

Milton AND Roanoke Advertiser.

VOL. I.

EDITED BY M. KENYON.

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NO. 52.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion. The usual allowance will be made to those who advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	6	9	43M.
Last Quarter,	13	5	34E.
New Moon,	23	9	48M.
First Quarter,	27	10	1M.

D. Day of the M. Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length
6 Saturday,	4 507	10 14 23	
7 Sunday,	4 507	10 14 20	
8 Monday,	4 507	10 14 20	
9 Tuesday,	4 497	11 14 22	
10 Wednesday,	4 497	11 14 22	
11 Thursday,	4 497	11 14 22	
12 Friday,	4 497	11 14 22	

GOLD MINES, LANDS, NEGROES, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for Sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 232 Acres of Land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 100 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation nearly adjoins the celebrated Capps' Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded, that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it for three quarters of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke Mines. There is also on the plantation, good Water Power, and an excellent Mill-Site for sawing operations; also, a dwelling-house, two barns, stables, and other necessary out-buildings. Also, 20 or 25 likely

Young Negroes

for sale—or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Mr. Robert J. Dinkins or Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, for a description, &c.

WILL BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, N. C. March 29th, 1830.—44-121.

Price adv. \$3 50.
N. B. The Editors of the North-Carolina Journal, Newbern Sentinel, and Milton Gazette, will please give the above twelve insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts as above directed, for payment.

WINDSOR Chair-Making, &c.

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kite, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order, to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship. He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—46-18.

I WILL take a youth of good family and character, about fifteen years old, to learn the Saddlers' trade. **JESSE OWEN.**
Milton, April, 1830.—47.

SADDLERY.

I WOULD inform my friends and the public, that I shall shortly receive a new supply of stock from the north, that I intend carrying on the business as extensively as I ever have; that I will barter my work at cash price and the most kinds of produce will be taken in payment at the market price in this place.

JESSE OWEN.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS, Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County North Carolina.

On the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs nine miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared, to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be \$1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses \$15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North-Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830.—50-81.

By The Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarborough Free Press, Roanoke Advocate, Edenton and Milton Gazette, will give the foregoing eight insertions, and send their accounts for payment to the Springs.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN capable of teaching reading, writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for pure morals, and attention to business. The school to commence 12th July. Apply to Thomas McGeehe, Esq. of Person N. C. as soon as possible; an early engagement will materially affect the prospects of the School.
May 22d 1830.—50-31.

PROCLAMATION, By the Governor of North Carolina.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that a murder was committed in the county of Caswell, and State of North Carolina, on the 12th day of April last, and that a certain CHARLES WILSON, of the county and State aforesaid, stands charged by the verdict of a Coroner's inquest, with having perpetrated the same on the body of one John Morris, late of the Commonwealth of Virginia; and as it is further represented and made known unto me, that the said Charles Wilson hath absconded and fled from the jurisdiction and limits of this State, and thereby eluded the arm of the law and justice:

Now, therefore, to the end, that the said Charles Wilson may be apprehended and brought to trial, the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to any person or persons, who will confine him in any jail in this State, that he may be brought to answer the offence with which he here stands charged.

And I do moreover hereby require, command and enjoin all officers whatsoever, as well civil as military, within this State, to use their best endeavours to apprehend and take, or cause to be apprehended and taken, the body of the said Charles Wilson, and him safely and securely keep, so that he shall be brought to justice.

Charles Wilson usually dresses genteelly—is about five feet four inches high, dark hair, with a few grey hairs intermixed, and rather a dark complexion—he is remarkable for having had his back broken when young, and its forming a lump so large that no dress can conceal it—in standing and walking, by straightening himself, he tries to make his deformity as little apparent as possible. He is intelligent, and speaks with considerable fluency, and appears to be about forty years old. He has been seen in Lynchburg, Virginia, and is believed to be endeavouring to reach Texas, or some part of the Spanish American Dominions, where he has a brother residing.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the great seal of the State, at the city of Raleigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1830.
JOHN OWEN.

By the Governor,
J. B. MUSK, P. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Owen & Jeffreys was dissolved on the first of December, 1829, by mutual consent. All the books and papers of the concern, are put in the hands of Malbon Kenyon, for settlement—who alone is authorised to settle and collect the same, and grant receipts. Those who are indebted, are required to come forward and pay the same promptly, as further indulgence will not be given.
OWEN & JEFFREYS.
Milton, April 3d, 1830.—43.

From Encyclopedia Americana. CORSET;

An article of dress, especially intended to preserve or display the beauties of the female form. Its name appears to have been derived from its peculiar action of tightening or compressing the body, and may be compounded of the French words *corps* and *serrer*. The influence of female charms, among civilized people, has, in all ages, been extensive and beneficial, and the sex have always regarded the possession of beauty as their richest endowment, and thought its acquisition to be cheaply made at any expense of fortune. To this cause may be attributed the origin of the cosmetic arts, with their countless baneful and innocent prescriptions, for restoring smoothness to the skin, and reviving the delicate roses upon cheeks too rudely visited by sickness or time. The preservation or production of beauty of form, as even more admired than mere regularity of features, or from being, apparently, more attainable by art, received an early and ample share of attention, and has largely exercised the ingenuity of the fair aspirants for love and admiration. It is our office now to aid them to the utmost in attaining their wishes, by indicating the true principles upon which the corset should be constructed, and the attention necessary to secure all the advantages of its application. To prevent the form from too early showing the inroads of time; to guard it from slight inelegancies, resulting from improper position, or the character of exterior drapery; to secure the beautiful proportions of the bust from compression or displacement; and, at once, agreeably to display the general contour of the figure, without impeding the gracefulness of its motions, or the gentle undulations caused by natural respiration, are the legitimate objects of the corset. For this purpose, it should be composed of the smoothest and most elastic materials, should be accurately adapted to the individual wearer, so that no point may receive undue pressure, and should never be drawn so tight as to interfere with perfect and free breathing, or with graceful attitudes and movements. It is obvious that such corsets should be entirely destitute of those barbarous innovations of steel and whalebone, which, by causing disease, have thrown them into disrepute, and which, under no circumstances, can add to the value of the instrument, when worn by a well formed individual. Such hurtful appliances were first resorted to by the ugly, deformed or diseased, who, having no natural pretensions of figure, pleased themselves with the hope of being able, by main strength, exerted upon steel-ribbed, whaleboned and padded corsets, to squeeze themselves into delicate proportions. If, however, it be remembered, that the use of corsets is to preserve and display a fine figure, not to make one, and that they are to be secondary to a judicious course of diet and exercise, it will be readily perceived that such injurious agents are utterly uncalled for in their composition. By selecting a material proportioned, in its thickness and elasticity, to the size, age, &c. of the wearer, and by a proper employment of quilting and wadding, they may be made of any proper or allowable degree of stiffness. If it be then accurately fitted to the shape of the individual, and laced no tighter than to apply it comfortably, all the advantages of the corset may be fully obtained. But such, unfortunately, is not the course generally pursued. Ladies purchase corsets of the most fashionable makers, and of the most fashionable patterns and materials, regardless of the peculiarities of their own figures, which may require a construction and material of very different description. Hence it often happens that females, naturally endowed with fine forms, wear corsets designed for such as are disproportionately thick or thin, and destroy the graceful ease of their movements, by hedging themselves in the steel and whalebone originally intended to reduce the superabundant corpulence of some luxurious dowager. As no two human figures are precisely alike, it is absolutely requisite that the corset should be suited with the minutest accuracy to the wearer; and a naturally good figure cannot derive advantage from any corset but one constructed and adapted in the manner above indicated. Slight irregularities or defects may be remedied or rendered inconspicuous, by judicious application of wadding, or by interposing an additional thickness of the cloth. But it should be remembered that certain changes occur to the female frame, after the cares of maternity have commenced, which are absolutely unavoidable. Among these, the general enlargement or filling up of the figure is the most observable, but is never productive of inelegance, unless it take place very disproportionately. The undue enlargement of the bust and waist is most dreadful, and the attempt to restrain their development by mere

force, has led to the most pernicious abuse of the corset. There is no doubt but that a judicious fitted corset, whose object should be to support and gently compress, might, in such cases, be advantageously worn; but, at the same time, it must be thoroughly understood, that the corset can be really beneficial when combined with a proper attention to diet and exercise. Thus many ladies, who dread the disfigurement produced by obesity, and constantly wear the most unyielding and uncomfortable corsets, lead an entirely inactive life, and indulge in rich and luxurious food. Under such circumstances, it is vain to hope that beauty of figure can be maintained by corsets, or that they can effect any other purpose than that of cramping and restraining the movements, and causing discomfort to the wearer. On the other hand, proper exercise, and abstinence from all but the simplest food, would enable the corset to perform its part to the greatest advantage. There is another error, in relation to corsets, as prejudicial as it is general, and calling for the serious attention of all those concerned in the education of young ladies. This error is the belief that girls just approaching their majority should be constantly kept under the influence of corsets, in order to form their figures. They are therefore subjected to a discipline of strict lacing, at a period when, of all others, its tendency is to produce the most extensive mischief. At this time, all the organs of the body are in a state of energetic augmentation; and interference with the proper expansion of any one set is productive of permanent injury to the whole. So far from making a fine form, the tendency is directly the reverse, since the restraint of the corsets detrimentally interferes with the perfection of the frame. The muscles, being compressed and held inactive, neither acquire their due size nor strength; and a stiff, awkward carriage, with a thin, flat, ungraceful, inelegant person, is the too frequent result of such injudicious treatment. The corset of a girl, from her 12th or 13th year, till her 21st, should be nothing more than a cotton jacket, made so as rather to brace her shoulders back, but without improper compression of the arm and pits, devoid of all stiffening, but what is proper to the material of which it is made. At this age, slight imperfections of form, or inelegancies of movement, are especially within the control of well directed exercise and appropriate diet: force is utterly unavailing, and can have no other tendency than that of causing injury. We may convey what we have to say on the use of the corset, by embodying the whole in a few plain, general rules:—1st. Corsets should be made of smooth, soft, elastic materials. 2d. They should be accurately fitted and modified to suit the peculiarities of figure of each wearer. 3d. No other stiffening should be used but that of quilting or padding; the bones, steel, &c., should be left to the deformed or diseased, for whom they were originally intended. 4th. Corsets should never be drawn so tight as to impede regular, natural breathing, as, under all circumstances, the improvement of figure is insufficient to compensate for the air of awkward restraint caused by such lacing.—5th. They should never be worn, either loosely or tightly, during the hours appropriated to sleep, as, by impeding respiration, and accumulating the heat of the system improperly, they invariably injure. 6th. The corset for young persons should be of the simplest character, and worn in the lightest and easiest manner, allowing their lungs full play, and giving the form its fullest opportunity for expansion.

At this remote period, it is impossible for us to say whether the corset, in some form, might not have belonged to the complex toilet of the ancient Israelitish ladies. We find the prophet Isaiah in chap. iii, inveighing against their numerous and useless decorations—"the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, and the ornaments of their legs, and the head bands, and the tablets, and the earrings, the rings and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins, the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils."—This catalogue, at least, shows that the disposition evinced by the fair sex to adorn their persons, and render them more attractive, is not of modern origin, but most probably originated with our great mother Eve. The earliest and most delightful record we have of a contrivance like the corset, among Ethnic writers, is Homer's account of the girle, or cestus, of Venus, mother of the Loves and Graces, which even the haughty Juno is fabled to have borrowed, in order to make a more profound impression upon her rather unmanageable husband, Jupiter. This girle

was invested by the poet with magical qualities, which rendered the wearer irresistibly fascinating!—

"In this was every art and every charm
To win the wisest, and the coldest
Fond love; the gentle vow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit, the still reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes."
Pope, Iliad book xiv, line 247 &c.

This after all, we are persuaded, was nothing but such a corset as we have described in the beginning, worn by an elegant form, to which it was accurately adapted.—Even Venus herself could not look otherwise than awkward and repulsive in one of the armadillo, shell-like machines, which are sold as fashionable, without regard to their inelegancies. The costume of the ancient Greek ladies was, in every particular, opposed to stiffness or personal restraint; and we find that the cestus, or girle, to gather the flowing redundancy of their robes around the waist, was considered sufficient for the display of their enchanting forms.—The Roman ladies were great adepts in the mysteries of the toilet, though not possessed of the grace and elegance of the Grecian beauties. We find among them rudiments of the corset, in the bandages which they wore around the chest, for the purpose of preserving the shape of the bosom, and displaying it to advantage. They were commonly made of woollen or linen cloth, and are alluded to, in several instances, by the poets. Thus, in Terrence, we find Chærea saying to his servant, concerning an unknown beauty who attracted his attention—"This girl has nothing in common with ours, when their mothers force to stoop, and make them bind their bosoms with bandages, in order to appear more slender. (*Haud similis virginit virginum, nostrarum quas matres student demises humeris, vincto pectore, ut gracile sient.*)" TER., Eun.—A writer in the French Dictionary of Medical Sciences, in an article on Corsets, which the reader may compare with the present states, that the whole boned corset, dividing the female form into two parts, is a relic of the ancient German costume, which is still to be seen in some pictures of celebrated masters.—We are not, however, prepared to retract our opinion, that such contrivances were resorted to in cases of deformity; for on inquiry, we find that the German females, as described by the Roman writers, wore dresses tight to the person, though no mention is made of artificial contrivances to give it a peculiar form. That females should rush into the extreme we have deprecated, appears to result merely from inattention; and we sincerely hope that but a short time will elapse before they will strictly respect the boundaries established by good sense and good taste, united with the lovely purity inherent in their sex, remembering the exclamation of the poet—

"O! Beauty is a holy thing
When veiled and curtained from the sight
Of the gross world, illumining
One only mansion with her light."
[Lallah Rookh]

Counterfeiters.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a jaunt to South Carolina, informs us that a gang of Counterfeiters (12 or 14 in number) had been detected in Darlington District in that State—that suspicion having fallen upon one, he was apprehended and imprisoned; when another of the party voluntarily revealed the names, &c. of the whole. We presume the particulars will shortly be made known.
—**Fay. Obs.**

Adulteration of Milk.—From an inquiry instituted in Paris, on the subject of the adulterations of milk; it appears that the common ingredients are water, wheat flour and sugar candy. The new milk is allowed to stand for a time, and a portion of the cream is removed; water is then added to the skim milk: it is whitened by boiling wheat flour, and the flat taste arising from the flour is removed by a small quantity of sugar candy. A still more ingenious fraud is practised in Paris, with emulsion of almonds, by means of which, for a shilling thirty pints of water may be changed into fair and honest milk; and by the addition of a little sugar candy, the flavour as well as colour and consistency may be obtained. The former adulteration is supposed to be the one most commonly practised in London. Neither is discoverable without chemical tests.

Professor Dunghison, of the University of Virginia is preparing a new Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature, which will contain, besides an account of the various branches of Medicine, an etymology and orthography of the terms, with their Greek, Latin, French and German synonymes, and a copious bibliography and biography.