POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

THE BOB-O'LINKUM.

BY C F HOFFMAN.

Thy vocal sprite—thou feathered troubadour!
In Pilgrim weeds through many a clime a ranger,
Com'st thou to doff thy russet suit once more
And play in foppish trim the masquing stranger!
Philosophers may teach thy whereabouts and nature,
But, wise as all of us, perforce, must think 'em,
The school boy best hath fixed the nomenclature,
And poets, too, must class thee Bob O'Linkum!

Stay! art thou, long 'mid forest glooms benighted,
So glad to skim our laughing meadows over—
With our gay orchards here so much delighted,
It makes thee musical thou airy rover?
Or are those buoyant notes the pilfer'd treasure
Of fairy isles, which thou hast learn'd to ravish
Of all their sweetest minstrelsy at pleasure,
And, Aerial like, again on men to lavish!

They tell sad stories of thy mad day freaks,
Wherever o'er the land thy pathway ranges;
And even in a brace of wandering weeks,
They say, alike thy song and plumage changes.
Here both are gay; and when the buds put forth,
And leafy June is shading rock and river,
Thou art unmatch'd blithe warbler of the North,
When through the balmy air thy clear notes quiver.

Joyous, yet tender—was that gush of song
Learned from the brooks, where, 'mid its wild flowers smiling,
The silent prairie listens all day long,
The only captive to such sweet beguiling?
Or didst thou, flittering through the verdurous halls
And column'ed aisles of western groves symphonious,
Learn from the tuneful woods rude madrigals,
To make our flowing pastoral here harmonious?

Caught'st thou thy carol from Ojibbway maid,
Where through the liquid fields of wild rice plashing,
Brushing the ears from off the burden'd blade,
Her birch canoe o'er some lone lake is flashing?
Or did the reeds of some savannah South
Detain thee while thy northern flight pursuing,
To place those melodies in thy sweet mouth
The spice fed winds had taught them in their wooing?

Unthrifty prodigal!—is no thought of ill
The cadence of thy roundelay disturbing ever!
Or doth each pulse in choiring sequence still
Throbbon in music till at rest forever?
Yet, now in wildered maze of concord floating,
'Twould seem, that glorious hymning to prolong,
Old time, in hearing thee, might fall a doting,
And pause to listen to thy rapturous song!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The late Gen. Wm. Lenoir.

This venerable Patriot and Soldier died at his residence at Fort Defiance, in Wilkes County, on Monday the 6th May, aged 88 years. Perhaps no individual now remains in the State of North Carolina who bore a more distinguished part during our Revolutionary struggle, or who was more closely indentified with the early history of our Government than the venerable man whose history and public services it is our purpose to sketch.

General LENOIR was born in Brunswick County, Va., on the 20th of May, 1751, (O S.) and was descended from poor but respectable French ancestry. He was the youngest of a family of ten children.—When about eight years old, his father removed to Tar River, near Tarborough, N C., where he resided until his death, which happened shortly afterwards. The opportunities of obtaining even an ordinary English education, at that day, were extremely limited, and Gen Lenoir received no other than such as his own personal exertions permitted him to acquire after his father's death. When about twenty years of age, he was married to Ann Ballard, of Halifax County, N. C.—a lady possessing in an eminent degree those domestic and heroic virtues which qualified her for sustaining the privations and hardships of a frontier life, which it was her destiny afterwards to encounter.

In March, 1775, Gen L. moved with his family to the County of Wilkes, (then a portion of Surry) and settled near the place where the village of Wilkesborough now stands. Previous to his leaving Halifax, however, he signed what was then familiarly called "The Association Paper," which contained a declaration of the sentiments of the people of the Colonies in regard to the relations existing between them and the Crown of Great Britian, and which their scattered condition rendered it necessary to circulate for signatures, in order to ascertain the wishes and determination of the people. Soon after his removal to Surry, he was appointed a member of the Committe of Safety for that County, and continued to discharge his duty as such, and as Clerk to the Committee, until their authority was superseded by the adoption of the Constitution of the State. On the commencement of hostilities with Great Britian, Gen. L very early took a decided and active part. It is well known to all those acquainted with the history of the times, that about the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the Cherokee Indians were exceedingly troublesome to the white settlements in the Western part of North Carolina. The Whigs, therefore, in that section of the country, were obliged at the very outset, to be constantly on the alert—they were frequently called on to march at a moment's warning, in small detachments, in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians, in the hope of chastising them for depredations committed on the settlements—they were also compelled to keep up scouting and ranging parties, and to station guards at the most accessible passes in the mountains. In this service, Gen L. bore a conspicuous part, which was continued until the celebrated expedition of Gen. Rutherford and Gen. Williamson in 1778 put an end to the difficulties with the Cherokees. In this expedition, Gen. L served as a Lieutenant under the command of the distinguished Colonel Cleveland, who was then a Captain, and frequently has he been heard to recount the many hardships and sufferings which they had to undergo. They were often entirely destitute of provisions—there was not a tent of any kind in the whole army—very few blankets, and those only such as could be spared from their homes for the occasion, and their clothing consisted principally of rude cloth made from Hemp, Tow and wild Nettlebark—and as a sample of the Uniform worn by the General Officers, it may be mentioned, that Gen. Rutherford's consisted of a tow hunting shirt dyed black and trimmed with white fringe. From the termination of this Campaign, until the commencement of the one projected against the British and Tories under Maj Ferguson, Gen. L. was almost constantly engaged in capturing and suppressing the Tories, who at that time, were assuming great confidence and exhibiting much boldness. Indeed, such was the character of the times, that the Whigs considered themselves, their families and property in continual and eminent danger. No man ventured from home without his rifle, and no one, unless his character was well known, was permitted to travel without undergoing the strictest examination. Gen L has frequently been heard to say that, owing to his perilous situation, he has often been compelled on retiring at night to place his rifle on one side of him in bed, while his wife occupied the other. In the expedition to King's Mountain, he held the appointment of Captain in Col. Cleveland's Regiment, but on ascertaining that it would be impossible for the footmen to reach the desired point in time, it was determined by a Council of the Officers that all who had horses, or could procure them, should advance forthwith. Accordingly, Gen. Lenoir and his company Officers volunteered their services as Privates, and proceeded with the horsemen by a severe forced march to the scene of action. In the brilliant achievement on King's Mountain, he was wounded in the arm and also in the side, though not severely—and a third ball passed through his hair above where it was tied. He was also at the defeat of the celebrated Tory, Col. Pyles, near Haw River, and in this engagement had his horse shot and his sword broken. He also raised a company and marched toward Dan River with the hope of joining Gen Greene, previous to the battle of Guilford, but was unable to effect a junction in time. Many other services of a minor character were performed by him, which it would be tedious to enumerate. In the Militia of the State he was also an active and efficient Officer, having passed through different grades from that of an Orderly Sergeant to a Major General, in which latter office he served for about 18 years. In civil capacity also, General L. discharged many high and important duties. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Convention which met to form the State Constitution, and was re appointed by the first General Assembly which met under its authority. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death, with the exception of a temporary suspension of about two years whilst he acted as Clerk of the County Court of Wilkes. It is therefore more than probable, that at the time he died, he was the oldest Magistrate in the State, or perhaps in the U. States—He also filled at different periods, the various offices of Register, Surveyor, Commissioner of affidavits, Chairman of the County and Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Wilkes. He was one of the original Trustees of the University of N. C., and was the first President of the Board. He served many years in both branches of the State Legislature, embracing nearly the whole period of our early legislative history, and during the last five years of his service in the Senate, was unanimously chosen Speaker of that body. It may also be remarked, that he discharged the duties of that important station with as much general satisfaction probably, as was ever given by the presiding Officer of any deliberative assembly. He was for several years elected a member of the Council of State, and when convened was chosen President of the Board. He was also a member of both the State Conventions which met for the purpose of considering the Constitution of the United States, and in the discussion of those bodies he took an active and distinguished part—insisting strenuously on the adoption of the amendments proposed to the Constitution, and guarding with great jealousy the rights of the States. Owing to the difficulties which existed among the States, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an opinion prevailed that another General Convention would be called to revise and amend it. The Convention of North Carolina acting upon this supposition, proceeded to elect five Delegates to represent the State in the proposed General Convention, of which number General Lenoir was one. It is also in honor of him that the respectable County of Lenoir bears its name.

These, together with many other services of a minor character, though important in themselves or in furtherance of the due execution of the law, constitute the sum of that portion of the public burdens which has been borne by this venerable man, for many of which he declined to receive any compensation. Those who know Gen. L. will readily concur in the opinion that it is questionable whether any man ever performed a public duty with a more punctilious regard to the promotion of the public welfare or in more strict accordance with the requirements of the authority under which he acted.

For the last several years of his life, he devoted much of his time to reading and reflection on public affairs, and manifested great concern, and expressed much apprehension, lest from the signs of the times, our inestimable Government, which cost so much blood and treasure, hardship and suffering, was destined, at no distant period, to share the fate of the Republics of other days. Indeed, so great were his fears on this subject, that it was a source of real disquietude and unhappiness to him.

In private life, Gen. L. was no less distinguished for his moral worth and generous hospitality, than in public life, for his unbending integrity, firmness and patriotism. His mansion was open at all times, not only to large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances but to the stranger and traveller. Although he has lived for many years upon a public highway, and received and entertained all persons who chose to call upon him, he was never known in a single instance, to make a charge or receive compensation for accommodations thus furnished.

In his manners and habits of life he was plain and unostentatious. Steadily acting, himself, upon principles of temperance and frugality in all things, he endeavored, both by example and precept, to inculcate similar principles upon others. To the poor, he was kind and charitable, and by his Will, made liberal provision for those of his own neighborhood. He had long enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, which he was careful to preserve by moderate, but almost constant exercise, either on horseback or in his workshop of which he was very fond. As evidence of his physical ability, it may be mentioned that he attended the Superior Court of Ashe County, a distance of more than fifty miles from his residence, travelling the whole way on horseback & crossing the Blue Ride, and also attended the Court of his own County, a distance of twenty four miles, not more than three weeks before his death. During his last illness, he suffered much pain and often expressed a desire that the Supreme Disposer of all things would terminate his sufferings. He often said "Death had no terrors for him—he did not fear to die."—His remains were interred in the family burying ground which occupies the spot where Fort Defiance was erected, during the Revolutionary War.

State of North Carolina,
DAVIE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term 1839.

Alexander Oaks, Isaac N. Oaks, Wm. W. Long & Judith his wife, Joseph Rich & Sally his wife, Rachel Oaks, by her next friend, Caswell Harbin; & William, Morgan & Giles Griffin, by their mother and next friend, vs. Benjamin Overman. } Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Overman, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore, *ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, for the said Benjamin Overman to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the 8th monday after the 3d monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Lemuel Bingham, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office, the 8th monday after the 3d monday in February, A. D 1839, and of American Independence, the 63d year.

LEMUEL BINGHAM, C M E.

June 21, 1839—6w47—Printer's fee $5

A LIST OF L

REMAINING in the P ville, Iredell C July, 1839.

A
Allison, Andrew
Arthurs, John
B
Bruner, Michael
Blackburn, Samuel
Bostin, Jacob
C
Chambers, Mrs. L. C
Chipley, Mrs Isabella
Call, John or Eli
D
Davidson, mrs Caroline
Douglas, James F
E
Edwards, Etheldred
F
Fletcher, Burgis or Geo
Hall or Sons
G
Gaylor, James
Gryder, Martin
Gracy, capt. Robert
Gill, Wm L
H
Hughs, Miss Nancy
Hardin, Grabriel
J
Johnson, Wilson L
K
King, Jas A
L
Law, Daniel
Lyon, James
M
May, Samuel

R. S. McC

July, 1839,—3w50