiled night and day in advocating correct principles—One born and raised among them—one who commenced the world without the advantages of fortune or education, and who has been hitherto opposed at almost every step in life? Notwithstanding this opposition he has overcome difficulties surmounted obstacles, and given all his energies to defend the interest of his community, and the priority of his country.

For fear of being intrusive, I conclude by returning my sincere thanks to my Patrons for their generous encouragement, and trust they will long continue to support the "ROANOKE REPUBLICAN."
 CHAS. N. WEBB
 Halifax, N. C. July 20, 1842

POETRY.



SABBATH EVENING.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
 How calmly sinks the parting sun:
 Yon twilight fingers still,
 And beautiful as dreams of Heaven,
 It lingers on the hill.
 Earth sleeps with all her glorious things,
 Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
 And rendering back the hues above,
 Seems resting in a trace of love.
 Round yonder rock the forest trees,
 In shadow groups recline,
 Like fawns at evening bowed in prayer,
 Around the holy shrine,
 And thro' their leaves the night-winds
 Blow.
 So calm and still—their music low,
 Seems the mysterious voice of prayer,
 Soft echoed on the evening air.

And yonder western thong of clouds,
 Retiring from the sky,
 So calmly move so softly glow,
 They seem to fancy's eye.
 Bright creatures of a better sphere,
 Come down at noon to worship here,
 And from their sacrifice of love,
 Returning to their homes above.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
 I see the night arch floating high,
 The flower that gaze upon the heavens,
 The bright streams leaping by,
 Are living with Religion—deep
 On earth and sea its glorious sleep,
 And mingle with the star light rays,
 Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eye,
 Comes through the silent air,
 To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
 A gush of music there,
 And the far depths of ether beam
 So passing fair, we almost dream
 That we can rise and wander through
 The open paths of trackless blue.

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,

Each pulse is beating wild,
 And thought is soaring to the shrine
 Of glory undefiled;
 And holy aspirations start
 Like blessed Angels from the heart,
 And bind—for Earth's darkies are riven—
 Our spirits to the gates of Heaven.

POLITICAL.

"THE MAGICIAN" AT HIS OLD TRICKS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Courier and Enquirer, states that in the recent election of a senator in North Carolina, Mr. Van Buren wore two faces.

Bedford Brown, who was notoriously the favourite of the Van Buren Loco Focos, it is said, showed sundry letters from Mr. V. B., in which he expressed his utter want of confidence in Judge Saunders and his earnest hope that Brown would be elected. Judge Saunders learning of this, produced letters from Mr. V. B. to him, in which the "sweet little fellow," soft soaped him in the most approved style, expressed the most unbounded confidence in his democracy, and the most earnest desire for his success. This reminds us of the six gentlemen who courted a lady, and who on comparing notes, found that she was engaged to all six.—*Pet. Int.*

From the Christian Observer. GRAND OBJECT OF LIFE.

The great object for which it is the Christian's privilege to live, is happily presented in the following extract from a work by the Rev. "DR. SKINNER," entitled the "Religion of the Bible."

Be it that you cannot do as much good or spend as much time in works of direct beneficence as did your Lord and Master, you can put yourself absolutely under the law of beneficence, and make doing good the grand object of your life; and while faithful in accomplishing that object to the duties of your calling, and the claims of domestic relations, you may give the entire remainder of time and substance to deeds of active goodness; and thus may you have the whole of life stamped with beneficence. The extent to which men can employ themselves in direct beneficence, varies with different persons. Some must give almost their whole time to providing for their families or themselves. Some can spare several hours of every day, and some have their whole life at their disposal, and can devote themselves absolutely to works of mercy. All, however, can live under the control of the beneficent principle; all can be actuated by that principle, and not merely by blind instinct or cold responsibility, even in domestic duties and labors; all, in this way, can make the whole of life one scene of beneficent action. The demand is, that every Christian, to the extent of his ability, a practical philanthropist be such in the world. In short, that he make doing good to his fellow creatures, however related to them, the distinct object and purpose of his existence on earth. This is the demand—what Christian, with the consent of his own conscience, can resist it? Whether we might innocently give ourselves up to quiet contemplations, or private indulgences, or projects for increasing our personal possessions, if we were among a race of sinless and happy beings, we need not inquire; but can we pretend to benevolence and live for any such purpose, while we have our residence amidst such scenes and circumstances as those in which we are passing our days? Too few, even of Christians appear to be aware of their circumstances. How little do any of us reflect that we cannot go abroad into the streets, without passing by some habitation of beggary, of disease, or of death, or what is worse, of ignorance and crime, where benevolence might be doing works of goodness, at which angels would renew their songs? While we are sitting together in the sanctuary, rejoicing in the society of our friends; or pursuing our gainful business, how slightly we think that men, not far distant from us, are groaning life away in wretchedness, in dungeons and in chains; and that widows and orphans, paupers, prisoners and others, ready to perish, far and near, and all the world over, are by their deep necessities, crying aloud for our pity and assistance! And more heart-rending still, that nearly the whole world are lying in the chains & under the curse of sin; and generation after generation are led captive by the great destroyer, at his will, into the prison of eternal death! But, should Christians be thus unmindful that it is in such a world they have their dwellings! If nothing could be done by them to alleviate human wretchedness, they might well forgo all effort, and live for other purposes than to do good to men. But, as this is a world of hope, as well as of sorrow, and as we have, through the bounty of Providence, and the sacrifice of Christ, ample remedies for both the temporal and spiritual ills of man, where is our benevolence, if we do not exert ourselves to make full proof of these remedies? Must it not astonish the holy angels to see benevolent beings, in our circumstances, unemployed in doing good? Is it strange, that, in these circumstances, our Saviour should

have devoted himself to works of mercy and compassion? Where is the vigor of piety in the church, when but here and there can a Christian be found, who lives only to be useful to his perishing fellow-men, and he passes, too often, for little better than a well-meaning enthusiast?

OLD MAIDS vs. YOUNG MAIDS.—Say what you will of old maids; their love is generally more strong and sincere than that of the young inconsiderate creatures, whose hearts vibrate between the joys of wedlock and the aspirations of the ball room. Until the young heart of woman is capable of setting firmly and exclusively on one subject, her love is like a May shower, which makes rainbows, but fills no cisterns.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

We learn from the "Boston Daily Mail," that a young woman was thrown in Mesmeric state at the City Hall, at Lowell, Mass, by Dr. W. P. Shattuck, and submitted to the operation of extracting a tumor on the shoulder, without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor was made to the depth of nearly two inches, and the operation was one which, under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain fainting &c. On being brought back to the natural state the lady was entirely free from pain, and was not aware that any operation had been performed. This experiment was performed under the direct personal examination of Drs. Holbrook, Pillsbury, and Horn, of Lowell, and in presence of a very large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published.

WORSER THAN THE TOOTHACHE.

A Dutchman, proceeding to a place to whence he had cried distress, discovered one of his countrymen lying under a stone wall, which had fallen upon him and fractured his legs. Well den, neighbor Vanderdiken, vat ish de matter wid you? Vat de matter! Iy don't you see mine condition, vid all deesh pig stones upon me, and voh mine legs proke close, py mine body? "Mine Col!" exclaimed Hans, "ish dat all? you hollowed, so like funder, I thought you wash got de toothache!"

From the Baltimore Sun. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The House bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, has not yet been acted upon by the Senate of Maryland.—We observe that several petitions have been presented, from Baltimore, remonstrating against its adoption. We feel convinced that four out of every five of the voters of our city are in favor of Mr. Gallaghi's bill, or something like it; and we believe that throughout the State the preponderance in its favor is equally great. We therefore beg the Senators to ponder before they yield to the importunities of the petitioners against the passage of the bill, who, if we are rightly informed, are for the most part interested in fees and emoluments. Every body knows how easily petitions may be got up.

Appropos to this subject, we find the following strong arguments against imprisonment for debt, thus briefly summed up in the New York Tribune:—

1. It is a general moral wrong. The man who owes a debt and cannot pay it has not therefore justly subjected himself to punishment. He has done nothing worthy of death or of bonds: It is hard enough to be utterly destitute, without being made to suffer for it as if it were guilt.
 2. It confounds innocence with crime.—One man is poor, and cannot pay; another is knavish, and will not, the law of imprisonment treats them both alike, and must do so in spite of all reservations and qualifications. We would punish a fraudulent debtor with the utmost severity; but simple poverty carries enough punishment along with it, without superadding legal penalties.
 3. It is precious. Merchants trust those who ought not to be trusted, under the expectation of getting their pay at the bitter end of an execution. The poor prodigal who has nothing is enabled to run up a rum score at the tavern or grocery, or to spend his earnings in liquor while running in debt for necessities, because the creditor knows a commitment to prison will probably bring forward some tender hearted neighbor to bail him out or even pay the debt. And thus intemperance, prodigality, and idleness are fostered by this abominable imprisonment.
 4. It robs families of their subsistence; first, by tempting the thoughtless husband and father into dissipation, as we have just shown; then by seizing and shutting him up in idleness, leaving his wife and children to charity or starvation. They are destitute and friendless, of course, or he would not go to jail.
 5. It is a violation of contracts. We don't think so much of this argument, but it is constantly set up on the Shylock sale, and we don't see why it should not work both ways, if either. The man who contracted a debt in the absence of any imprisonment law, has not contracted to go to jail if he shall prove unable to pay it at

maturity. To put that condition upon him is unjust and oppressive.

We could add reasons by the column, but must forbear. The very first is enough. If I owe another man for property, my property (within certain limits) is justly his; let the law take it and pay him. But my liberty is not justly forfeited by my mere inability to pay him, and if the law takes it, it acts wantonly and unjustly.

HIGH PRESSURE ELOQUENCE.—A late number of the St. Louis Ledger gives the following as the substance of a speech recently delivered in the Missouri Legislature. It is about '40 horse power,' and we give it precisely as we find it:

"Mr. Speaker—I'm Wolf Jim, from one of the upper counties. I can whip the toes out of a grizzly bear, and depopulate the wolf diggins of their inhabitants, just as fast as skinflint, St. Louis Yankee wuld wiggle himself into a money corporation—therefore I go, hide, hair, and 18 squeals again this invasion of ternal light. What, sink the liberties of the whole north eastern part of our country, by repudiating the bounty of them varmint's head d'jes; and all that the Governor's litt'le boy Bill may wear ruffle shirts, and th'it suck in shavin' shop, St. Louis, may keep her inhabitants chawin' up-river corn at a cheap price. Why, its monstrous! Do you happen to know, Mr. Chairman, that they have got in that that place a combination?—You needn't look as if a wild cat had bit on you, for they have. Fire engines, steam saw mills, patent machins, two hundred lawyers, as many doctors, a shop to make murr in, with a row of steam-boats—all combined in an undisciplined phalanx to wage an exterminating, never-ending, grab-all-you-can-get warfare against the rights of the upper counties, and the north-eastern part of our state, not forgotten the unalienable rights of Wolf Hollow, and its staple productions in particular. Is this any longer to be tolerated? No, sir! rather let us be exiled to the dark gorges of the Rocky Mountains, where no corn whiskey is found, and where the light of civilization can't penetrate, they are so far down; rather let us submit to become lightning rods to the snow headed sunbeams of these bluffs of the Pacific, than be melted like thin cakes of ice, by the fire of this aristocratic cooking stove."

Millerism and Professor Bush.—

We have been very much interested in an expose of Miller's doctrine by Professor Bush in a late lecture. He from personal acquaintance, regards Miller as dogmatical & intolerant. He points out the most prominent of his numerous mistakes, and especially the great one of regarding "the closing of the sanctuary," as the end of this work. He shows that it refers to the removal of the Mahomedan power from Jerusalem, an event to which Professor Bush looks forward with great confidence. It cannot be denied that the present condition of Turkey and the progress of events in Syria, portend the speedy overthrow of Turkish power in Palestine. The persecution of the Jews in Europe and Asia has almost entirely ceased, and many of them are beginning to receive the gospel. Such a state of things is undoubtedly to mark the close of the present era which will terminate with the gradual overthrow of Mahomedanism but will be very far from the end of the world.—Christian Intelligencer.

Increase of Roman Catholics in the United States.—

The number of Roman Catholics in the United States has been lately estimated at 1,500,000 since the beginning of the year 1842. Of churches and chapels there are 574, and 62 in process of construction, making a total of 636. Of officiating priests the number is 572. 19 of the se have been made in the year 1842. 34 new churches have been erected in the year 1842. 14 of which are in the diocese of New York.—*Philed American.*

The following toast was drunk at the dinner of the stockholders of the Merchants Exchange, at Boston Wednesday last:

Woman—"Heaven's last best gift to man;" the only angelic commodity whose intrinsic value so far transcends all human computation that it cannot be quoted in the price currents of the merchants' Exchange.

An Irishman thus describes a wheelbarrow—"It is a little carriage with one wheel and the horse is a man."

LORD BROUGHAM.—This distinguished man, when in a playing mood, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

"Here reader, turn your weeping eyes,
 My fate an useful moral teachers;
 The hole in which my body lies,
 Would not contain one half my speeches."

"Mr. Swipes, I've just kicked your William out of the store."

"Well Swinge, it's the first Bill you've footed this many a day."

"There is an opening for somebody" as the Kentuckian said, when a crocodile expanded his jaws and looked hungry.

Advertisements.

New Flour.



THE subscriber has just received on consignment
 20 BARRELS FLOUR,
 Made from Wheat of the last crop, which he will sell low for Cash only.

He expects to keep a constant supply of the best quality on hand, and will always sell at the lowest Cash prices.
 F. S. MARSHALL,
 Halifax, N. C., September 12, 1842.

500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, all numbers
 500 lbs. best quality Yarn,
 by choice Lot Bacon,
 For sale by
 STEPHEN BURROWS
 Halifax, October 5, 1842.

FOR MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Musical world, that his assortment of Music is now uncommonly large and extensive, including instruction Books for the Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin, &c.—as well as a great variety of Sacred Music and Note Books for singing—all of which will be sold low, by
 E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Forte Seller,
 Petersburg, Va.

A fine assortment of Piano Fortes on hand at reduced prices.
 Oct. 12. E. P. N.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Weldon and the surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, assuring them that he can offer them Goods cheaper and of superior quality to any which the market can afford. Among other articles he has received a beautiful assortment of
Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS,
AND SHOES AND
BOOTS.

Also, a large quantity of Cotton Yarn, Cotton Bagging, and Rope of different qualities, together with a large lot of fresh GROCERIES, and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.—All of which he will sell very low for Cash. Persons would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 W. C. SPILLMAN,
 Weldon, Oct. 14, 1842. 42—St

Notice.

M. H. Lassing & Co.

Takes this method of returning their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business in this place, and hope that so long as they keep a good stock of Goods on hand, they may receive the same. His prices shall be at the lowest rates for Cash.
 N. B.—All those indebted to the above are most respectfully invited to come forward and settle their accounts between this and the 1st of January, 1843, or they will be given to the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.
 P. S.—Just received a new supply of
 Dry Goods, Shoes, &c. &c.
 Halifax, Dec 21st, 1842.

Important to Travellers GOING NORTH.

THE Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company have just finished their rail road to the Potomac River, and the cars now run through without staging. This Company have retained the track of their road with heavy iron.
 The Potomac Steamboat Company will have a powerful ice boat on the river this winter to keep it open.
 The Richmond and Petersburg Co are relaying their track with heavy iron.
 The Petersburg and Roanoke Co are relaying their track with edge-rails, a large part of which is already done. They are also building a bridge across Roanoke to make their connection with the Wilmington Road more perfect.
 The costly improvements made and making in the Great Mail Line, will, it is hoped, satisfy the public that the Companies composing it are determined to make it one of the best in the country. It is now not only the only daily line running in connexion with the Wilmington rail road, but it will be found the most certain, safe, and expeditious.
 For further information and tickets through Baltimore apply to the agent at Weldon.
 Office Great Mail Line,
 Weldon N. C. Nov. 12, 1842.

TYLER, JONES & HILL, DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

DEAL LARGELY IN GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Which they will always furnish to merchants and physicians at the lowest wholesale prices.
 ALSO,
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c.
 Petersburg, Va. February 1, 1843.

Who wants white Teeth? I have a solution that will make the blackest Teeth perfectly white.
 Price 25 cents per vial
 G. N. WEBB,
 Halifax, Nov. 9, 1842.

There is an opening for somebody" as the Kentuckian said, when a crocodile expanded his jaws and looked hungry.

Who wants white Teeth? I have a solution that will make the blackest Teeth perfectly white.
 Price 25 cents per vial
 G. N. WEBB,
 Halifax, Nov. 9, 1842.

New Advertisery.

JUST received and for sale low for cash, improved paper of six months, a supply of GEORGE FISHER'S make, consisting of Best Stitched, Plain and Common Saddles, Best English Head and Reins, Saddlery, Stirrup Irons, Bits of every description, And many other articles. Any article not on hand will be ordered.
 C. N. WEBB,
 Halifax, Aug. 24, 1842.

INTERESTING TO PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION on the Portsmouth and Weldon Rail Road from Weldon to Portsmouth, have been reduced as follows:
 On Tobacco in hhds to 20 cents per 100 lbs nett.
 On manufactured Tobacco, to 25 cents per box, and 40 cents per keg.
 On Flour, to 25 cents per bbl.
 On Cotton to 15 cents per 100 lbs.
 On Groceries, to 30 cents per 100 lbs.
 On Dry Goods, to 25 cents per 100 lbs.
 WALTER G. WYNN,
 Pres't, P. and R. R. Co.,
 Office of P. and R. R. Co.,
 Aug. 9th, 1842.

DR. HARBELL'S NERVE LO-

OTION.—It is truly surprising to witness favorable effects of this medicine in preparation in the cure of a great many of our most aggravated maladies. If the disease be acute or of recent occurrence it will be cured in a few minutes; if it be Chronic or of long standing it will disappear in a few days; but in every case pain will be removed almost instantaneously; or such is the salutary impression which is realized from extreme suffering to a state of perfect ease, that the operation is barely terminated, when the patient exclaims, his pains are gone, and that a favourable change has passed upon the disease. These statements are not merely theoretical, but the unobscured result of observation and experience. This new and powerful principle in medical practice will greatly facilitate the cure of all diseases, but will beyond the undoubted shade of doubt, as thousands will testify, completely subside the following maladies, provided they are within the reach of human means; D'appendix, Asthma, Nephritis, The Doloureux, Epilepsy or Fits, St. Vitus Dance, Hysterics, Spine Diseases, Cramps, Spasms, Lock Jaw, Nephritis, Catarrh Tooth Ache, Wound Eyes Rheumatism, Gout, Swelled and Painful Joints Early Inflammations of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, and its appendages, all Painful Diseases, Paralytic Debilities, Violent Spasms, Tetanus, Worms, King Worms, Pimples and other Eruptions of the Skin.
 For sale by
 CHAS. N. WEBB,
 General Agent for the Town and County of Halifax, N. C.
 Also for sale by
 SIDNEY WELLS, Brinkleyville,
 WRIGHT HAYS, Enfield,
 W. H. PAUL, Scotland Neck.

\$50 Reward.

I will give a reward of Sixty Dollars for the apprehension and confinement in the Jail of Halifax County, Negroes,
 CAROLINE AND MARY.
 Or Thirty Dollars for either of them. A description of the negroes is deemed useless as they are known by a sufficient number of persons in Halifax to prevent the least difficulty in identifying them. The husband of Caroline belongs to the Estate of Archibald Daniel—and the husband of Mary belongs to Col. A. Joyner. It is supposed that they spend much of their time in the neighborhood of their husbands.
 F. LOWE,
 30th Sept. 1842. 40—If

Notice.

The subscriber offers for sale on a credit of six months with interest, a valuable Negro man said to be an excellent Farmer. Great paper, or approved security will be required before delivery. Apply to
 M. FERRALL,
 Halifax, Jan. 2, 1843.

Marion,

WILL stand at my stable in Northampton County, 4 miles west of Jackson, 9 miles North of the Town of Halifax, at \$50 Cash—\$50 if not paid before the 1st of July, 1843. A class of 6 Mares will be served at \$25 cash, each—\$75 to insure.
 E. J. PIERLES,
 Morefield, Jan. 18, 1843. 3—If

The sub-

scriber is receiving a very superior lot of FAMILLY FLOUR; do extra superfine, also a lot of blown and ground Alum Salt, which will be sold low for CASH.
 W. C. SPILLMAN,
 Weldon, N. C. Nov. 21, 1842.