

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

VOL. II.—NO. 20.

HALIFAX, N. C. JULY 15, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 72.

EDITED BY

EDM. B. FREEMAN.

AND PRINTED BY

JOHN CAMPBELL.

JOINT PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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.

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—11

JAS. E. SWINDELLS, RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Newbern, Washington, Fayetteville, and other places in the route through North Carolina, that he intends visiting the above mentioned places in the month of August next, for the purpose of

Tuning and Stringing Piano Fortes.

Mr. S. does not make a practice of traveling the country, for the purpose mentioned in this advertisement; but so many persons having gone through that district, who know nothing at all of the business, has induced him to undertake the contemplated trip. No pay unless the parties are satisfied.

Norfolk, June 29. 19—3w

More New and Cheap Books.

TURNER & HUGHES, at the North-Carolina Commission Book Store, two doors above the Post-Office, have on hand at all times a general assortment of Books, embracing nearly every thing in the various departments of Science, Literature, Stationary and Engravings.

Public, private and social Libraries, and those who buy to sell again, furnished at unusually low prices. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The following are among the works, just received:—

50 Copies Webster's Dictionary abridged, in one vol. Royal octavo, price \$6.

"In laying this work before the public in its present form, no efforts have been spared to make it a complete defining and pronouncing Dictionary for general use. About 16,000 words and between 30 and 40,000 definitions are contained in this Dictionary, which are not to be found in any similar work."

Henry's Exposition of the Bible, in Calf and Sheep bindings, in 6 large 8vo. vols. with a preface by Doctor Alexander, and recommended by the most distinguished Clergy and Laity of the different denominations.

It is peculiar for its deeply spiritual thoughts and absence from sectarian bias.

Cruiken's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, complete in one super 8vo. vol. reprinted from the last London Edition on superfine paper and new type. Upwards of six thousand errors existing in the London Copy have been corrected in the edition now announced.

Octavo Bible for family use and aged persons—the handsomest ever printed.

Bishop Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures.

Clark's and Scott's Commentaries, late editions.

English Common Law Reports, and many others, embracing works of Law, Medicine, History, Theology, Miscellaneous, Novels, &c.

Raleigh, June 4, 1830. 16—1m

The Lot and Houses

IN the town of Warrenton, known as the EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE (see advertisement on our fourth page) will be offered for sale, at public auction, on Monday the 1st day of Warren County Court, August Term, if not previously disposed of.

CASH! CASH! CASH!!!

WILL be given for likely young

Negroes, on application to either of the subscribers.

J. H. SIMMONS,

G. W. BARNES.

July 8, 1830. 18—1f

SPORTS OF THE PIT.

A Main of Cocks

will be fought at New Hope, commencing on Monday the 19th July next, for Fifty Dollars a fight and Five Hundred Dollars the odd.

June 18th, 1830. 18—1d

The Old Dominion, Petersburg, will

insert the above 2 weeks, and forward the

account to this office for collection.

To Physicians & Farmers.

THE following articles will at all times be found in my assortment, at the Post Office, on Main Street, two doors below the Printing Office.

All those who may wish to purchase, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to sell low for cash, or on a short credit to very punctual customers. My assortment consists of the following articles, viz:

Arrow Root, Nipple Shells, Aloes, Oil Anisi, Alum, Peppermint, Annatto Spanish, Cloves, Arsenic Alb, Worm-seed, Almonds, Ocre, Yellow, Bitters, Opodeldoc, Balsora Copaiva, Orange Peel, Burgundy Pitch, Olive Oil, Borax, Pearl Barley, Bottle-corks, Blacking, Pepper, Baitman's Drops, Precipitate, Red, Barber's Combs, Pulv. Bark, Pockit do. Pulv. Ipecac, Bees-wax, Jalap, Basilicon Ointment, Rheubarb, Mercurial do. Powder and Saet, British Oil, Pipes, Buttons, Rhad Columbo, Bacon, Gentian, Brandy, apple, 1827. Cologne Water, Mizerion, Coat Plaster, Rhoi, Cantharides, Red Sanders, Cubebbs, Raisins, Calomel, Sugar of Lead, Crome Yellow, Sago, Cloves, Sice, Chalk, Sal Amomiac, Copperas, Glauber, Cream Tartar, Epsom, Castor Oil, Rochelle, Copal Varnish, Sem Anisi, Candles, Sulphur, Roll, Candle Snuffers, Segars, Dovers Powders, Sup. Carb. Potash, Durable Ink, Springes, P. P. Essence Lemmon, Snake Root, do. Lavender, do. Peppermint.

Elix. Vitriol, Stationary, Flowers, Scup. Wine, Soap, Bar, Cakes, Camouille, Sulphur, Zinc, Seia, Ind. Alexa.

Flints, (gun) Spanish Whiting, Apothecaries Scales, Fly Stone, and Weights, Rotten do. Saseporilla, Finger Race, Spirits Nitre, Do. Pulverized, Anomia, Gum Arabic, Spanish Brown, Assafetida, in kegs, Camphor, Guac, Shellac, Myrrh, Tragant, Tumeric Root, Tartar Emetic, Tobacco, (best), Turbington's Balsam of Life, Tinct. Assafetida, Cantarides, do. compound, Opium, Camphor, Viridigris, ground, dry, Vitriol Alb, Vint. Antimony, Vials, Vial Corks, White Lead, Falser Irons, Wafers, Writing Paper, Letter ditto, Quinine Sulphate, Solution.

Lee's Anti B. Pills, Hooper's do. Logwood, ground, N. A. Wood, Camphor, Lemmon Syrup, Lard, Leather, Lime, Lampblack, Magnesia, Carb. do. Calc'd, Manna Flake, Mer. Corose Sub. Mustard, Nutmegs, Nutmeg Graters,

Glue, Ink, Indigo, Spanish, Ink Powder, Liqueurice, Ball, Root, Lee's Anti B. Pills, Hooper's do. Logwood, ground, N. A. Wood, Camphor, Lemmon Syrup, Lard, Leather, Lime, Lampblack, Magnesia, Carb. do. Calc'd, Manna Flake, Mer. Corose Sub. Mustard, Nutmegs, Nutmeg Graters,

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MISCELLANY

DISCONTENT.—A FABLE.

Once there was a fairy that had more benevolent and enlarged views than most of her species. She said her people had done very wrong in confining all their gifts to mankind, who had long since ceased to be worthy of their glass slippers, magic rings, wonderful mirrors, and pretty little lunk-pense; her heart burned to be of service to the brute creation. So she stepped up to a cow, which was grazing by the way side. 'Cow,' said she, 'what do you wish for most in the world? If you will tell me, you shall have it.' The fairy was not much bigger than a grasshopper; and the old cow thought it was very presumptuous in her to pretend to have so much power. 'However, there is no telling,' thought the cow; for those little musketoes that do me so much mischief are a great deal smaller than she is.' Then the cow said, 'If I might have my wish, I would be a bird. I do not like to be tied up in the barn every night, and never to be allowed to go but into one pasture. The birds have no troubles; they are free and happy. They can fly away from danger, and in winter they can warm themselves by the sun. Then they are at liberty to go all round the world, and gather information from every country. I am weary of this life of servitude and sameness.' When the fairy heard these words, she touched her with her little wand, and the cow changed to a bird, and flew merrily away. Soon after, the fairy met a robin and she said, 'Pretty robin, what should you most like in the world?' 'I should like to be a whale,' said the bird; 'I think it is very degrading to be such a little mite of a creature as I am; I always look on every thing large with envy. Besides, I should like to live away down under the water, because I should be so safe there; hawks could not find me, or the guns of cruel men reach me.' The fairy thought he was a foolish bird but she did as he wished her and he plunged into the water with a mighty noise. As the fairy stood by the seashore, she saw another great whale, afar off; and she jumped into an Argonaut shell, and went to the whale to ask him if he were happy. 'No I am not,' replied the whale; 'but I am sure I should be, if I had been made a horse, instead of being a whale. Those beautiful creatures do not have to wait upon themselves; they are fed and tended, and their coats brushed to shine like the sun. No harpooners pursue them; no sword-fish and thresher unite to torment them; they live in plenty, and die in peaceful old age.' It is very strange,' said the fairy, 'that every one should be unhappy where God has placed them; how true it is that each one knows his own sorrows better than another.' She granted the whale his wish, and flew away, well contented that she had done three benevolent actions.

The next year, the kind-hearted fairy sought out the creatures she had changed, and asked them if they were happy. 'Oh I was very silly,' said the cow, 'when I changed the petty troubles I had known and tried, for greater ones I had never heard of. I was a fool to think there was more freedom in the air, than on the earth. I have lived in perpetual terror of the hawks and the guns. When I was a cow, I used to have my calves to play with, at least for a little while; but now the cruel boys steal my eggs before they are hatched. Oh, I wish I were a cow again, with nothing to do, but to give a portion of my milk, which I can spare just as well as not, for sweet food and comfortable lodging.' The fairy changed her to a cow; and the grass tasted sweeter to her than it ever did. Upon inquiry, it was found that the others were as unhappy as she had been. The whale wounded by sword-fish, and pursued by harpooners, was dying to breathe the sweet air of heaven once more, and to build its nest among the green summer boughs; while the horse, whipped and goaded during the day, and tied up through the night, longed for the freedom of the waves again.

MORAL. And thus it is with mortals. Every one wishes to be what he is not. The poor man thinks that poverty is peculiar for its trials and temptations; and if he were rich, he should certainly be good, benevolent, and happy. The rich, in the midst of his possessions, is often weary of a world that has no new excitement to offer, fretted by ten thousand pretended claims on his generosity;—embittered by ingratitude; and sickened with the heartless flattery of contending heirs. The uneducated man envies the idol of literary fame; every thing seems bright and golden in his path; and he does not know how often the darling of popular favor, mourns for the peaceful spirit of the unambitious, and the untroubled faith of the ignorant—how often he despises the friendship, which he sees is but a selfish desire for temporary importance—and how, in very heart sickness, he shrinks from the publicity which the world will heap upon him, and the rancorous animosity it is sure to bring in its train. Content is the whole of wisdom—the amount of all philosophy. Every class of mankind has an equal share of happiness and if we do not believe it, it is because we have a more distinct knowledge of our own troubles, than of any others. We may believe that if we could exchange places with the wealthy and the celebrated, we should have philosophy enough to avoid their restlessness and languor; but we deceive ourselves. Mortals cannot escape a mingled destiny. For wise purposes, there is a drop of bitterness at the fountain; it mixes with all the waters of life; and whether we drink from an earthen or golden cup, we cannot escape our portion.

WOMAN.

Women in their nature are much more joyous than men, whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate and their animal spirits more light and volatile, or whether, as some have imagined, there may not be a kind of sex in the very soul; I shall not pretend to determine. As vivacity is the guilt of woman, gravity is that of men. They, should each of them, therefore, keep a watch upon the particular bias which nature has fixed in their mind that it may not draw too much, and lead them out of the path of reason. This will certainly happen, if the one in every word and action affects the character of being rigid and severe, and the other of being brisk and airy. Men should beware of being captivated by a kind of savage philosophy, woman, by a thoughtless gaiety. Where these precautions are not observed, the man degenerates into a cynic, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical.

By what I have said, we may conclude, men and women were made counterparts to one another, that the pains and anxieties of the husband might be relieved by the sprightliness and good humour of the wife, when these are rightly tempered, care and cheerfulness go hand in hand; and the family, like a ship that is duly trimmed, wants neither sail nor ballast.

A FRAGMENT.

With what eagerness do we survey, with what sacredness preserve the portraits of persons, illustrious for talents and virtue, yet these portraits exhibit the semblance only of features, stamped by the hand of nature as distinctly on the countenance of the savage, of a form common alike to the best and the most worthless of mankind; features that often mark the divine beauty of character even from the eye of the physiognomist; a form that often masks the glorious energies of the mind it embodies; features liable to be defaced by disease, and obliterated by death; a form essentially fugitive and corruptible, irreversibly destined to moulder into "a clod of the valley."

To biography, and to biography only, it belongs, to portray, in colours indelible and dazzling, the latent beauty of character, to stamp the images of an immortal mind on substances more durable than canvass or marble, to display the ardour of benevolence an aspirations of genius

through a medium more transparent and luminous than phsiognomy; yest to biography only is the sacred trust confided, and the holy office devolved, of embalming the memory of departed excellence in the grateful recollections of millions unborn, long after the urn shall have mingled with the ashes it encloses, and the fallen pyramid shall have buried the inglorious dust it entombs, "in oblivion's deepest grave."

SLEEP OF CHILDREN.

Infants, from the time of their birth, should be encouraged to sleep in the night in preference to the day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to remove every thing which may tend to disturb their rest, and not to attend to every call for taking them up and giving food at improper periods. Infants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a calm, long continued rest, it is a favourable symptom. Until the third year, children generally require a little sleep in the middle of the day; for, till that age half their time may safely be allotted to sleep. Every succeeding year, the time ought to be shortened one hour; so that a child seven years old may sleep about ten hours. Children ought to rise at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter. It is extremely injudicious to awaken children with a noise, or to carry them immediately from a dark room into the glaring light, or against a dazzling wall; the sudden impression of light may debilitate the organs of vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. Wet clothes or linen should never be allowed to be hung to dry in the bedroom, as an impure atmosphere is attended with various and often fatal consequences. "Banish (says Professor Hufeland) feather beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating contrivances." The bedstead should not be placed too low on the floor; and it is highly improper to suffer children to sleep on a couch which is made without a sufficient elevation from the ground. *Book of Health.*

How to never want a shilling.—Yesterday the furniture and other moveables, of the late Mr. B. Skaats, for some years keeper of the City Hall, were sold at auction. Among other articles put up for sale, was a shilling, with an inscription of this tenor: "Always pay your debts, and while you keep this you will never want a shilling."—The coin was presented to Mr. Skaats on the day of his birth by his grandfather. A hole was pierced in it through which a string was passed and tied to the finger of the infant. Mr. Skaats kept the gift through a long life of seventy seven years, during which time he was never in want of a shilling. What is still more to his honor, he attended also to the other part of the motto, and found the good effects of the punctuality and honesty it enjoins, for at his death he was possessed of considerable property. At the sale of the shilling in question instead of being put up with some other old coins and medals belonging to the deceased, it was offered separately by the auctioneer. A tolerably brisk bidding ensued, and finally it was knocked down at three shillings and ninepence. This is about four per cent on the principal, a pretty fair rate for money so long invested; so that nothing was lost on that score. We do not know that we ever heard of a shilling being turned to a better account. There are numbers of men in the community estimable in other respects who have a bad habit of not paying their debts, probably for the want of some such constant admonition as that given to Mr. Skaats by his worthy ancestor. Perhaps they might procure a fac simile of the inscription.—*N. Y. Post*

Pedlars.—Of all things in the world, gentle reader, did you ever hear, see, or read, of pedling tomb-stones? I think not. Last Tuesday, however, we saw one of the universal Yankee nation, with a waggon load of tomb-stones, at Selingsgrove. They were finished, and ornamented, and the purchaser had but to furnish an epitaph, which the pedlar inscribed upon the stone, with an expedition that was truly surprising. He has found this quite a profitable business. *Union Times.*