

# THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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VOL. I.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1829.

NO. 18.

## The Weekly Gleaner

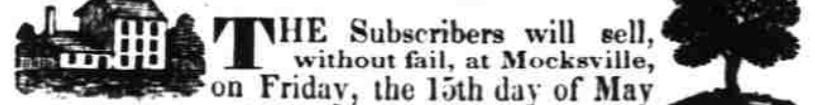
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum, if paid in advance; ONE DOLLAR and 25 CENTS, at the end of six months; but if not paid within the year, the price will be ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS.

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.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

 THE Subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar creek, and contains between

Four and Five Hundred Acres.

The dwelling-house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a Still-House; the plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation and superior fertility of the soil, gives this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

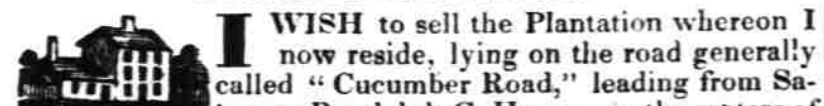
Also, will be sold at the same time, the *Tavern House* in Mocksville, accommodated with stables, a garden, &c. being as eligible a situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call upon the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.

J. D. JONES,  
B. G. JONES,  
JNO. CLEMENT.

March 16, 1829.—18t6i

### 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

### 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.

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

### State of North-Carolina—Stokes County.

March Term, 1829.

IT appearing to the Court, that a negro man who calls himself John Baker, has been confined in jail for 12 months, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that notice has been given in the State Gazette according to law: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Sheriff of this County make sale of the said runaway negro according to law.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BANNER, D. C.

Pursuant to the above order of Court, I shall offer the above mentioned negro for sale, for ready money, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door in Germantown, on the second Monday of June next.

S. STONE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1829.  
1522—pr. adv. \$2 75

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### SENSATIONS BEFORE AND DURING A BATTLE.

FROM SHIPP'S MEMOIRS.

I have heard some men say, that they would as soon fight as eat their breakfasts, and others, that they "dearly loved fighting." If this were true, what blood-thirsty dogs must they be! But I should be almost illiberal enough to suspect these boasters of not possessing ordinary courage. I will not, however, go so far as positively to assert this, but will content myself by asking these terrific soldiers to account to me why, some hours previously to storming a fort, or fighting a battle, are men pensive, thoughtful, heavy, restless, weighed down with apparent solicitude and care? Why do men on these occasions more fervently beseech the Divine protection and guidance to save them in the approaching conflict? Are not all these feelings the result of reflection, and of man's regard for his dearest care—his life, which no mortal will part with if he can avoid? There are periods in war which put man's courage to severe tests: if, for instance, as was my case, I knew I was to lead a forlorn hope on the following evening, innumerable ideas will rush in quick succession on the mind; such as "for aught my poor and narrow comprehension can tell, I may to-morrow be summoned before my Maker." "How have I spent the life he has been pleased to preserve to this period? Can I meet that just tribunal?" A man, situated as I have supposed, who did not, even amid the cannon's roar and the din of war, experience anxieties approaching to what I have described, may, by possibility, have the courage of a lion, but he cannot possess the feelings of a man. In action, man is quite another being; the softer feelings of the roused heart are absorbed in the vortex of danger, and the necessity for self-preservation give place to others more adapted to the occasion.

In these moments, there is an indescribable elation of spirits; the soul rises above its wonted serenity into a kind of phrenzied apathy to the scene before you, a heroism bordering on ferocity; the nerves become tight and contracted: the eyes full and open, moving quickly in the sockets, with almost maniac wildness; the head is in constant motion; the nostrils extended wide, and the mouth apparently gasping. If an artist could truly delineate the features of a soldier in a battle's heat, and compare them with the lineaments of the same man in the peaceful calm of domestic life, they would be found to be two different portraits; but a sketch of this kind is not within the power of art: for, in action, the countenance varies with the battle; as the battle brightens, so does the countenance, as it lowers, so the countenance becomes gloomy. I have known some men drink enormous quantities of spirituous liquors when going into action to drive away little intruding thoughts, and to create false spirits; but they are short-lived, as the ephemera struggles but a moment on the chrysal stream, then dies. If a man have not natural courage, he may rest assured that liquor will deaden and destroy the little he may possess.

*Incredulity of Englishmen.*—Shortly after my return from India, I was passing through a

country town on a market day, and feeling rather hungry, I went and sat down at a table, which I saw at the inn, and which proved to be a farmers ordinary; such indeed, as it would have required the monopoly of the home market to support. The conversation turned on the best kind of food for horses. I thought that I would put in a word, that I might not appear above my company; so I asked what they thought of feeding horses on sheeps' heads, (a common practise in India, when you wish to fatten a horse quickly.) Upon this they winked at each other; and I could even observe sundry tongues in the act of distending the off check. "Pray, sir, where might that be?" said one of the party. "In the East-Indies," I replied. "I thought as how the gentleman had travelled," said a little dry fellow at the corner of the table. This sally produced a roar of laughter, in which, as I had no one to back me, I thought it best to join myself.

[Twelve Years' Military Adventure.

*METHODISM.*—It was in the year 1729, just a century ago, that *John Wesley*, aided by two of his fellow students at the University of Oxford, commenced the work of reforming the morals of the great body of the people of England, and especially those of the lowest and most neglected classes. At that time, the Religious Teachers of the Country were chiefly that of the Established Church, and but little pains were taken to induce disorderly persons, who kept at a distance from the Church, and any thing like Religion, to change their course; and the number of these was far from being inconsiderable. *Wesley*, and his associates at College, moved by this state of things, began by visiting places in the neighbourhood, and holding meetings wherever they could find opportunity. But this great Reformer of Morals, at length commenced his plan of establishing *Itinerary Preaching* throughout the Kingdom, which at first met with much opposition. The travelling Preachers having no established places in which to address the people, held forth in the Streets, or in any place where they could assemble a few persons together, and were frequently much annoyed by boys and disorderly persons, pelting them with dirt and other missiles. But nothing could prevent *Wesley* from pursuing his object. His zeal and perseverance, and the zeal and perseverance of his disciples, overcame every obstacle, and at this time the *Methodist Meetings*, in many parts of England, are the most numerous attended Houses of Worship. Nor did his zeal stop here; *Mr. Wesley* determined to visit this Country, and rouse up the neglecters of Religious Worship here also, and the present situation of the *Methodist Church* throughout the Union, shews the complete success which crowned his efforts. And this venerable and excellent man, had the gratification to live to see the fruit of his labours, and in his old age, to visit his Churches throughout Great Britain, where thousands of his disciples met to worship their Maker, and where, like an Apostle, he could gratefully say, "These are my Children in the Lord; it is from my labours, and from the labours of those whom I have induced to travel and preach the Gospel, that these worshipping Assemblies have been gathered chiefly from the offscouring of the people."