

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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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.

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.—1816i

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, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

By CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, D. C.

Germanton, 17th March, 1829.

171—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 Germanton, on the second Monday of June next.

S. STONE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, March 9, 1829.

1822—pr. adv. \$2 75

VARIETY.

A Kerry Creditor.—In Crofton Croker's Legends of Killarney, we read the following story, illustrative of the relation between the debtor and creditor:—"Murtoogh Mac Mahon's mansion was named Cloonina, and though now it is, with its grass covered avenue, the very abstract of desolation and solitude, yet it once was the scene of unrestrained hospitality and mirth. Mac Mahon had a good stud of horses, a noble pack of hounds, and an excellent wine cellar. His deer park was on a hill opposite to the house, and here the gentry of Clare frequently

came
The joys of Murtoogh's halls to find,
And chase with him the dark brown game
That bound o'er Callan's hills of wind.

An itinerant pedlar, either a Swiss or an Italian, by name, as it is traditionally pronounced, John Operrow, one morning went to the house of Cloonina, and displayed his wares, ribands, shawls, knives, and scissors. Murtoogh Mac Mahon saw the display, and it found favor in his sight, for he bought, or at least declared himself the purchaser of the whole stock in trade of the wandering merchant. It was Christmas time: and this stock was in less than half an hour distributed, without much difficulty, among the pretty girls in the neighborhood. But what was the amount named for the purchase money never transpired; neither, indeed, is it now of any great consequence that it ever should. Murtoogh Mac Mahon, who was going out to hunt, desired the pedlar to wait until John White, his steward, should return from Kilrush, in the evening, when it should be paid. He then gave orders that Operrow should be well treated in the servants' hall, mounted his horse, and rode off to his sport. It so happened, that John White did not return that day nor even the next; and Operrow, who found himself in excellent quarters, was, to use the local phrase, "by no manner of means" over anxious for his arrival. Neither when John White did return was he at all pressing for the payment of his demand; and as Murtoogh Mac Mahon was "by no manner of means" pressing on his side of the matter, (which is proved by his never having made the most remote allusion to the subject, from the day of his purchase to the day of his death,) John Operrow remained unpaid, the inmate of the house of Cloonina upwards of fifty years."

Consolation.—In Sir Malcolm's History of Persia, we read, amongst the traditions concerning the death of Alexander the Great, as follows:—"He wrote to his mother, saying he should shortly quit this earth, and pass to the regions of the dead.—He said that the alms given on his death should be bestowed on such as had never seen the miseries of this world, and had never lost those who were dear to them. In conformity to his will, his mother sought, but in vain, for such persons; all had tasted the woes and griefs of life; all had lost those whom they loved. She found in this a consolation, as her son had intended, for her great loss. She saw that her own was the common lot of humanity."

A good stand for business.—Monsieur being about to remove from his shop, his landlord enquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied, with a shrug of the shoulder, "O yes, he's very good stand for de business: me stand all day—nobody come to make me move for de business."

LYING.—A liar is subject to two misfortunes; neither to believe, nor be believed.

Unknown Roman City.—At the distance of ten leagues south-east of Cutahia, one of the highest points of Asia Minor, is an ancient Roman city unvisited by modern travellers, and of which, even the ancient Itineraries make no mention. Its principal edifices consist of a large theatre, a stadium, several groups of columns in good preservation, but no great height; an Ionic temple of the most elegant architecture with columns fluted, and of a single block of marble thirty feet in height: these support an entablature very much enriched and in exquisite taste. From an inscription in the pediment it appears that this temple was restored in the time of Adrian, and dedicated to Apollo. The site is watered by a small stream which passes over a Roman bridge, in excellent preservation, as is the vault, also Roman, to which it leads.—*Laborde's Address.*

There is now living in Providence, (R. I.) a man aged about fifty-eight years, who was never out of the State of Rhode Island, never sick, or took medicine; never shaved by any but himself; never sued or was sued; has been up before sunrise every day in the last forty years; and has not tasted any kind of inebriating liquor for thirty years.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

A State Temperance Society has recently been formed in the State of New York at a meeting held at Albany. The Chancellor of the State (Walworth) was elected President of the Society, and, on signifying his acceptance of the office, made some remarks, which are worthy of being remembered. He said "he had not drank a gill of ardent spirits of any kind for five and twenty years, and during a considerable part of that time, he had resided in the cold climate of the North; that he had inhaled the noxious vapors which arise from the sluggish streams of the Illinois, the Oakaw and the Wabash; that he had frequently been subjected to great bodily fatigues, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, but in none of these situations had he found it necessary to resort to the use of ardent spirits, even as a medicine. That he had travelled in that part of the Union where the use of ardent spirits is carried to the greatest excess in a sickly season, where disease and death were found in nearly every house, and he was told it would be impossible to preserve his health unless he drank ardent spirits with his water, but that the contrary was the fact. He would not say that ardent spirits were never useful as a medicine, but he had no hesitation in expressing his belief that the use of them was never absolutely necessary, and he had no doubt it was generally deleterious to health. He said he could also testify as to the demoralizing effects of ardent spirits; that during the five years in which he presided in the higher criminal courts, it had been his painful duty to consign many of the unfortunate victims of intemperance to the State Prison, and some to the gallows; that, from the facts disclosed in the course of judicial investigation, he had been able, in at least three-fourths of all the cases of convictions before him to charge the commission of crime directly or indirectly to the use of ardent spirits: and he concluded by saying that he considered it the duty of every friend of humanity to exert whatever influence he possessed to stay this physical and moral pestilence, which is spreading through the land, and filling the country with disease and crime."

In a visit to the almshouse at Philadelphia I was assured that the great majority of the inmates were brought there as the consequence of drinking.

In a visit to the Penitentiary I found that nearly all the cases of assault and battery and manslaughter