

ROANOKE ADVOCATE.

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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.

DUNNS, FERRALL & Co.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and customers, that they have received their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which comprise every thing

New, Fashionable & Seasonable in the DRY GOODS LINE,

together with a very extensive supply of Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware, China, Crockery, Saddlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Children's Cinnchula and Morocco Caps, Gentlemen's and Boy's Seal Skin Caps, &c. &c. &c. which, added to their former stock, makes the whole extensive and complete.

Among the Dry Goods are a very splendid supply of SILKS, viz: Superfine Plain and Black Gros de Nap's, Italiana Lustings, Foulard and Changeable Silks—an extensive supply of Seasonable and fancy CALICOES; all of which they are disposed to sell at the lowest cash prices, on their usual credit to punctual customers, or for Cotton at the highest barter price. They are also disposed to pay the highest cash price for Cotton in the seed or bale.

Halifax, Sept. 29, 1830. 31—1f

HENRY S. HAYNES

TAKES the pleasure to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has received a part of his FALL SUPPLY, consisting of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, and Hats,

and invites them, generally, to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell at a small advance for cash or country produce. I will also give the highest cash price for seed and bale Cotton.

N. B. I shall receive in a few days a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

which, together with my present stock, will make my assortment complete. I will also continue to receive from Norfolk and New York supplies to keep my assortment up.

H. S. HAYNES. 33—1f

THE subscriber will ship cotton to Norfolk at the usual charges that have been made here; and will, also, advance cash for one third or half of the value of the cotton received.

N. B. If the cotton should come in when the Boats are ready to load, I shall make no charge for shipping.

H. S. H. 33—1f

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Halifax and the surrounding country, that he has just received and is now opening a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the country, which have been selected with care, and laid in on the best possible terms, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, GROCERIES, &c.

and has determined to sell very low for cash, or any kind of produce; he also intends to keep up his assortment, by regular supplies from the North and other places; he solicits a call from the public, and assures them that no pains whatever shall be spared in giving general satisfaction. He will also barter his goods at the lowest cash prices, for W. O. Pipe Staves, W. O. Hhd Headings, W. O. Hhd Staves, Cotton, Wool, Corn, flaxseed, feathers, Horns, old Iron, Rags &c. and will ship Cotton and other produce, for only such charges as he may actually incur in shipping. He will, also, make advances of one half the value of any produce, which may be consigned to him for shipping.

JOSHUA CORREW. Halifax, N. C. Nov. 9, 1830. 37—1f

JUST RECEIVED.

80 PIECES OF BAGGING. various qualities, 24 coils of bale ROPE, 100 lbs. bagging TWINE, and by the first arrivals from Norfolk, I shall receive an additional supply of

Bagging, Groceries, &c. which will be sold at a small advance by my agent, Mr. Samuel Thomas. I shall continue to transact the Commission Business at Norfolk.

A. HARRIS. Halifax, September 15, 1830. 29—4m

Halliday, Heath & Co.,

HAVE just received their FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising a very general assortment, among which are

Blue, Black, Brown, Olive & Mixt Cloths Fashionable Sattinets, superior quality Point, London Duffel, and Rose Blankets Red and White Flannels, super. quality Mixt Kerseys and Linsey Woolseys Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings

Fashionable dark Prints and Calicoes Bombazetts and Merino Circassians Fashionable Cravats, for Ladies and Gentlemen

Black Worsted, & Lambs wool Hosiery Rich Figured Swiss Muslins and Robes " Worked Lace Capes and Hkfs. " Muslin Capes and Hkfs.

Super. Pongee and Spitalfield Silk Hkfs. Jacksonet, Mull and Check'd Muslins One Case Leghorn Bonnets, very cheap

HATS.

Superior Fashionable Black and Drab BEAVER Hats. ALSO, Low Priced RORAM and WOOL Hats.

Shoes.

Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal Skin and Leather Shoes; Also, Men's, Boys and Children's Shoes.

They have on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—Also, an excellent assortment of

Percussion and Flint Guns & Pistols, very cheap.

Groceries.

They have on hand a very general supply of articles in this line, and daily expect to receive 600 Bushels Turkeys Island SALT, to complete their assortment

H. H. & Co. invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine their goods, as they are disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms to customers on time, or barter for Cotton, and low for cash.

Halifax, Nov. 9, 1830. 37—1f

S. Smith,

WISHES to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received from New York a new and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the season, such as Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, Olive, Brown and Green do. Claret, Steel and Light Mixtures Superfine Lavender and Fawn coloured Cassimeres

Do Blue, Black and Steel Mixt Fine White Canton Flannel, for gentlemen's wear, Dark and Light coloured Valenciens, for Vesting.

Plain Blue and Black Velvets, Figured Quiltings and Silks, of splendid patterns.

He has, also, a complete assortment of TRIMMINGS. Gentlemen who purchase their cloths elsewhere can have them made and trimmed, in the newest style and latest fashion, as he receives the London and New York Fashions regularly.

JUST RECEIVED,

and for sale at the Post Office,

20 CASKS best Thomastown

Stone Lime.

300 lbs Sole Leather.

50 Sides superior Russet and Black

Leather.

150 pair Country made Russet Shoes,

3500 lbs Bacon. (all Midlings.)

I also daily expect, by way of the Roanoke, many other articles useful to the farmers.

JOS. L. SIMMONS. 34—1f

2 000 SACKS

LIVERPOOL FILLED SALT,

Warranted 10 to the Ton.

FOR SALE, by the quantity or single sack, at \$2 1-8 per Sack, by

P. DURKIN. Petersburg, October 1, 1830. 34—2m



THE RACES

Over the Scotland Neck course

WILL commence on Wednesday

the 1st day of December, 1830, and continue three days.

FIRST DAY—A Sweepstake for 3 years old colts and fillies, 1 mile heat, \$50 entrance, 3 or more to make a race—to be closed the evening preceding the race. If there should not be entries enough to make a race this day, there will be run for an elegant Saddle and Bridle, free for any saddle horse, except those regularly trained.

SECOND DAY—Jockey Club Purse, \$150, two mile heats.

THIRD DAY—Proprietor's Purse, \$100, mile heats

The course to be in good order, and accommodations for visitors by the Proprietor.

WM. H. POPE, Proprietor. 36—4w

BOOKS! BOOKS!

25,000 VOLUMES OF BOOKS.

Cheap Books and Stationary.

TURNER & HUGHES,

At the North Carolina Commission Bookstore, two doors above the

Post Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment, comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE

THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY, POETRY, and FICTION; also, English, Latin, Greek & French School Books of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and Fancy articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures, and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perfumed and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper; Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons; Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink; India Rubber, Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand; Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps; Roger's Best Razors and Razor Straps; ditto Pocket and Penknives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens; Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, gig and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings; Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire & hearth Screens; Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs & Merchants; Memorandum Books; Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums and Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token and Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also, on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of \$15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to \$14 per set; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old and rare Books that are to be procured but in few Stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific Education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Bookseller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of Medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, & those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line; including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders, will have a convenient opportunity of transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching Session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold positively without reserve. Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City!

Raleigh, October 19, 1830. 37—3w

For Sale, on Long Credit.

MY HOGAN TRACT OF LAND, lying in Halifax county, on Deep Creek, only 6 miles from Hill's Ferry, containing

1556 ACRES.

This tract contains healthy pine woods as well as fertile Creek Land. I will sell the whole or any part of said land to suit purchasers, and on such credit as they may desire. Apply soon, or the bargain will be lost, as I am determined to sell.

J. R. LLOYD. Tarboro', N. C. Nov. 16, 1830. 38—1f

Just received and for Sale,

A LOT of GOVAN'S superior FAMILY FLOUR, this year's crop (1830.)

DUNNS, FERRALL & Co. Halifax, June 25. 18—1f

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

You have again the enviable privilege of assembling yourselves together, as the Representatives freely chosen, of a sovereign and independent people, to deliberate upon their concerns, and to legislate for their benefit; and probably the beneficence of Providence has not been more clearly manifested in any of the political events of the age in which we live than in imparting that wisdom to the framers of the Constitution under which you are assembled and by which that happy form of government was established which preserves us equally free from the tyranny of the old world, and the confusion and licentiousness of some of the nations in our own hemisphere. Trusting for the success of your labors to the rectitude of your intentions, and above all, casting yourselves upon the favour of that being who is, "the founder of nations and the builder of worlds," and without whose blessing, all human efforts must be exerted in vain, they must result in the establishment of measures, tending to the advancement and exaltation of the prosperity and character of our State, and the happiness of its people.

The object of all our legislation is the happiness of our citizens, and in furtherance of this object, I would particularly invite your attention to the education of our youth, the internal improvement of the State, and the regulation of the circulating medium, as the three great and leading subjects, which should claim your attention at the present session. Other subjects of importance will suggest themselves to your consideration, too numerous to receive particular attention in an annual communication from the Executive, but of sufficient importance not to escape the vigilance of the Legislature.

The importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is universally admitted; nor is it any longer pretended that learning is unfavorable to moral or injurious to the best interests of a nation. On the contrary, our own experience as a nation, and the history of the world prove to us, that most of those who are condemned to the just punishment of malefactors under the laws of a christian community, are the exceedingly ignorant, who have been hurried into acts of violence, or seduced into excess, by the example of a few, whose situation from fortuitous circumstances affords them a passport to luxury, and to criminal indulgence. If then it be true that the vice, irreligion, and consequent poverty and misery of a large portion of our fellow citizens are to be attributed to their intellectual condition, are these not indispensable considerations to the virtuous legislator? The benevolent designs of the philanthropist, and the particular plans of the political economist to promote the general diffusion of education, are mere instrumental expedients in the hands of the legislator; and without the aid of the strong arm of government, must fall "still born," and prove ineffectual for raising the ignorant from their degraded condition. The object of education is to train the young to usefulness, and to fit them for that station, which they are to assume in after life among freemen. Without a proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, this end can never be attained—these artificial helps have ever been found to suffice. Whilst other members of this great confederacy have been appropriating millions for the general concern of literature, and establishing schools for the education of their youth, thereby enabling them to keep pace with the enlightened age in which we live, has there not been a manifest dereliction of duty on the part of those who have been entrusted with the regulation of the political economy of North Carolina, that in all its bounds there never has been established a single institution for gratuitous instruction, even in the elementary branches of education? Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Commons, should this be so? and will you permit it any longer to be the case? Have we not resources approaching almost to immensity lavished upon us? And if they are not properly applied, is it not time to raise a protesting voice against a species of economy, which has so long kept the poor in ignorance, and the State in poverty? Fully sensible of the arduous nature of the duties which devolve upon the Legislature—of the difficulty of reconciling the views even of those most friendly to the establishment of primary schools for the instruction more particularly of the poor, we may yet be consoled by the reflection, that the path is not an untried one, but has led other Legislatures to the happiest results, by ameliorating the condition of society, establishing correct habits, morals and religion, always under the do-

minion of education—and these are the only sure conservators of the government under which we live. In the archives of the State, you have abundant materials from which to compile a system for North Carolina, for the gratuitous public instruction of the youth of the State. If, in such a system, it be necessary to tax the wealthy for the benefit of the poor, it is in the nature of things that it should be so, and it should be recollected that it is the latter, who are oftener called on to fight the battles of their country.

The University of the State should, in connection with primary schools, also claim the fostering care of the Legislature. For this institution, spacious buildings have been erected, extensive and valuable libraries have been collected, costly chemical and philosophical apparatus have been procured, by which the professors are enabled to communicate instruction in the elevated branches of learning and science with more ease; and these have been effected in no small degree by private contribution. After having struggled through many years for a precarious existence, until it has attained to a lofty eminence among the colleges of our country, the trustees are reduced to the necessity of either abandoning it altogether, or of turning it over to the Legislature of our country. The last alternative has been adopted. To you, many of whom have received your dearest and most valuable inheritance within its consecrated walls, they are about to surrender their trust; and with that, this "child of the constitution," which, if cherished as it should be, must become the great moral engine of supplying the halls of our Legislature, the Bench, the Pulpit and the Bar, with that learning and talent, which without it, will be looked for in vain from other parts of the State, and must be supplied from abroad. There can be no better test of the enlightened wisdom of a nation, than the extent and sufficiency of its provision for the mental and moral instruction of its children, and we can never hope to establish for North Carolina an elevated standard of education or even of social and national virtue, until the principles of correct education, and their influence upon society, shall have been known, acknowledged and practiced among ourselves. Is there not a constitutional injunction on the subject of education, and this too, founded on the belief (to use no stronger term,) that a system of general education, is indispensable to a system of general morality, and that from these alone, we can hope to perpetuate the free institutions of our country?

To the internal improvement of the State, the attention of the Legislature has for years been directed, without accomplishing many very important objects. For the improvement of our intercourse, both personal and commercial, the liveliest interest has been evidenced in every part of the State, and with much propriety; for by these alone can the rich bounties of nature, distributed over our expanded territory find a market, and a ready exchange for the varied products of other soils, and the fruits of other climates. Yet this, however correct and sound in principle is liable to hurtful delays, and even utter failure, when undertaken with inadequate means, or managed by incompetent skill. Many of the most liberal and well devised plans for the internal improvement of various parts of the United States have been retarded, and in some instances have proved unsuccessful from these very causes, and have contributed not a little to sink into disrepute the whole system. If an appropriation adequate to some great work of internal improvement cannot be made, it is better to abandon the system entirely for the present—and stop and economize, until our funds accumulate, and our resources are further developed by individual enterprise, and no longer to fritter away our means by small and ineffectual appropriations, which require an additional amount nearly equal to disburse them.

The Board of Internal Improvement, which has ever been distinguished for intelligence, and never more so than at the present moment, is, nevertheless, with the Governor at their head, as President ex-officio, deemed to be, for all the purposes of their appointment, an inefficient body and with great deference to the Legislature, should be dispensed with. The citizens of the State will not separate the Executive, from the President of the Board, and that courtesy, which they are disposed to bestow on the former, will produce the most hurtful delays in the transaction of business in every excursion from the seat of Government. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that the Board be discontinued, and if any works of internal improvement shall claim the attention of the Legislature, so as to require an appropriation for their accomplishment, that a superintendent of public works be appointed, with a competent salary, who should be responsible