

# ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

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WHOLE NO. 61.

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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.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THE subscribers having entered into a copartnership as **MERCHANT TAILORS**, under the firm of **OUSBY & LITCHFORD**, respectfully tender their services to the public. They have lately received a handsome assortment, containing a great variety of **CLOTHS, CASIMERES, VESTINGS, and Gentlemen's Summer Wear, from the latest Importations and of the most Fashionable Style, together with all kinds of TRIMMINGS, of the best quality.**

Having made arrangements, they will be furnished regularly with the **LONDON FASHIONS** immediately on their arrival in this country.

They keep on hand a constant supply of **Ready Made Clothing**, of various qualities, which will be afforded on very reasonable terms. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine their assortment.

**THOMAS OUSBY, JAMES LITCHFORD.**  
Halifax, April 20, 1830.

The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, and respectfully invites a continuance of custom to the above establishment. It becomes necessary in consequence of the connection he has formed, to request all indebted to close their accounts by note or otherwise, which request he hopes will be promptly observed.

**THOMAS OUSBY.**  
April 20. 8—tf

**NEW AND CHEAP Spring Goods**  
THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public at large, that they are under many obligations for their liberal patronage, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. They will endeavor constantly to exhibit a general assortment of

**NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS;**

which will be disposed of at such prices as can not fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

The following articles comprises a part of their assortment, viz:

Black Ft. Silk, and coloured Gros de Nap. Sinechwe and Sarsnetts, Coloured Marslains, for ladies, Fine Leghorns, 50 pieces Irish Linens, (very cheap.) Linen Cambric and Handkerchiefs, Russia and Bird's-eye Diaper, Handsome Calicoes, (all of a new style,) Gingham, 3-4 and 6-4, Barege Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Elegant Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Figured Swiss Muslin, Plain Foulard Muslin, (for ladies' Dresses, a new article,) Florentine, Granderrills, Rouen Cassimere, French Imperial, Brown and White Linen Drills, Handsome Vestings,

and most every other article which are kept in a Country Store. The subscribers think it unnecessary to enumerate every article; but invite the people, generally, to call and examine their stock, being determined to sell low.

**H. S. HAYNES & Co.**  
Halifax, April 20. 8—tf

**RITCHIE AND COOK**  
WILL publish early in the Spring their edition of the debates—it will probably make 600 pages octavo.—The demand for the work, say the Publishers, is great, and the subscription is nearly, if not quite, equal to the impression of 2500 copies, which we are striking off.

Subscribers received at this Office.

**BLANKS**  
Neatly executed at this office.

## NEW GOODS.

**HAWKINS & HARRIS,**

ARE now receiving their **SPRING ASSORTMENT**, consisting of a beautiful selection of fashionable and seasonable

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.**

all of which they will sell on their usual terms.  
Halifax, April 20th, 1830. 8—3w

## CHEAPER THAN EVER

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving from New York his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, comprising almost every article in the

**DRY GOODS LINE;** among them, several entire new articles—a large assortment of

**GROCERIES, Crockery, HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.**

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate articles in an advertisement, the assortment being as general and complete as can be found. Being thankful for past favors, he solicits his old customers, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment, as he is determined to sell as low for cash or on a credit to punctual customers, as can be purchased in the state.

**R. KINGSBURY**  
Brick Store, Halifax. }  
18th April, 1830. } 8—tf

## NEW STORE.

**HALLIDAY, HEATH & CO.**

HAVE just received and opened a large and well selected stock of **SPRING GOODS**, of the latest importations and most fashionable styles, selected by one of the partners in New York and Philadelphia, and purchased with Cash. This stock of goods being all new and fresh, is offered at prices that cannot fail to please those who call to examine the assortment and prices. The following comprise a part of their assortment:

Foulard Prints and Calicoes a large assortment.  
French Gingham, Striped Palmyrenes, a new article, Rich Figured Swiss Muslin Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins, Cambric and Jackson Muslins, Checked Muslins, Thread Lace and Edgings, Thread Lace Capes and Veils, Italian Lustring and Gros de Naps. Silk, Sinechwe and Florentines, Belt Ribbons, a great variety, Rich Fancy Silk Vestings, Blue, Black, Brown and Olive Cloths, Blue, Drab and Mixed Cassimere, 4-4 Irish Linens, 3-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Brown Shirtings.

**HATS.**  
A large assortment of Black, and Drab Hats, of the best quality, and most fashionable shape.

**SHOES.**  
They have a handsome assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella Shoes, of the most fashionable shape; Men's Calf Skin Boots and Shoes, part square toes; Children's Shoes, a great variety—Also, Men's and Women's leather Shoes, at low prices.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.**  
They have a handsome assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, some with 24 blades, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets, Common and Buck-horn Knives & Forks, Stock and plate Locks, Brass and Knob Locks, Cast Steel Whip and Cross Cut Saws, Damascus Razors, Patent Razor Straps, Plated Castors with Cut Glass Bottles, Britannia Metal Tea Pots.

**ALSO,**  
A great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.  
They have received a part of their supply of

**Groceries,**

and expect the balance in a few days, which will make their assortment very extensive and complete, and have made arrangements to keep on hand a very general assortment; which will be sold low for cash—on the usual credit to punctual customers, or in exchange for Country Produce.

**HALLIDAY, HEATH & Co.**  
Halifax, April 20, 1830. 8—tf

## FLOUR.

THE subscribers have just received 55 Barrels of **FLOUR**, a part of which, is of superior quality. It will be offered low for cash.

**Hawkins & Harris.**  
Feb. 4, 1830. 48—tf

## IMPORTANT SALES, Of Town Property.

BY authority from an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its last session, the commissioners of the town of Halifax, will offer at public sale, on the 1st day of June next, three sites for Ware-Houses, in said town, immediately on the bank of the river.

The sale will take place on the premises, and the purchaser or purchasers will be required to enter into bond to build a Ware-House on each lot, to be completed on or before the 1st of November next, of dimensions not less than 30 feet by 40 feet, sufficient for the safe keeping of produce, goods, wares and merchandise.

**E. B. SMITH, M. H. PETTWAY, J. T. CLANTON, E. H. BURE, E. B. FREEMAN,** COMMISSIONERS.  
April 20, 1830. 8—tds

## COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

Apply to **J. H. SIMMONS.**  
Halifax, March 29. 5—t

## Constable's WARRANTS

For sale at this Office.

## MISCELLANY.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.  
Washington, 15th April.

"The Buffalo road is knocked in the head by a majority of 17.\* Away, I trust, goes all the splendid, expensive, corrupting, unconstitutional schemes of improving the domestic condition of the States by the hand of the General Government. In a short time you will find the whole tariff scheme will turn out to be a splendid failure! We must try to get back again to our old fashioned, plain sailing, republican notions, which alone can make us a happy, an united and a free people. Instead of robbing one section of country for the benefit of another, we will let things take a natural course and permit each citizen to enjoy the fruits of his own labour.

"In a few years every cent of the national debt will be extinguished and our Treasury will be overflowing.

"At no period of our history has our National Government presented such an imposing front in the eyes of foreign nations. Throughout continental Europe, the views taken of our domestic concerns by the President have received the highest encomiums. Not a speck of war is to be seen in our political horizon. We hear nothing from abroad in relation to our political condition but that which is flattering to our pride and honorable to our national character. Our rising Republic is growing up in strength, in power and in greatness, with a rapidity which is unsurpassed in the annals of the world. And yet with all these blessings before us, we hear the croakings of some miserable, discontented, gloomy misanthropes about the wretched state of our political condition!!

"If we are not grateful to Heaven for the superior blessings we enjoy in the happy state of our national affairs, surely there never existed that nation that ought to be grateful."

\*The H. of R. agreed next day to reconsider it by a majority of 8.—It lays on the table, not to be acted on during the present session.

A writer who says he was sixteen years a prisoner for the crime of debt in the city of New-York, has the following paragraphs in his illustration of the system of incarceration:

"It is a horrid place, and many a time, when through the grates of my prison window, I have watched the last rays of the setting sun as they gilded some neighboring spire, I have wondered that any man could find it in his heart to put a fellow being in jail for debt

"I have at last given up the hope of liberty—blessed liberty! I can hardly write that word without dropping a tear at the recollection of the joyous days of liberty which are gone forever. I am sad when I think how they have fled a way like a dream, and that neither I, nor my creditors, can ever recall them.

"When I entered the walls of this terrible jail in which, amid the rattling of chains, I am writing this little impertinent story of my life, I was young, in good health, blest with a wife whom I adored, and as fine a boy as ever smiled in the face of a father.

"The boy is dead—and my wife is no more. She was indeed a most excellent woman, but she was wounded to the soul by the horrors of our situation—her spirit was broken down and she, with the infant that caused her sickness, died in child-bed, in jail shortly after my imprisonment, in the year 1794."

**The Walking Skeleton.**—"The curious figure, of skin and bone, who is shewn as a curiosity, under the name of Bonaparte, does actually live, move, and have a being. His name is Calvin Edson, and he was born in Connecticut, 42 years ago. He lived formerly in Boston, and enlisted as a private in the United States Army. He was at the battle of Plattsburg, and laid upon his arms the night after the action. He was stiffened with cold when he awoke, which was quite severe before morning. To the influence of the day, he attributes the wasting of his person. He is about 5 feet 4 inches in height—and weighed, when at his full size, 128 pounds. He was strong and particularly active at that period—and of this strength he retains a remarkable proportion in his present emaciated condition. He says his activity would not be essentially impaired, if the bones of his heels had not nearly penetrated the skin so as to render it difficult for him to run or walk. He now weighs less than 90 pounds, and his appearance, has dwindled legs with his disproportioned joints at the knee and ankle, and the length of the foot, would be almost grotesque were it not that a feeling of sympathy checks any mournful association. He wears Breeches and stockings so that the shape of neither limbs is perfectly displayed. He measures only 5 1-2 inches round the leg, just above the ankle; and 7 1-2 inches round the calf. His appetite is good, and he appears cheerful and lively, notwithstanding the loss of one of his eyes, and the diminished sight of the other. In the year 1821 he married, and has four children, one of whom is only 8 months old. Though his 'shrunken trunk' illustrates the general attenuation of his form, it by no means indicates decrepitude. He worked on his farm until the loss of sight compelled him to leave it—and he now exhibits himself for the support of his family."

**Sea Serpent in the South.**—We are likely at last, thank fortune, to have a Sea Serpent of our own, without depending upon Cape Cod. We have long been of the opinion that the "article" might be fabricated as low here, as any where North of the Potomac; though affidavits, a sort of necessary condiment to the cookery, are not so easily obtained. In this particular the account below is somewhat defective—A Sea Serpent without affidavit, is like roast Turkey without Cranberry sauce.

Capt. Delano of the schooner Eagle arrived at Charleston, states that on Tuesday morning the 22d ult. whilst endeavoring to beat over St. Simon's bar, he perceived a huge animal about 300 yards a head which remained perfectly still. When within twenty-five yards, a musket was discharged at it which tore off some scales, when his serpentship turned, and struck the vessel in such a manner as to be sensibly felt by the helmsman. It made two other attempts near the fore chains but did no damage. Capt. D. thinks that if the Serpent had struck the bow, the schooner must have sunk—Undoubtedly—our only marvel is that he did not swallow her at once—and thus avoid going into the newspapers. The Serpent was 70 feet long, of a greyish colour, with a head resembling an Alligator—its jaws about 10 feet long. The body considerably larger than a hoghead, shaped like an Eel and full of "protuberances." One of the little Snakies, was in sight at first, but dodged when the musket was fired, not being fond of the smell of gun powder. In short we consider this as one of the most interesting snake stories that has issued from the press for some time

Camden Journal.

The editor of the United States Gazette, thus takes a knave to task:

"Some rascal (we were disposed to use a harsher epithet, but forbear,) has stolen from Messrs. Thorburn and Sons, New-York, a small plant of the Camellia Japonica, which cost the owners five guineas in London. The thief ought to be confined for life in the centre of a thorn bush, and fed upon dragon's root, boiled in spirits of turpentine. A fellow who would steal a valuable flower from a garden, opened only to please the public, would rob his father of his grey hairs to make strings to a fiddle bow. He ought to be—but we have done pretty well already, and even better, perhaps, than we should have done but for certain private griefs."

## From the Journal of Health. RULES FOR A YOUNG LADY.

1. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine, if she pleases. She must not grumble, or be disheartened because she may not sleep the first night or two, and thus lay ruminating on the pleasures from which she has cut herself off; but persist steadily for a few

nights; when she will find that habit will produce a far more pleasant repose than that which follows a late ball, a route, or assembly. She will also rise in the morning more refreshed—with better spirits, and a more blooming complexion.

2. Let her rise about six o'clock in summer, and about eight in winter—immediately wash her face and hands with pure water—cool or tepid, according to the season of the year; and if she could by any means be induced to sweep her room, or bustle about some other domestic concerns for about an hour, she would be the gainer, as well in health as in beauty, by the practice.

3. Her breakfast should be something more substantial than a cup of slops, whether denominated tea or coffee, and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take a soft boiled egg or two, a little cold meat, a draught of milk or a cup or two of pure chocolate.

4. She should not lounge all day by the fire reading novels, nor indulge herself in thinking of the perfidy of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel; but bustle about—walk or ride in the open air, rub the furniture, or make puddings—and when she feels hungry eat a custard or something equally light, in place of the fashionable morning treat of a slice of pound cake and a glass of wine or cordial.

5. Let her dine upon mutton or beef plainly cooked, and not too fat—but she need not turn away occasionally, from a fowl or anything equally good; let her only observe to partake of it in moderation, and to drink sparingly of water during the repast.

6. In place of three or four cups of strong tea for supper she may eat a custard—a bowl of bread and milk—or similar articles; and in a few hours afterwards let her retire to bed.

7. At other periods of the day which are unoccupied by business or exercise, let her read—no sickly love-tales—but good humoured and instructive works—calculated, while they keep the mind unincumbered with heavy thoughts, to augment its store of ideas, and to guard it against the injury which will ever result from false perceptions of mankind and of the concerns of life.

**Recipe for Ice Cream.**—Three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one quart of cream, the whites of three eggs well beat up—mix together and simmer it on the fire until it nearly boils, then take it off and strain it, and when cold put it into the mould and churn it until freezes. Scrape it from the sides of the mould occasionally, during the freezing process, and beat it up well with the ice cream stick. Flavour it with lemon, rose, vanilla, strawberries, chocolate, &c. as you like it. New milk is nearly as good as cream, and skimmed milk will do; but for the latter, add the whites of two or three additional eggs.

**Cheap Antidote.**—There is not a house in the country that does not contain a certain remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic. Making this simple antidote known, may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely death.

**THE KING OF SPAIN.**—In a Baltimore paper we observed the subjoined extract from a letter written at Madrid by "a distinguished young Baltimorean, whose character and personal opportunities of observation entitle his observations to great weight."

"As for King Ferdinand, whom we have heard described as a petticoat-making monarch, he is the last man in Spain whom his acquaintances would suspect of such effeminate extravagance. On the contrary, he is a man of masculine presence, character and conduct—a man of business, working harder, 'tis said, at the bureau than any Monarch in Europe; uniting to these traits undoubted personal intrepidity. Far from being a bigot in matters of religion, he is considered the most liberal of the circle in which he moves."