

# MILTON AND ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. AUGUST 28, 1830. PRINTED BY J. HOLDERBERRY.

**TERMS.**—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Saturday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, in advance on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. 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 arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

**Advertisements,** making fourteen lines or less, to 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.

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,	4	7	42M.
Last Quarter,	11	2	53M.
New Moon,	18	6	38M.
First Quarter,	26	8	48M.

  

D. Day of the Week.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	Day's length.
28 Saturday,	5 32.6	25 12 56	
29 Sunday,	5 33.6	27 12 54	
30 Monday,	5 34.6	26 12 52	
31 Tuesday,	5 35.6	25 12 50	
1 Wednesday,	5 36.6	24 12 48	
2 Thursday,	5 37.6	23 12 46	
3 Friday,	5 38.6	22 12 44	

**\$5 REWARD.**

LOST on the 30th July, either in Milton, or between Milton and Leasburg, a small old POCKET-BOOK, which had been much used. It contained two 10 dollar and one five dollar notes on North-Carolina bank; also other bills to the amount of about \$36. Also, several receipts and other papers, the particular description of which is recollected.

Any person who will return said pocket-book and its contents, shall receive the above reward and the thanks of

VINCENT TAPP.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**

HAVE two first rate Mountain-made WAGGONS for sale, in Milton. Apply to S. Watkins, & Co. or to Mr. A. Nunnally. R. & J. YARBROUGH. July 23d, 1830.—S. tr.

**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 5d, 1830.—43.

**WOOL CARDING.**

OUR WOOL-CARDING MACHINE is in first rate order, and now in operation. Those who wish Wool Carded, will find it to their advantage to bring it soon, that it may be carded in the warm season. It must be cleansed and cleared of all hard substances that tend to injure the cards, with one pound of grease to every 10 lbs. of wool, and a sufficient quantity of strong sheets to contain the rolls. Prices for Carding—Eight Cents a pound, cash, one fifth part of the wool.

R. & J. YARBROUGH. July 1830.—6.

**WINDSOR Chair-Making, &c.**

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensboro, 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 Kyle, in which he carries on

**WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING**

at all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Chairs, Settees, &c.

He 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, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-ts.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
Of every Description,  
neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

**CIRCUS.**

THE MANAGERS OF THE YEAMAN CIRCUS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Milton and its vicinity, that they will open their establishment in this place for Two Days only, commencing on Monday 30th instant, (August,) when will be brought forward a variety of pleasing Equestrian, Gymnastic and Theatrical performances. The factors of the Circus are from the qualifications of the Company, aided by the much admired performances of Mrs. SIZER, the intrepid Female Equestrian, general satisfaction will be given.—Doors open at 2 o'clock, performance to commence at half past 2; P. M.—Also at 8 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents—Children under 12, half price.—For particulars see small bills of the day.

No smoking allowed in the Circus.

**BANK OF NEWBERN.**

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830—so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,  
JNO. W. GUION,  
Cashier.

OFFICE BANK OF NEWBERN,  
MILTON, (on July 1830.)

The Dealers at this office will attend to the above Resolutions.  
ALEX. HENDERSON, Agent.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber has formed a Copartnership in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, with Mr. GEORGE A. DWIGHT, of New York, under the Firm of J. & G. A. DWIGHT. They have taken the Store No. 235, Pearl Street, corner of John street. The former customers of James Dwight, & Co. and James Dwight, are respectfully invited to patronize the new concern.

JAMES DWIGHT.  
Petersburg, Va. July 5, 1830.—6-18.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.  
July 10th, 1830.

**PROPOSALS**

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro, New Garden, Kerne's X Roads and Woughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greensboro' next day, by 11 am, leave same 1 p m, and arrive at Salem same days, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Greensboro' by 10 a m, and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro', Oxford, Roxboro', Williams-ville Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 92 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p m, and at Danville the next days, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Milton by 8 a m; leave Milton at 9 a m, arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p m; leave Oxford next days, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a m, and arrive at Warrenton same days by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlinsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Blakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 p m, arrive at Danville every Thursday by 5 m. a



**AGRICULTURAL.**

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.  
Agricolae!  
That man is blest who knows his own estate,  
And tills his land regardless of the great.

**REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.**

THYME.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb,  
The steepy cliffs, or, crop the flow'ry thyme."  
[Dryden.]

In ancient times, flocks of goats and sheep were sent from many remote parts, to feed on the thyme which grew so abundantly on the rocky parts of Languedoc and Narbonne, and this pasturage yielded a great revenue to the inhabitants of that country, during the height of Roman luxury, on account of the high flavor it gave to the thousands of cattle which were sent to that province.

Where the wild thyme perfumes the purple heath,  
Long loitering there your fleecy times extend.

[Shenstone.]

Philips in his history of Vegetables, says a long residence on and near the South Downe of Sussex gave the author of this work an opportunity of ascertaining, that those flocks which fed on hills most abounding with thyme, produced mutton of a very superior relish; and it cannot have escaped the notice of the epicures in haunches, that the highest flavored venison is always from arid hilly packs where this perpetrating pun-provoking herb abounds.

This plant was thought excellent in suffumigations to revive the spirits; and by its stimulating property, it is considered comfortable to the brain and highly exhilarating to the heart. A little thyme mixed with wine gives a most grateful savor, and both the smell and taste of it are very penetrating whence it becomes sudorific penetrating, heating, and opening, it is of service in flauent cholick, and recruits a decayed appetite.

**TOBACCO.**

Tobacco was brought to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1670 who that year made his first expedition against the Spaniards in South America. Lobel informs us that it had been cultivated in England previously to that date. Sir Walter Raleigh carried the Virginia tobacco to England about the year 1587 and is related that he was the first who bro't tobacco into repute; but by the caution he took in smoking it privately it appears he did not intend that it should be copied. But sitting one day in a deep meditation, with a pipe in his mouth, he inadvertently called to his man to bring him a tankard of small ale: the fellow coming into the room threw all the liquor in his master's face, and running down stairs bawled out 'Fire! help! Sir. Walter has studied till his head's on fire, and the smoke burst out of his mouth and nose? After this, Sir Walter made it no secret, and took two pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

A French Natural Historian (Valmont Bamaire) relates, that in 1750 Maryland and Virginia produced to England more than 100,000 tons of tobacco; of which, he says, the English kept one half for their own consumption, and exported the remainder to France; for which the latter country paid annually the sum of 1,200,000 livers, or about \$1,701,998 53.

**WATER CRESS.**

The ancients ate cress with their lettuce to counteract the cold nature of that salad. The name of Nasturtium alludes to its warm stimulating qualities which were thought to put life into dull and stupid persons, and to brighten the understanding of those who ate of Nasturtium, and which gave rise to the Greek proverb "eat cress & learn more wit."

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN LOUISIANA.**

The crops in many places have suffered by a long prevalence of dry weather. The paper at St. Francisville, of the date of July 17th, says:—"The drought continues; on Thursday last the thermometer stood at 102 in the shade." From St. Martinsville we learn that showers had fallen during the week preceding the 17th July, in several parts of Attakapas, but they were not abundant. In the whole district of Vermillion

the crops had been very materially injured by the prevailing dry weather. The plantations of the Teche below Franklin, have suffered less than in other parts of the country. A month previous, the planters were in high spirits—but they now calculate the product of the season will not exceed a tolerable average crop. A gentleman residing in the lower part of the Vermillion, writes thus: "This day (July 16,) will make 47 days that there has been no rain here, or in the immediate neighborhood.—Nearly every thing is burnt up, and crops will fall short of all former expectation."—At Baton Rouge they had a sprinkle of rain about the middle of July.—The drought was excessive the crops of corn were partially lost, and the sugar canes had begun to suffer, having been without rain for six weeks. "We learn, says a B. R. paper of the 16th, that throughout the State the crops are equally suffering."

**Swallowing a farm.**—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about 30 years past, was complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his thirty years' labour. A neighbouring store-keeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—"During the last thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you hire. On examination of the books of the store-keeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars."

**NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.**

**Extensive Fire.**—Last night about 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive Cotton warehouses of Mr. Fretet, senior, and scarcely had the fire bell sounded the alarm before the whole was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from one corner of the street to the other, simultaneously. These buildings were situated in the faubourg St. Mary forming a square bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Barrone and Union streets, built of brick, part of which were two stories in height. The Cotton warehouses and about two thousand bales of cotton were entirely consumed. The destruction of property may be estimated at about 130,000 dollars—2000 bales cotton at \$80,000, and the premises at 50,000. We did not learn whether the whole was insured or not.

We learn from a passenger who arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz, in the schr. United States, Capt. Creaghead, that the Mexican Republic still continues in a very unsettled state, and that scenes of outrage and violence were of daily occurrence.—Guerrero, with a strong body of forces which were rapidly augmenting, was about making a descent upon the city of Mexico, and the last advices left him encamped within three leagues of that capital.

On the 4th of July, as the Dutch and English Consuls were returning from the house of the American Consul, on entering the gate of the city, they were struck from their horses with the muskets of the soldiers, although they had permission from the commanding officer on guard to enter, and the latter severely wounded. The captain, officers and crew of an American brig were imprisoned 24 hours, for having chastised a drunken, impudent negro on board their vessel. It was not until several threatening letters were sent to the commandant by the American Consul, to which he refused to reply, that they were liberated.

It will be observed by the list of interments in the Protestant burying ground, during the past week, that New-Orleans is now as free from epidemic as it ever has been at any previous year on the 1st of August.—Advertiser.

**CENSUS OF WHEELING, (Va.) FOR 1830**

White Males,	2667
White Females,	2349
Free Blacks,	84
Slaves,	101
Total,	5211

The population in 1820 was 1567—Increase in 10 years, 3644.

**THE U. S. TELEGRAPH SAYS,** speaking of the Post Office Department—"Upon inquiry at the Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be one hundred thousand dollars more within the present year than they were last year."

**Conjugal Affection.**—We announced a few days since that M. M.—, Comptroller of the Mint, had shot himself. This dreadful act was committed in the presence of his wife, who had been for several years dumb, and deprived of the use of her limbs by a severe paralysis; the shock she received from viewing this horrible scene, instantly restored not only her power of speech, but all her other faculties.—Paris Advertiser.

**King of Greece.**—Among the candidates for this rejected crown, the name of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is now in London, is much mentioned; and it may possibly well suit the policy of England to place him

on the throne which Leopold, the King of Belgium, he, too, is connected with the royal family of England.

Prince Frederick is the son of the present Duchess of Cumberland by her first marriage, and therefore half brother to Prince George of Cumberland, who may, it is said, become the husband of the Princess Victoria, the future Queen of England. The Duchess of Cumberland has been thrice married. Her first husband, Frederick, Count of Saxe-Coburg, was a younger brother of the King of Prussia, of which marriage, Prince Frederick, now in his thirty-sixth year, is the issue; secondly, to the Prince of Solms, her son by whom is now in London; and thirdly, to the Duke of Cumberland.—N. Y. American.

The Governor of this State offers three hundred dollars reward, for the apprehension of Benajah Buiks, accused of the murder of Hughes Moss, in Abbeville District. Buiks is represented to be between 25 and 30 years of age, near six feet high, having sandy hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, and is a Gambler.—Chas. Courier.

The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for Congress in Georgia:

John Billups, of Oglethorpe; Thomas F. P. Charlton, of Chatham; Thomas F. Foster, of Greene; Roger L. Gamble, of Jefferson; Seaton Grantland, of Baldwin; Chas. E. Haynes, of Hancock; Henry G. Lamar, of Bibb; Wilson Lumpkin, of Bibb; Gen. Daniel Newman; Reuben C. Shorter, of Jasper; Wiley Thompson, of Elbert; James M. Wayne, of Chatham; Richard H. Wilde, of Richmond.

**A National Debt.**—Although there are speculating politicians without money or credit, who are seeking to bring into power a person of their own way of thinking, and who considers a national debt a national blessing; it is on the other hand, very gratifying to see so many millions of freemen in favor of extricating the government from debt altogether. On the first of this month six millions of dollars of the national debt were paid, and in three years, the whole debt will be liquidated, and fourteen millions of people, under a republican form of government, will be entirely out of debt and defraying the contingent expenses of the whole confederacy, at an annual cost of less than three millions of pounds sterling, the expense of supporting the royal family in England. Is not this the most practical demonstration of the beauty and durability of a government of the people? When we are out of debt, we shall in our short history, have gone through successively, a war with England—two with the Barbary Powers—defended our line of coast—establishing an army, navy, and foreign intercourse made many national improvements—settled one old continental debt, and pensioned the old continental soldiers; our direct taxes will be reduced, and our national debt will be unparalleled. Is it not wicked, if not sacrilegious under the aspect of things, to take away the means of paying the national debt, and waste them in making roads in the several States?

Courier and Enquirer.

**PENNSYLVANIA OWES MORE MONEY** than three thousand men can lift—\$13,000,000—weight in silver 348 tons—the interest of which is \$71 an hour, and \$1 17 for every minute. One team could not transport it from Philadelphia to Harrisburg in four years.

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"I cannot do it," never accomplished any thing—"I'll try," has done wonders.