

POETRY.



A STORY IN VERSE.

I knew a widow—very poor—
Who four small children had;
The eldest was but six years old,
A gentle modest lad.
And very hard this widow toiled,
To feed her children four;
An honest pride the woman felt,
Though she was very poor.
To labor she would leave her home,
For children must be fed,
And glad was she when she could hug
A shilling's worth of bread.
And this was all the children had
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, ate their bread,
But never tasted meat.
One day, when snow was falling fast,
And piercing was the air,
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were.
Ere long I reached their cheerless home;
'Twas searched by every breeze;
When, going in, the eldest child
I saw upon his knees.
I paused to listen to the boy;
He never raised his head;
But still went on and said, "Give us
This day our daily bread."
I waited till the child was done—
Still listening as he prayed—
And when he rose, I asked him, why
The Lord's prayer he had said.
"Why sir," said he, "this morning when
My mother went away,
She wept, because, she said, she had
No bread for us to-day.
She said we children now must starve
Our father being dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I could get some bread.
"Our Father," sir, the prayer begins,
Which made me think that He,
As we have no father here,
Would our kind father be.
And then you know, the prayer sir, too
Asks God for bread each day;
So in the corner sir I wept,
And that's what made me pray.
I quickly left that wretched room,
And went with fleeting feet,
And very soon was back again,
With food enough to eat.
"I thought God heard me," said the boy;
I answered with a nod;
I could not speak—but much I thought
Of that child's faith in God.

A GOOD STORY—ABOLITION.

Some weeks since an itinerant lecturer of abolition visited the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Ohio, and put up at a public house with the intention of enlightening the minds of the public in regard to the oppression of his dark colored brethren, and sisters, by a lecture to be delivered the next day, on the cruelty and tyranny of the whites in refusing to admit the negro a perfect equality with themselves in all respects. All the visitors and lodgers in the tavern were annoyed during the day, by the impertinent conduct of the pseudo philanthropist, forcing his disgusting and incendiary doctrines on every one who had sufficient patience or curiosity to listen to him. The landlord, whose house was honored with the presence of the lecturer, formed the plan of experimenting on his professions of love for "Africa's sable face." In the evening the landlord called to him a colored man named Bill, who acted as ostler, or man of all work, about the inn, and ordered him to wash himself well, and put on a clean shirt, and go to bed in a certain room which he mentioned. Bill acted as his master directed him, and felt considerably "suck up" with the sudden change of sleeping apartments, from the kitchen loft to the best bed room in the house, and attributed it all to the presence of his wife, friend, who had taken several opportunities through the day to impress on Bill's mind that all were equal and that the fact of a portion of society being blessed with a fairer skin, gave them no right to claim a superiority over their less fortunate brothers and sisters of a darker hue, and that naturally, Bill and every other gentleman of color, who performed the part of servants to the whites, had the

same rights to respect and privileges as their masters. Bill saw the justice of his friends "equality" doctrine at once, and when called by the landlord, was decided in his own mind in what manner he would propose to his master a change in his respective stations; he to assume the duties of ostler, and his employer take up the curry-comb and brush; "turn about's fair play," thought Bill.
In the evening when the lecturer wished to retire, the landlord conducted him to his chamber, and showed him the bed he was to occupy. After he had disrobed himself he turned down the clothes to get in bed, and started back with astonishment on beholding his friend Bill in snug possession of one half of it, who invited him with a familiar nod to get in. The abolitionist cast a look of scorn on poor Bill, and demanded of the landlord what he meant by giving him a "nigger" for a bed-fellow? He was answered with his "equality" argument. Bill's person was healthy, he had on a clean shirt was not addicted to any ugly habits in his sleep, and more than all, was one of the proscribed and injured race for whom the gentleman professed such ardent love: the last consideration ought to make Bill a welcome companion to the lodger.
The enraged philanthropist could not stand this practical test of his doctrine, but let loose his wrath on the landlord: Sir, I tell you I will not put up with this unparalleled indignity; who ever heard of such insolence putting a gentleman to sleep with a filthy nigger? "And let me tell you sir," replied the landlord "that with that nigger you'll have to sleep, if you sleep at all; he is as clean in person and clothes as you are yourself, and in every other respect, according to your own preaching, he is your equal, so hop in and embrace your brother, for most certainly he shall be your companion till morning."
The abolitionist threatened, raved, and coaxed, but all would not do; the landlord was inexorable, he was determined to make his lodger practice what he preached, and the crest-fallen abolitionist was compelled to take his place along side his sooty friend, where he lay till morning, enduring feelings that cannot be described. He was kept in a state of restlessness through the whole night, repelling Bill's familiarities, and keeping the negro's woolly head out of his face. He rose at the dawn of day, while his comrade, "all in black," with a mind free from all the perplexing cares of life, was enjoying the honey heavy dew of slumber, called for his bill and left the town. The lecturer was consequently indefinitely postponed.
Bill related, with great importance, the distinguished honor conferred on him, by being the bed-fellow of Mr. — but said the comfort is not so much to be desired, as the "gentleman kicked most almightily, and had a 'strenuous bad brof, dat however is 'tributable to his white extraction."

CHEAP GOODS



THE subscriber has just received and is now receiving a supply of
GOODS
from New York, and intends to sell very low for cash, and he wishes his customers to receive his sincere thanks for their past liberal support and custom, and believes he can give satisfaction in future. He invites the public to call and see for themselves—report hath been circulated that I am about to quit the mercantile business which is not my prospect; but the fact is I expect to visit my children, and friends in Indiana the latter part of this summer and fall and wish to sell all that I possibly can before I go, and leave few or no goods on hand while I am from home, therefore I will sell low for cash. And all those who do not wish to pay cash will be accommodated on good terms; all former accounts must be settled either by cash or note before I go; therefore I hope all indebted to the store will call and close their accounts without delay, especially those of long standing.
JESSE HINSHAW.
New Salem, 5th month, 11th 1838.

JOB PRINTING
Done cheap, with neatness and despatch, at
THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE MICROCOSM.

BY MASTER LEONIDAS B. LEMAY.

THE MICROCOSM is printed weekly, in the City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium, new type, and fine white paper. Although small, it contains a "world" of matter. It is devoted to the flowers of Literature, original and selected; to notices of important improvement in any of the branches of Science, Commerce and Agriculture; to general News; and to the particular honor and interest of North Carolina. Iteschews party politics, and all the muddy streams of angry controversy on every subject. One great object of the publication is to convey instruction to the young, in an unexceptionable, chaste and agreeable manner to excite in them a thirst for knowledge and fondness for reading, to inculcate upon their minds correct principles, and incite them to the practice of virtue and morality. Another is, to furnish as much amusing matter, interesting news, and valuable information, to readers of every class and age, as can possibly be done, on the cheapest terms. And we may venture to assert, without subjecting ourselves, (to use the fashionable editorial plural-singular pronoun,) to the imputation of egotism, that it will not be found wanting in something both to please the taste and tickle the fancy of all.
It is intended, provided sufficient encouragement be given, to enlarge the paper without altering the terms, which will make it decidedly cheaper than any other published in the Southern country.
Though very young, being only nine years of age, the publisher has learned to set types expertly, and after much importunity has been indulged in his inclination to print a paper. The proceeds will be exclusively his own; and as he hopes to learn the practice of economy, as well as industry, in the prosecution of his undertaking, he expects to provide a fund which will assist him in his favorite pursuit of knowledge. He confidently looks to the pens of literary gentlemen and ladies in the State, to aid him in his labors, and to the patronage of the liberal and approbation of the public for his reward.
Postmasters and others, who receive this prospectus, are respectfully requested to lend their aid in procuring subscribers. They may, if they choose, retain and circulate this among their friends, and communicate by letter.—Letters to the publisher on business, except from those who procure subscribers, must be postpaid.



New Goods, uncommonly cheap for cash.
IF you want good bargains, just call and examine my goods, prices &c. you cannot but be absolutely pleased with my late recruits, just received—
DRY GOODS in the greatest variety
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, not to be surpassed in quality;
HATS, SHOES &c. &c. uncommonly cheap for the quality;
Iron, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and other groceries, selected with the greatest care.
Low as my terms are already, I will make a still further deduction of 10 per cent. for the sake of selling dry goods &c. for cash.
ALFRED H. MARSH.
22-41

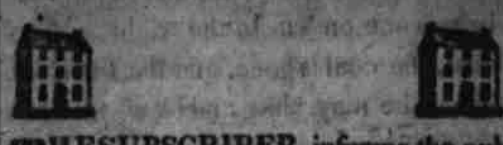
DR. W. B. LANE.

HAVING resumed the duties of his profession, expects in a few days an assortment of Medicines fresh and genuine, selected with care by himself. He may be found at his office at any time, except when professionally engaged. His charges will correspond with the pressure of the times, viz. a visit of ten miles will be charged five dollars. (medicine included.) Greater and less distances will be charged in the same proportion. Ashboro' N.C. Feb. 1838.
W. B. LANE.

WANTED

A FIRST RATE TAILOR, to come to this place and put up a shop, there is no doubt but it would prove a successful business.

VILLAGE HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he has recently purchased the House and
Tavern Establishment,
Formerly occupied by James Elliott Esq. South west corner of the Court-house Square in Ashborough. His rooms are large, pleasant and commodious; and well furnished with every accommodation for boarders. His table too, it is confidently believed, will constantly be provided in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all. He hopes the Court-officers and Gentlemen of the Bar will be liberal in their patronage, and in fact, all others who may like
PLENTY OF ROOM, and good fare
His Stables are commodious and dry, will be attended by good and careful Hostlers, and kept plentifully supplied with all the varieties of good provender. All are invited to call and make trial. He thinks he can give entire satisfaction.
SAMPSON B. GLENN.
Jan. 1838.—1-1f.

NECESSITY!

REQUIRES that all those who are indebted to the late firm of B. Elliott & Co. or Elliott, Brown & Co. should come forward immediately and pay the money or give a new bond. Circumstances require that this should be done without delay. We much hope that this notice will be promptly attended to, as no other notice will be given. On failure to comply with this reasonable request, none can complain if their bonds &c. be put out for collection. It will most assuredly be done. We therefore most earnestly hope that our debtors will be good enough to attend to this pressing call, which would not be made, but in case of the highest necessity.
The bonds &c. are all in the hands of A. H. Marsh, who is authorized and required to make speedy settlement of all matters pertaining to either of the firms above mentioned; and he will, at any and all times, promptly attend to the calls of those who may be pleased to come in quickly and settle up as requested.
B. ELLIOTT & Co.
ELLIOTT, BROWN & Co.
Ashboro, N. C. June 4th, 1838.

DOCTOR MENDENHALL'S New, Valuable, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic, Vegetable Pills.

THESE PILLS are called New, because they have not hitherto been offered to the Public—they are called Valuable because their value has been fully tested by the Inventor, by practice and experience for several years in a section of country peculiarly subject to diseases requiring a remedy of this kind.
These pills are entirely Vegetable, and may be taken with safety, by persons of all ages and conditions. When taken according to the directions accompanying each box, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of the following diseases: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulent Cholera, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Dysentery or Flux, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Worms in Children.
All cases of torpor of the bowels, all cases of pain in the head which are caused (as is almost head-ache) by a disordered state of the Stomach, and in all cases of general weakness after Fever or other severe sickness. Though very efficient, they are exceedingly mild in their operation, causing neither nausea nor griping nor debility.
For sale at Jamestown Guilford co. N. C. Also at Greensboro', Ashboro' and Lexington, N. C.—Price 50 cents per box.—5-6m

State of North Carolina RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.
Henry Craven Attachment returned vs.
Balem Yeargen levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Balem Yeargen the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Southern Citizen, for the defendant Balem Yeargen, to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County on the first Monday of August next, at the Court House in Ashboro, and plead answer or demur to the said Attachment or Judgment will be taken accordingly.
A Copy.
HUGH McCAIN, C. C. C.
23-6w.

State of North Carolina RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.
Jesse Cox Attachment Returned vs.
Vachel Hancock levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Southern Citizen for the Defendant to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Court House in Ashboro, on the first Monday of August next, and plead answer or demur to the said Attachment or Judgment will be taken accordingly.
A Copy.
HUGH McCAIN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.
Jesse Cox Attachment Returned vs.
David Kenworthy levied on land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Southern Citizen, for the defendant to appear at our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Ashboro on the first Monday in August next and plead, answer, or demur to the said attachment or judgment will be taken accordingly.
A Copy.
HUGH McCAIN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina RANDOLPH COUNTY.

In Equity, March Term, 1838.
Zebedee Hinshaw vs.
John Hammonds and his wife Sarah, Joseph H. Aley and his wife Mary, Joshua Hadley and his wife Rebecca, Samuel Hinshaw, Jesse Hinshaw, George Hinshaw, Benjamin Hinshaw, William Hinshaw, Jacob Hinshaw, Thomas Hinshaw, William Hinshaw, Mary Hinshaw, Rebecca Hinshaw, Eliza Mc Masters and his wife Dinah, Joseph Walker and his wife Sarah, Lewis Mc Masters and his wife Hannah, Ruth Hinshaw, Ezra Hinshaw, John Hinshaw, Jonathan Hinshaw, Aaron Hinshaw, Enoch Hinshaw, all of full age; and the heirs Thomas Hinshaw deceased, and the heirs of Amy Nixon deceased, and the heirs of Hannah Underwood deceased, by Jonathan Worth their guardian pendente lite.
Whereas at March Term 1838 of the Court of Equity for said county Zebedee Hinshaw filed his bill of complaint against the above defendants praying for the sale of a tract of land situated in the county aforesaid, containing one hundred fifty acres; which descended from John Hinshaw deceased, to his heirs at law; it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that several of the defendants are not inhabitants of this State; it was therefore ordered by the court that notice of this suit be published in the Southern Citizen for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court; to be held for the county of Randolph at the Court House in Ashborough on the 4th Monday of September next, or the prayer of the petitioner will be taken pro se and heard ex parte.
Witness J. Worth Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.
J. WORTH, C. M. E.
23-6t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about EIGHT HUNDRED, and on the increase, and the Job-Printing and Advertising good for at least FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.
H. C. JONES,
Editor and proprietor.
\*\* Our exchange papers in North Carolina, will please give this a few insertions.

CAMP MEETINGS.

A camp meeting will be held at "Tabernacle," in Guilford county, 9 miles Southeast of Greensboro'—commencing on the last Saturday, the 28th of July. Also one at "Old Union," in Randolph county, near Walker's Mills—commencing on the last Saturday, the 26th of August. Ministering brethren are requested to attend.
JOSEPH CAUSEY, Supt.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! FOR SALE

A large quantity now on hand.
The article will be constantly kept on hand.
Ashboro' N. C.
J. M. A. DRAKE.