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BOYHOOD.

By Lieut. L. W. Patton, U. S. Army. I never see the laughing eyes Of joyous boys at play...

I seldom cared for dust and noise, Or wore a doubting brow; But thought myself, with marble toys—

But now upon my troubled soul, Come visions dark and deep; My thoughts are where the billows roll—

I wandered o'er the plain of death, As thro' a boy's bow; Deep watching for the battle breath.

Flow on calm blood of childhood flow! Speed not your current thim! No let the conscious bosom know,

From the New York Review. CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. (CONCLUDED.)

In the spring of 1782, Mr. Marshall was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year, a member of the executive council of the State.

In 1783, he married Miss Ambler, daughter of the then treasurer of the state, a woman he had become attached to before leaving the army.

In 1787, Mr. Marshall was chosen a member of the legislature for Henrico county, in which Richmond is situated; and he continued a member from that period to 1792, when he retired, in order to prosecute his professional labors with undivided attention.

It was to this period of his life, that we are to refer the gradual development and consolidation of the great political principles which constituted the guide of all his future life.

ever mistake their own true interests, far less that they should ever be betrayed into a voluntary surrender or abandonment of them. He believed, that all power, however unchecked, was safe in their hands; and that the feeble arm of government was more perfect and compact than the growing virtue of the people.

It was Marshall's good fortune, too, at this period of his life, to be brought into the discharge of his public duties, in contact with some of the wisest and ablest men of the country.

When the plan of the constitution was first laid before the people, it was immediately assailed with great vehemence and force by many of the state legislatures.

After the constitution was adopted, Mr. Marshall retired again to private life, from which he was recalled, very much against his own inclination, by the violent party excitement respecting the British treaty of 1791; and he was in 1793 elected a mem-

ber of the legislature. In the course of the ensuing session, the treaty was attacked in a very bold and vehement manner, and was defeated by Mr. Marshall, with an eloquence and ability, which have always been deemed among the most splendid exhibitions of his genius.

In the year 1796, President Washington offered to Mr. Marshall the office of attorney general of the United States; and shortly thereafter, upon the recall of Mr. Moore, the office of ambassador to France.

At the close of the session of Congress in 1800, Mr. Marshall was appointed by President Adams 1st secretary of war, and soon afterwards secretary of state. He remained in this latter department but a short period.

ests and character of the whole nation. But he was not permitted to indulge his own wishes. General Washington, in the most confidential and affecting manner, made an appeal to him to engage again in public life; and at his earnest and almost importunate solicitation, Mr. Marshall became a candidate for a seat in congress, and after a most warm canvass, was in 1799 returned a member of the house of representatives.

During the brief service of Mr. Marshall in Congress, the memorable debate took place in the case of Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash. The circumstances connected with it, and which are necessary to explain it, may be shortly stated.

It was during the same session of congress, and a short time before this speech, that Mr. Marshall was called upon to announce in the house of representatives the death of Gen. Washington, and to offer the resolutions on that occasion.

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solicitation; but absolutely without any suspicion on the part of the President's intention to appoint him, he having actually recommended to the President after the oldest judge, Mr. Justice Cushing, had declined it, another gentleman, the late Sir Justice Patterson, for the office.

His judicial career was uncommonly long—extending over a period of more than thirty-four years; and yet it may, with entire truth be said, that his reputation continued to increase in brilliancy, as it steadily rose to its very climax.

We do not propose in this connection to bring under review the judicial character of the Chief Justice generally, or that particular part of it in which he may, without disparagement be truly said to have excelled all other judges—the examination and discussion of constitutional questions.

THE GLADIATOR. Stillness reigned in the vast amphitheatre, and from the countless thousands that thronged the spacious enclosure not a breath was heard.

There was no mark of fear upon his manly countenance, as with many steps and leaden eyes he entered. He stood like another Apollo, firm and unshaking as the rigid oak.

huge monarch of the desert sprang from his den with one mighty bound to the opposite side of the arena. His eye blazed with the brilliancy of fire as he slowly drew his length along the sand and prepared to make a spring upon his formidable antagonist.

The gladiator's eye quailed not, his lip paled but he stood immovable as a statue, waiting for the approach of his wary foe. At length the lion crouched himself in the attitude for springing, and with the velocity of lightning, leaped full at the throat of the gladiator.

A low growl of satisfaction now announced the animal's triumph, as he sprang fiercely upon his enemy. But it was of short duration—the dagger of the gladiator pierced his vitals, and together they rolled over across the arena.

From the North Carolina Standard. No. 11. STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring.—Though I have not been guilty at any time of submitting views to our state affairs, formed without reflection, still I am obliged sometimes to write them out hastily.

It might be inferred, from some expressions in it, that I designed to discourage any and all conventions on the subject of Internal Improvement. I did not mean to be so understood.