

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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NO. 14.

The Weekly Gleaner

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding week.

All letters on business must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the Plantation whereon I now reside, lying on the road generally called "Cucumber Road," leading from Salem to Randolph C. House, on the waters of South Fork, about 4 miles south of Salem, in Stokes county. The tract of Land contains about 200 acres, of which about 80 acres, including an excellent meadow and a well selected fruit orchard, are in a good state of cultivation; the balance is woodland, and a great part low grounds, inferior to none in this section of country. The Mill Seat on this almost never failing stream, the South Fork, adds, and is of no small importance to its value. The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, mostly new and in good order. Those inclined to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, and learn further particulars. JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

March 13, 1829.—2m20n

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed, by Absalom Bostick, for purposes therein mentioned, and duly recorded in Stokes county, I shall expose to public sale, on Wednesday, the 8th of April next, at the dwelling-house of said Bostick, a Tract of Land lying in Stokes county, on Dan river, commonly known by the name of "Allen's delight," supposed to contain by estimation 245 acres. Also, one other Tract on Belew's creek, now in the possession of the said Bostick, containing by estimation 450 acres, including mills, &c. Also, four Negroes. The purchaser will be required to pay down for the purchase, or give bond with approved security negotiable and payable at the Cape-Fear Bank in Salem.

Persons desirous to purchase lands in this section of country, will find it to their interest to attend the sale of the above mentioned property, as but few estates of such value are thrown into market. No doubt exists as to the title, but I shall convey as trustee only. Further particulars will be given on the day of sale.

JNO. F. POINDEXTER, Trustee.

Germanton, 14th March, 1829.—3its13

DUNCAN G. McRAE

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as *Commission Agent*, in the sale, purchase or shipment of Produce and Merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, having the Agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Navigation Company, and some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction.

Wilmington, 10th Feb. 1829.—6it13

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.....March Term, 1829.

Elisha Mendenhall }
vs. } Attachment.
Christopher Swaim. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Gleaner, for six weeks, for Christopher Swaim to appear at our next Court, on the second Monday of June, and plead or demur, other wise final judgment will be entered against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.
By CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, D. C.

Germanton, 17th March, 1829.
17t—pr. adv. \$1 75

For sale at this Office,

THE Constitution of North-Carolina, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence; all of which are comprised in a pamphlet form, and may be found very convenient for reference, to those having occasion to refer to the compacts of our State and General government. Price, 20 cents single; \$1 50 per dozen.
January 26, 1829.

VARIETY.

Multum in parvo.

Eculapius invented the probe. By means of ather water can be made to freeze in summer. Augustus Cæsar established landing houses. Basins were formerly used instead of mirrors. Bladders were used by the Romans to preserve their hair during the night. Chemical names of metals were first given to the heavenly bodies. There has been an instance of an elephant that walked upon a rope. (See Suetonius.) Fuller's earth was used by the ancients for washing. The streets of Rome have no lights but those placed before the images of saints. Mahomet IV. was very fond of Ranunculus. The Duke of Mattan is said to have had in his possession a powder which would convert water instantaneously into ice, even in summer. The Greeks and Romans kept servants whose duty it was to announce certain periods of the day. Ancient watchmen carried bells. Watchmen among the Chinese are placed upon towers. At Petersburg they announce the hour by beating on a suspended plate of iron. Porus, an Indian king, sent to Augustus a man without arms, who with his feet could bend a bow and discharge an arrow. Printers originally endeavoured to make the books they printed resemble manuscripts. Puppets were employed formerly to work miracles. Chinese puppets were put in motion by means of quick-silver. The Roman ladies dyed their hair with plants brought from Germany. Saltpetre is used by the Italians for cooling wine. Thomas Schweicker wrote and made pens with his feet. Soap was invented by the Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies as pomatum. Boiled water is said on good authority to freeze sooner than unboiled. Wildman taught bees to obey his orders. The Greek and Roman physicians prepared their own medicines. Gustavus Brickson, king of Sweden, when he died, had no other physicians with him than his barber, master Jacob, an apothecary, master Lucas, and his confessor, magister Johannes. King Charles II. invited to England, Brower, a Fleming, to improve the art of dying scarlet. Buck-wheat was not known to the ancients, and was brought from the north of Asia into Europe about the beginning of the sixteenth century: it sows itself in Siberia for four or five years, by the seed that drops. Butter was known to the Scythians; it was called by Hypocrates *pikerion*—eaten by the Thracians at the wedding entertainment of Sphicrates;—used by the Louistianians instead of oil. Pliny ascribes its invention to the Germans. Carthaginians had the first paved streets. Chinneys are not to be traced at Herculaneum. Dogs in Kamschatka have socks upon their feet, to preserve them from the snow. Fowls are said to thrive near smoke. Honey was used by the ancients for preserving natural curiosities. Smoke-jacks are of high antiquity. Horses in Japan have their abodes made of straw. The transformation of insects was little known to the ancients. Justin emperor of the west, was so ignorant that he could not write without his secretary guiding his hand. The kitchens of the ancients were insufferably smoky. The streets of London were not paved in the eleventh century. Quarantine was first established by the Venetians. The ancients wrote with reeds. Rolender sent the cochineal plant, with live insects on it, to Linæus at Upsal. The first mention of horse-shoes is in the works of the Emperor Leo. The first account of stirrups is to be found in a book written by the Emperor Mauritius on the art of war. Emperors and Kings formerly held the stirrups when priests mounted their horses. The windows of the ancients had no glass. The use of quills is said to be as old as the fifth century. Reeds continued long in use after quills began to be employed: quills were so scarce at Venice in 1233, that it was with great difficulty men of let-

ters could procure them. Jacob Eherni was beheaded in the Dutchy of Wurtemberg for adulterating wine.

Horsemanship.—The Moors frequently amuse themselves by riding with the utmost apparent violence against the wall, and a stranger would conceive it impossible for them to avoid being dashed to pieces; when just as the horse's head touches the wall they stop him with the utmost accuracy. To strangers on horseback or on foot, it is also a common species of compliment to ride violently up to them, as if intending to trample them to pieces, and then stop their horses short and fire a musket in their faces.—Upon these occasions they are very proud in discovering their dexterity in horsemanship, by making the animal rear up so as nearly to throw him on his back, putting him immediately after on a full speed for a few yards, then stopping him instantaneously, and all this is accompanied by loud shouts and hollow cries. There is another favourite amusement, which displays perhaps superior agility. A number of persons on horseback start at the same moment, accompanied with loud shouts, galloped at full speed to an appointed spot, when they stand up straight in their stirrups—put the reins, which are very long, in their mouths, level their pieces, and fire them off: throw their fire locks immediately over their shoulders and stop their horses nearly at the same instant. This is also their manner of engaging in action.

Dwight and Dennie.—Some few years since, as Dr. Dwight was travelling in New Jersey, he chanced to stop at the Stage Hotel, in one of its populous towns for the night. At a late hour also arrived at the Inn Mr. Dennie, who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord, that his beds were all paired with lodgers except one occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight. Show me to his apartment, exclaimed Dennie; although I am a stranger to the Reverend Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for a part of his lodgings. The landlord accordingly waited on Mr. Dennie to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, although in his night gown, cap and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the strange intruder to be seated. The Doctor struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austere brow and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of distinguished literary characters, for some time gave a zest and interest to their conversation, until Dr. Dwight chanced to mention Dennie. "Dennie, the editor of the Port Folio, (says the Doctor in rhapsody) is the Addison of the United States; the father of American belles lettres. But, sir, continued he, is it not astonishing that a man of such genius, fancy and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl and bacchanalian revels?" "Sir, (said Dennie,) you are mistaken; I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never saw or knew him to be intoxicated." "Sir, (says the Doctor) you err. I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right and you are wrong." Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abercrombie and Mason were among our most eminent divines, nevertheless he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, the most learned theologian—the first logician—and the greatest poet America has produced. But, sir, (continued Dennie) there are traits in his character undeserving so great and wise a man, of the most detestable description; he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age." "Sir, (said the Doctor) you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted