

# ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.—NO. 13.

HALIFAX, N. C. MAY 27, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 65.

EDITED BY

EDM. B. FREEMAN,

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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.

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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.

## GROCERIES,

Stationary, Drugs, &c. &c

THE subscriber has just received the following articles

Pulverised Ginger, Tamarinds, Best Ink, Powder and Shot, Confectionaries, Pepper, Spice, Cider, Copperas, Snuff, Segars, Writing and Letter Paper, School Books, Blank Books, Quills, Wafers, Leather, Lime, Paints, and an additional supply of

## Medicines,

all of which, together with his former assortment, he offers on the most reasonable terms.

J. L. SIMMONS.

Post Office, April 1st, 1830. 5—2m

## HALIFAX BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

(OLD ESTABLISHMENT.)

At the Shop formerly occupied by Wm. P. Clopton, nearly opposite the FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of

## Boots, Shoes and Pumps,

Of Morocco, Calf and Seal Skin, made of the best materials, and in the most faithful manner, which he has lately received from PETERSBURG, executed under the direction of one of the best workmen in that place. Having established a correspondence with the Factory from which his late assortment was received, he will be regularly supplied with all the articles in his line, of the latest fashions and most approved workmanship.

He continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, as usual, in all its various branches; and will execute work to order, on the shortest notice; and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom.

Persons will do well to call and examine his assortment, as he is determined to sell at reduced prices for cash.

WILLIAM BROWN.

April 13, 1830. 7—

## SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber, in order to close the concern of JAMIESON & HAL-LIDAY, offers for sale, at cost, the remaining

## STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting of  
Superfine blue, black, olive and drab Cloth, " " Cassimere,  
Red and White Flannel, Brown Holland,  
Figured Swiss Muslin, Plain and figured Book ditto,  
6-4 Cambrie and Mull Muslin,  
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, of a superior quality,

" " " " " "  
" White and Black Silk ditto,  
Gros de Naples, Sinchew, Sarsnet, Satin and Florence Silks,  
Valencia Shawls, Gingham, Calicoes,  
Bed Ticking, Furniture and Apron Checks.

## Hardware and Cutlery

will be found,  
Guns, Drawing Knives, Hand-Saws, Stock, Chest, Trunk and Drawer Locks; Table Spoons; Wood Screws; Liquor Cocks; Knives and Forks, Razors, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the above stock, at the store occupied by Mr. Jas. Gordon and opposite to Messrs. Halliday, Heath & Co.

J. JAMIESON, Surviving Partner of Jamieson & Halliday.

May 17. 12—3w

## SPORTS OF THE PIT.

A Main of Cocks

will be fought at WILLIAM H. POPE'S, in Scotland Neck, for \$25 a battle and \$300 the odd, to commence on WEDNESDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF

JUNE NEXT, and continue three days. 12—2t

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

May 19, 1830.

## A Bargain,

MAY be had in the lot, and houses, in the town of Warrenton N. C. known as the

## Exchange Coffee House,

near the public square, hereto fore used as a house of public entertainment. This property having extensive buildings, a large garden, and stables, most of the conveniences requisite for a public house, for which it is every way calculated can be purchased, at this time for sixteen hundred dollars, on application to the subscriber.

S. WHITAKER.

Halifax Feb 11, 1830. 49—1f

## For Sale.

THAT well known MILL SEAT, known as Grants, on Fishing Creek, seven miles above Enfield and nineteen south of Halifax N. C. This property is now in excellent repair, has attached to it a large and commodious house for the grist mill, forty feet square, three pair superior mill stones five feet in diameter, bolting cloths, cotton gin &c. also a large, convenient house for the saw near the grist mill.

## THE PLANTATION

near the Mill and adjoining thereto, is also for sale, containing 1800 or 2000 acres of land; on it, is a good dwelling house and convenient out houses, stables &c. this land is well timbered and is calculated to produce grain and cotton.

## THE MILL

can be bought separately or with the land, or the land will be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber living two miles west of Enfield, Halifax County

M. C. WHITAKER.

Feb. 11 1830. 49—6m

## State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

In Equity: Spring Term, A. D. 1830.

William B. Lockhart  
vs.  
John Granberry, surviving Executor of John H. Fraser, deceased.

Bill of Injunction.

THE complainant having filed his bill, in which he charges, that at or about February Term of Hertford County Court he obtained a judgment of assets in future against the Executors of the said John H. Fraser; and also charging, that the Court-House of said County of Hertford has been consumed by fire, and the records of the said Court and judicial memorials of the same, were also consumed and destroyed, including all the judgments obtained against said Executors, as well others as the one herein mentioned; and also charging, that since the destruction of the said records, the said Executor has received a large amount of assets, greatly more than sufficient to satisfy the complainant's demand; and prays relief in the premises, and especially that the said executor be enjoined from confessing or otherwise applying the said assets without the order of this Honorable Court, and that this bill may be for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John H. Fraser who shall choose to become parties thereto. Whereupon, on hearing the bill filed and the affidavit: It is ordered by the Court, that subpoenas and injunctions issue as prayed for in the bill: And it is ordered, that publication be made in the Newspaper in Halifax, and also in one of the Newspapers published in Raleigh, giving notice to all the creditors of the said John H. Fraser of the filing of this Bill, and that they may come in before the Master and be made parties, and take benefit of this suit—and that all the said creditors be enjoined from proceeding at law until the further order of this Court—and should any proceedings be commenced at law, that an injunction issue and be served on such creditor.

JOHN D. AMIS, c. m. e.  
April 30, 1830.—Price adv. \$5 25 11—6t

## The Examination at

## QUANKEY ACADEMY,

WILL take place on the 27th and 28th instant. The Parents, Guardians and Friends of my pupils, together with all those interested in the welfare of Education, are hereby requested to attend.

The next session, which will be without a regular vacation, will commence on the first of June. Terms of tuition: Fees payable in advance; or at the earliest time practicable during the Quarter or Semi-Session. In the government of this School, I wish to combine mildness with efficiency; rendering all means subordinate to mental influence.

THOS. J. VAIDEN.

Quankey Academy Halifax coun- } 12—3t  
ty, N. C. May 16th, 1830.

## Shoeco Female Academy.

THE examination of the above institution will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th of June. Parents, Guardians and others are respectfully invited.

The second Session will commence on the 14th. Each young Lady must furnish herself with a pair of sheets, blankets, coverlid and towel.

MARY J. LUCAS.

May 13, 1830. 12—3w

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

From the MS. notes of a Detenu.

When the French, under the command of Dumourier had completely defeated the Austrian army at Jenappes, they found among the heaps of dead and dying a female child, about three years of age. In what manner and by whom she had been brought into the field of slaughter no one could tell. The little innocent was guarded by a large black poodle, who would not for some time allow the soldiers to approach; to this faithful animal the care of the child appeared to be entrusted. The partiality of the French military for dogs of this species is well known; after much enticement he consented to partake of some nourishment, and allowed his charge to be taken by one of the soldiers, who placed her upon his knapsack; he belonged to the 40th regiment of Infantry, and it was unanimously agreed upon among the men of his battalion, that both child and dog should be adopted by the regiment. The poodle they called Felix, and the young girl was christened by the title of "La Fille du Regiment." By turns she was carried upon the backs of the soldiers; who were delighted with the little creature, and she accompanied them to Holland. Upon several occasions she was in the midst of the battles in which the regiment was engaged, yet the roaring of the cannon did not intimidate her; but her heart was ready to break when, in a skirmish that took place on the banks of the Rhine, her favourite and faithful attendant, Felix, was wounded by a gun-shot, and died in her arms. The regiment, after three years severe service, were ordered into garrison at Mons. Their protegee was now six years of age; when, by the advice of the colonel and officers, they determined on placing her in a respectable boarding-school to receive her education; and the sum of four thousand four hundred francs was collected in the regiment and delivered to the Mayor of the town, who was appointed her guardian. Having received sudden orders to march to some distant place, nearly all the men of the regiment came to the school where their beloved child was dwelling, tenderly embraced and bid her farewell for ever, as in the course of a few years probably not an individual of the regiment remained alive—they perished in those sanguinary contests that took place in Italy. In 1808 I had an opportunity of seeing the young girl at Tournay, whither she had been removed by the permission of the Mayor of Mons, who had obtained for her the situation of governess in the family of Count de L.—She was beautiful, of extremely amiable disposition, and highly accomplished. I have heard her say that the recollections of the time she spent in the regiment were quite fresh and fraught with pleasing association; she had not even forgotten the names of these persons who were more particularly kind to her, and she expressed herself with the deepest feelings of gratitude for the education she had received by their bounty. She often made inquiries of the officers, who were continually arriving from the scene of warfare in Italy, whether they had met with any of "her dear Fortieth;" but alas! they had all disappeared from the earth. Her birth continued involved in mystery, and I never heard that she was able to ascertain who her unfortunate parents had been. In 1809, she was married to Baron de L., the colonel of a regiment, and also holding a situation in the Imperial Court. About this period I frequently used to see her going to the Palace of the Thuilleries, of which she formed one of the most brilliant ornaments; her amiable manners, her beauty and virtue, were the theme of universal admiration; and even at a time when so elevated in rank, she was not ashamed to acknowledge herself as "the daughter of the regiment." A young Englishman, who had been acquainted with her when she resided in the family of Count de L. was, in consequence of attempting to effect his escape from Valen-

ciennes, ordered by the minister of the police to be confined in Bitchy; from this fortress he contrived to get away, but was taken on the frontiers of Holland, tried by a Court-Martial as a spy, and sentenced to the Gallies for life. Hearing that this lady possessed much influence at Court, he wrote and informed her of the dreadful situation in which he was placed, on the eve of being transferred with one hundred and fifty felons to the Bague of Rochefort. The lady did all in her power to save the unfortunate youth, and at length obtained from Fouché an order to have him sent to the Citadel of Valenciennes, where he remained until the allied armies entered France. The sojourn of this amiable woman upon earth was but brief; her husband appears to have been acquainted with the mystery of her birth, but probably never made known to her the circumstances. Upon the marble-slab that covers her tomb is inscribed—"Cy git Madame la Baronne De. Son epoux la vit naitre et mourir." [Her husband saw her born and die]

### DR. CHANNING.

The following sketch of the personal appearance and oratory of this distinguished individual, is copied from the American Monthly Magazine.

The rank which this celebrated Divine has lately taken as an Essayist, and the interest excited in his writings abroad, have made him a conspicuous object of curiosity. He is probably the greatest intellect among us, and as such, we have thought a slight sketch of his person and manner, though given with no advantages but those of a general observer, might not be uninteresting to our readers.

Dr. Channing's appearance out of the pulpit is not prepossessing. He is below the middle stature, and of the slightest possible frame. Constant illness of late years has reduced even his natural proportions, and when seen in the street, wrapped with a shrinking closeness from the air, and pursuing his way with the irresolute step and the subdued countenance of an invalid, it is extremely difficult to reconcile his appearance with the prodigious energy of his writings. In the pulpit he is another man. The cloud of anxiety passes from his face as he rises. The contracted expression ordinarily visible about his mouth gives place to a dilated and serene calmness.—His fine eye expands, and brightens, and the whole character of his face is one of the most pure and elevated humanity.—A hearer who saw him for the first time there, if indeed he remembered any thing but the eloquent beauty of his thoughts would go away impressed with his noble dignity and air of calm power in his look and action. His face itself is diminutive, smaller even than a child's, but there is great breadth at the temples, and his forehead, over which he wears his hair long and carelessly, is of the finest form, and aptitude. On the whole, we think the common impression after seeing Dr. Channing would be that of a Mind, a mere Intellect, wrapped in the slightest drapery of flesh that will confine it—a coil of mortality so loosely worn, that, whenever its errand was complete, the inhabiting spirit would release itself by the simplest heavenward volition.

Dr. Channing's delivery is not at all oratorical or passionate. It may have been so in the earlier days of his ministry, for he is naturally of a kindling & enthusiastic temperament; it is a source of natural wonder to those who hear him, after having read his fervent composition that he should yield so little to the sway of feeling. His manner is earnest and absorbed, but, unless excited by a favorite or opposed opinion, perfectly unimpassioned. You may not doubt for a moment that the whole truth of his soul is breathing on his lips, but he seems to you under the influence of inward power which is too holy for human excitement, and which chastens and subdues his whole spirit like a mighty spell. We know of nothing more deeply impressive than this almost unnatural suppression of enthusiasm. He is gifted by nature with a voice of singular depth and

sweetness, which debility seems only to have made more low and musical and with the calm serenity, nay majesty, of his manner, and the high order of his thoughts it has sometimes seemed to us a very spirit tone—the voice of a being without passions, breathed into utterance by the pure inspiration of truth. The vigorous beauty of his style is too well known and admired, to be more than alluded to; but a mere reader can have little idea of its effect when heard from the writer's own lips. His emphasis and cadence are very peculiar. His tones seem the most simple effort of articulation, but he has a way of lingering on what we can only express by calling it the *crisis* of a sentence, and of giving a depth and richness to the forcible word, which yielded an exquisite satisfaction to the ear, not easily described. You sit and listen, as it might be, to music. The sense is, for the time, captive, and, if the melody in which it comes clothed does not wholly disguise the sentiment, it at least gives it a winning persuasion, most dangerous to the charmed judgment of the hearer. It can scarcely be conceived how well all this harmonizes with the character of a preacher's mind, and his mode of religious inculcation. His system is purely intellectual.

MISTAKE OF A PROFESSOR.—A Professor, in Cambridge University, was one evening walking behind a fashionable lady in a white gown, when the dress of females was not so short as it is now—and being, as scholars sometimes are, rather absent-minded he mistook the lady's train for his own white pocket handkerchief, which fancying he had dropped he picked it up and put it into his pocket. The lady continued onward, and the Professor behind her; but at every step he felt a strange jerking and pulling on one side of his coat; but not at all suspecting the cause, he went on for some rods along in the rear of his fair neighbor. The lady perceiving that like true love, her train did not run smooth, turned to ascertain the cause, and perceiving that the learned professor had got possession of something more than his train of thought, exclaimed, "Doctor—I'll thank you to let go of my gown."

Professor.—Your gown, madam? Lady.—I beg your pardon, sir, but I believe in my soul, you've put the tail of my gown into your pocket.

Professor.—Into my pocket, madam?—Bless me! so I have. I beg ten thousand pardons; I thought it was my pocket handkerchief.

Constellation,

How to preserve Complexion.—Every individual, who will reflect for one moment, must fully assent to the following remarks of the Journal of Health on the best method of preserving unimpaired the freshness of the complexion: "Our female readers," says that print, "may rest assured that the only beautifiers of the skin are personal cleanliness—regular exercise temperance—pure air and cheerful temper. If any one of these be neglected, the skin and complexion will invariably suffer." In relation to the best fluid as an ordinary wash for the face, it is remarked that "there is nothing so well adapted as pure water, with the occasional addition of soap. They who from a ridiculous idea that washing frequently with water injures the skin, substitute distilled liquor, Cologne water, or any other fluid, simple or compound, pursue a course most effectually calculated to destroy its suppleness, transparency and smoothness, and to cover it with unseemly blotches." Frequent bathing is recommended; and as proof of its efficacy, it is added, "that those nations by whom bathing is the most frequently resorted to, are those distinguished, most generally, for elegance of form and freshness of complexion."

## NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that all Carriages, Gigs &c. sent to Blacksmith Anthony Clark's shop, for repairs, shall be detained there until the same is paid for.

MICHAEL FERRALL, Agent for H. L. IRWIN'S Adm'r.  
Halifax, May 5th 1830. 10—3w