

WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. Subscription—Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The "Romance of the Revolution" was the subject of a Lecture delivered before the Athenian Institute of Philadelphia, last week, by Wm. B. Rawn, Esq.

He referred to the mournful tragedy, familiar to every classical student, which, in the reign of the first Emperor of Rome, cost the Empire the flower of its army, and wrong from the lips of one whose career of prosperity knew no interruption but this, a bitter lamentation.

It was then some instinct which told the young officer, who was Sir Francis Halket, then a Major in the 42d Regiment, that in the bodies of those who thus died together, he should find his own father and brother.

This narrative brought the speaker to the times and annals whose illustration he had immediately in view—the picturesque incidents of that great struggle which began with the session of the first Congress, in September, 1774, and terminated at the signing of the Provisional Treaty, in November, 1772.

The lecturer made a striking reference to the little known fact, that on the 9th of August, 1774, according to a statement in a Newspaper of the times, there arrived at this port the Charleston Packet, Captain Wright, bringing as passengers Henry Middleton and Edward Rutledge, delegates to Congress from South Carolina.

ded son, native or adopted, of that honored soil, who seeks to topple down this proud edifice, or pick out the cement which binds it together, remember that, when he shall have dug to its very corner-stone, he will find in its ancient masonry the names of Rutledge, Pinckney, Gadsden, and Middleton—first, the very first in the roll of its builders to reproach him for his work of destruction.

To show how little concord at one period prevailed in Congress, the lecturer said might be inferred from an anecdote for which he was indebted to the relative memory of one of our own fellow citizens who has not forgotten his revolutionary lineage.

On the 8th of May, 1770, while Congress was in session at Philadelphia, the sound of heavy artillery was heard down the Delaware. It was soon known to proceed from the gun boats that had been sent to protect the river from the British cruisers.

The lecturer spoke in a particular manner of the services and character of Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress. On the 5th of September 1774, the day that the Congress met, Mr. Thompson, then a merchant of good repute in Philadelphia, was a happy bridegroom, having been married that morning—and musing, no doubt on other things, than the concerns of the public, was met in the street by a hurried messenger who came to tell him that the Congress, which was then about to organize, wished him to act as their secretary.

The lecturer said that, on a former occasion, he had referred to the romantic career and fate of James Otis, of Massachusetts.—Mr. Otis had two friends, near and dear to him, whose character, career and death were like his. These were Josiah Quincy, jr. and Joseph Warren. The former, after a long career of active opposition to the usurpations of Government in the Colonies, in the year 1774, went to England, and shattered his constitution by his unceasing efforts to avert the catastrophe which he too surely foresaw.

Such, said the speaker, was the career of the last of the glorious triumvirate which he had mentioned. Otis died a maniac, killed by a flash of lightning—Quincy, on the ocean, within sight of his native shore—and Warren, the first martyr in the cause of freedom.

After describing the occupation of Bunker's Hill, he mentioned several incidents of rather an interesting character. When the works of the Americans were first discovered by the British men-of-war, they opened a heavy cannonade, which was at first ill directed, but at last began to take effect, and an American rifeman standing on the parapet, was killed.

A subaltern informed Col. Prescott, that the man was dead. "Bury him, then," was the brief reply. "What, sir," asked the chaplain, "without prayers?" I am ready to perform the service. And amid the shower of balls that was playing upon the redoubt, the primitive funeral rites were paid, and the deep tones of the armed minister of religion were raised to commend the spirit of the departed soldier to the God of righteous battles.

There was late in the Revolution, another scene of funeral rites—the burial, a few days before the surrender of Burgoyne, of Major General Frazer, of the British army, the singular and romantic circumstances attending which, the lecturer mentioned in detail; but thought, that though the scene at this funeral was more elaborately solemn in all the true elements of beauty, it was not more picturesque than the simple obsequies of the first private soldier that fell at Bunker Hill.

remembered hearing was the low and hurried tone of the General's voice—"Faster, my young friend, faster—faster." Their speed availed not; he arrived just in time to witness the retreat before an overwhelming force—the American army was routed, and Philadelphia fell.

He alluded to the fate of Major Andrew, hung as a British spy; of Captain Nathan Hale, executed also as a spy, by the British on Long Island, in 1776; and of Col. Haynes, who was murdered by the British at Charleston, in '81, in violation of the laws of war, and humanity, and fell in the bloom of youth a brave officer, a worthy citizen, a just and upright man, furnishing an example of heroism in death that extorted a confession from his enemies, "that though he did not die in a good cause, he must at least have acted from a persuasion of its being so."

Among the men of the Revolution, Washington was a perfect character of romance and chivalry in its highest sense. And the lecturer compared his character with the character given to that pink of Chivalry, Gaston de Foix, in Lord Berner's translation of Froissart's Chronicles, from which work he read a quaint extract, in which Gaston is eulogized as before all knights, kings, princes, and others, for the possession of those qualities for which Washington was distinguished. His strict sense of justice; his systematic disposition of his time; his rigid determination, on all occasions, to claim what was due to him; his willingness to give that and that only, which he had a right to give; his sense of religious obligation; his deference to the world's well ascertained proprieties; the dignity of his personal appearance; the daring gallantry of his spirit; his quick impetuous temper, &c.

The lecturer compared Washington and Napoleon, in their death. The first died peacefully and tranquilly, in his bed, on his own farm, amid the people, whom he, more than any single man, had contributed to render free and happy. The last died in a far off island of the ocean, exiled from all that he held precious, wasted by disease, deformed by convulsions; and his last words giving token of inward strife, as he fought his battles over again. The death of each was a characteristic comment of his life. The one, an illustration of all the gentle virtues which constituted his heroism; the other, the fit farewell to a life of storm and tumult. The one, he likened to the last anchorage of some war worn frigate, whose broad ensign has floated o'er many a righteous battle; the other, the shipwreck of a private cruiser, whose flag has long been an emblem of terror to a peaceful world, whose decks are stained dark with blood, and who, at the height of the tempest, founders on some obscure rock in the centre of an ocean's desolation.

BOTANY BAY.

About five or six years ago a person of considerable literary attainments was tried at the Old Bailey for forgery, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His Majesty was pleased to commute the sentence to transportation for life. A letter of thanks for the efforts made for the preservation of his life has reached us; and as it contains intelligence of a country, the daily occurrences in which are but little known to the population of this country, notwithstanding the frequent voluntary as well as compulsory visits paid thither, we shall state the substance:

Since his arrival in the country, every order relative to the treatment of prisoners has been of an apparently harsh nature; but the change has been attributed to the great increase of crime at home, and the consequent increase of prisoners in New South Wales, where, to say the truth, the evidence of a long course of Metropolitan crime is too palpable. He received what is called a "Ticket of Leave" upon reaching his destination—a document which authorizes any person to select any part of the Colony for his residence, and to employ himself as he might think proper; but which the least misconduct subjects to permanent removal. The convict's residence in Sidney, in the occasional setvice of mercantile men, gave him an opportunity of ascertaining the state of the Colony as to commerce: no branch of which, he says, is regular. It is either all bustle or all silence. Upon first making the shores of Australasia, he was particularly struck with the uncommon appearance of every thing he beheld. The singular shape and color of the rocks and trees, the wild and savage looks of the natives, would, even if the immense distance could be overlooked at one bound, convey the most unequivocal assurance of a remote world. Sydney, however, revives the memory of past scenes.—It has about 14,000 inhabitants, who are increasing daily; 1,200 soldiers are upon the station. There are public billiard-rooms, a fine race-course. Several of the opulent inhabitants keep handsome equipages, and a degree of splendor attends their entertainments, far beyond what might be expected in an infant colony. About twenty or thirty miles in the interior is what is called the Open Forest, which resembles in appearance a gentleman's park in England. Here the principal settlers have their grants of land, several having from 300 to 500 acres, and some a great deal more. Herds of cattle containing 1,000 head, and flocks of sheep containing several thousand, are not uncommon. The part of country where the settlers are most numerous is the banks of Hawkesbury. Here the settlers are for the most part prisoners. The soil is particularly luxuriant; but is subject to floods, by which in a single night the labors of the whole year are swept

away. But, notwithstanding the frequency of such disasters, the extreme richness of the ground, the ease with which it is managed, and the great profit arising from a good crop, hold out an irresistible temptation to the settlers.

At the distance of seventy miles from Sydney commences that chain of mountains, so long considered impassable, called the "Blue Mountains;" and across those mountains, at the distance of about fifty miles, is the New Country. Those fifty miles present food for neither man nor beast. They are nothing but a barren succession of rocks upon rocks, without a blade of grass or track of bird; but when the traveller bursts upon the country on the plains of Bathurst, his eye is delighted with the most beautiful prospect, perhaps, on the face of the earth. "Nearer some of the most opulent settlers have sent their oxen and sheep to feed, and the returns have always exceeded their expectations.

To a convict the summer appears too warm upon his arrival; but after a residence of two or three years, no inconvenience is felt from the heat. He finds the black native an object, which, although he cannot contemplate with any pride of comparison, decidedly the lowest in the scale of human nature, without house or shelter, except the thick forest, naked, and desolate, and hungry. In the neighborhood of Sydney the natives are fearless, but towards the North they are ferocious, and it is not doubted, live upon human flesh. The British Government have, however, established places of instruction for the degraded creatures, and civilization is expected to make some progress.

Until lately, religion has been completely neglected; but a great change is now taking place. Several churches and chapels have lately been built, and are well attended; and the rising generation will, of course, profit by this arrangement, however ineffective it may be with respect to their parents. Bible Societies also have been formed. As to emigration, to a person possessing capital, this country holds out several opportunities of acquiring property. There are openings for merchants of which keen-sighted men may take advantage. Agriculturists have also a fine field, if they possess a sufficient knowledge of agriculture, and possess the means. All persons who come to this country, and engage in concerns beyond their abilities, have to contend with difficulties of which they have no idea. Many see themselves much disappointed in having their grants of land at such a distance from head quarters. No land is now given at a distance of less than 70 miles from Sydney. The desperate banditti which are constantly prowling about the country form the most terrific objection to the settler.

SLEIGHING-TIME.

American Courtship.—This must be an everlasting fine country, beyond all doubt, for the folk have nothing to do but to ride about and talk politics. In the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, what grand times they have a slayin over these here marshes with the gals, or playin ball on the ice, or goin to quilting frolics of nice long winter evenings, and then a driven home like mad by moonlight. Natur made that season on purpose for courtin. A little tidy scrumptious lookin sly, a real clipper of a horse, a string of bells as long as a string of onions round his neck, and a sprig on his back, lookin for all the world like a bunch of apples broke off at a gatherin time, and a sweetheart alongside, all muffled up but her eyes and lips—the one lookin right into you, and the other talkin right at you—is e'en amost enough to drive one ravin, rarin, distracted mad with pleasure, aint it? And then the dear critters say the bells make such a din there's no hearin one's self speak; so they put their pretty little mugs up close to your face, and talk, talk, talk, till one can't help lookin right at them instead of the horses, and then whap you both go capsized into a snow-drift together, skins, cushions, and all. And then to see the little critter shake herself when she gets up, like a duck landin from a pond, clatterin away all the time like a canary bird, you may depend. In this way a feller gets led on to offer himself as a lover afore he knows where he be.—Sam Slick.

It is necessary that a man should have "seen no good," or should have had "no power to enjoy," his "riches and wealth and honor," and family, in order to his feeling their emptiness in his latter end, when his soul is absorbed in one grand concern, and longs for a peace and hope which they are incapable of imparting. Even though he had derived from them through life, the whole amount of pleasure which, without the true influence of religion, it is in their power to bestow; still, it is pleasure that is gone with each passing moment, and leaves the soul at last drearily desolate, and unprovided for the prospect which lies before it. He has "received in his life time his good things," and all must be left behind him; he lived without God, and without God he must die; his life has been faithless, and his death must be hopeless; he has laid up for himself treasures on earth, and there is no treasure reserved for him in Heaven; he said to his soul, "thou hast goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry;" and when "his soul is required of him," he feels himself "a fool," he "came in with vanity," and he departs in darkness. It is the everlasting existence by which it is followed, that stamps importance on the life of man. Should a man double the age of Methuselah, his life (though to us, with our

narrow span of three score years and ten, it might seem a little eternity) would still be vanity, if it were spent without reference to the endless duration that is beyond it.

An avaricious person who kept a very scanty table, during one Saturday, with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his ear, "Tom, you must eat for to-day and to-morrow." "O yes," retorted the half-starved lad, but I haven't eaten for yesterday, and the day before, yet, father."

Look on Slanters as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you, with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.—The Subscribers would inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that the FEMALE DEPARTMENT will be open for the reception of Scholars, on Monday, the 2d of March, under the instruction of Mrs. and Mrs. Cox, from the North, where the usual branches will be taught.

First Class—\$19 Per Session. Classical, Music and Needle Work. Second Class—\$12 Per Session. Geography, English Grammar, and History. Third Class—\$8 Per Session.

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Scholars will be received at any time and charged accordingly. As the Academy is under my charge, I shall not trouble the Public with a long list of references, but shall leave it to the better judgment of Parents and Guardians that contribute to the Institution. There will be an examination at the end of the season. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils who attend this institution. Scholars from the country can board with Mr. and Mrs. Cox, if agreeable to them, at the Academy. Particular attention will be paid in the selection of competent Teachers. All letters (post paid) directed to me will be attended to immediately.

W. G. CATLIN, Principal. January 10, 1840.

A CARD.—MRS. HARDIE, grateful for the share of patronage she has always received, would take this method of informing her friends and the public generally, that she has made ample preparation for supplying Families with ICE during the ensuing summer, on as good terms as it possibly can be obtained.

Those who have applied for several years back, but could not be supplied on account of the limited size of her Ice House, need not fear a like disappointment. She would be glad to have an early application made as possible, as she is anxious to secure a sufficient number of good Subscribers for the season through. January 10, 1840.

FOR HIRE, an excellent COOK and WASH-ER WOMAN. Enquire of the Editor. January 10, 1840.

LAND AND NEGROES AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold to the highest bidder at Mount Prospect, Edgecombe County, the late residence of Ezum Lewis, dec'd., on Wednesday the 29th of January inst., from 20 to 25 NEGROES—Men, Women and Children.

Also, about 150 or 200 BARRELS OF CORN, and Five Shares of Stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Six months credit will be allowed, by giving bond and security, and a deduction of the interest, if Cash payments be preferred by the purchaser.

Also, at the same time and place, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold THE TRACT OF LAND, lying on the South side of Swift Creek, containing about 1200 acres. Further particulars and terms made known on the day of sale.

JNO. W. LEWIS. THOS. C. HUNTER, Executors. Mount Prospect, January 10, 1840.

UNION FEMALE ACADEMY, Danville, Va.—The next Session of the Union Female Academy will commence on the 15th of January, and terminate (with a Public Examination) on the 15th of June, 1840.

The School is under the superintendence of Miss ANN BAXTER, in the Literary, and Miss E. SMITH, in the Musical Department. The Rev. B. M. SMITH will give such attention as may be required, to the higher classes of the Institution.

Terms per Session of five months. Tuition in the ordinary English studies, from \$7 50 to \$12 50

" Music on the Piano, 20 00 " Guitars, 30 00

" French, Latin or Greek, each, 5 00 Board with the Preceptors, or in Private Families in Town, including fuel, washing, &c., per month, 10 00

The School is under the successful operation under its present principal Instructors, for the last ten years, and has received the patronage and confidence of the public in such measure, as demands the acknowledgments of the Teachers and Trustees, and encourages them to hope that it will yet prove a blessing to hundreds, by training them in the ways of virtue and knowledge. Located as the Union Female Academy is, in a village remarkable for its healthiness and for the excellence of its society, with every desirable means of mental and moral culture, it offers to Parents in the lower country, a safe retreat from the less salutary climate of that region, where their daughters may enjoy all the advantages of good society, while they will be carefully preserved from all attentions from the other sex. Most of the Trustees are Parents, and they pledge themselves to the public, that young Ladies sent to this Institution shall be regarded with interest, not only by the Teachers, but by the members of the Board.

DANVILLE is a Village pleasantly situated at the Great Falls of the Dan River, 45 miles north of Hillsboro', 12 miles west of Milton, and 55 miles north east of Greensboro'.

For the character and competency of the principal Instructors, the public are referred to the following gentlemen: Judge POTTER, Fayetteville, N. C. " BAKER, Raleigh. Rev. Wm. McPHERSON, D. D., " " " DUNCAN, " " " THOMAS R. OWEN, Washington, N. C. " NARRIAT HARRING, Milton, N. C. " ALEX. WILSON, D. D. Greensboro', N. C. Mr. ABRAHAM L. ERWIN, Morganton, Burke. Rev. Dr. PLEWEN, Richmond, Va. JAMES D. PATTON, Sec'y. Board of Trustees. Wm. D. TREWAT, Sec'y. Danville, Va. Jan. 1, 1840.

ORANGES.—In addition to my other Fruit, I have just received a lot of fine sweet ORANGES. WILL PECK. January 7, 1840.

BACON.—I have reduced my prime Bacon to 12 1/2 cents. WILL PECK. January 7, 1840.

A CARD.—Twelve years ago, the Officers in both the Banks in this place, finding it to interfere with their official duties when they acted as Agents for their distant customers, requested me to advertise that I would do that business. Since then, I have been in the practice of getting discounts and remittances, and making remittances, without the loss of a dollar. My highest charge is one dollar and fifty cents; from that down to fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for extra letters. My thank you due to those who have employed me, and I promise to try to decrease the convenience of all as a need such services. I also continue the AUCTION & GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and have improved my premises for doing such business. WILL PECK. Raleigh, January 4, 1840.

VALUABLE Plantation for Sale.—I have offered for sale, my Plantation lying in the forks of Neuse River, Crabtree and Walnut Creeks, 6 miles East of Raleigh, containing about three hundred and fifty-seven acres. Also, another piece adjoining the other, containing about Ninety Acres. There is ground enough opened on the former Tract, to work to advantage, five or six hands. There is on this Tract, a comfortable Dwelling House, and good negro houses, &c. together with an excellent young Apple Orchard, of choice Fruit. The other Tract is entirely in wood. It is useless to give a description of this land, further than to say, that for location, and fertility, it is not surpassed by any Tract of land in this County. Those disposed to purchase, and wishing to view the premises, will call on the Subscriber at Raleigh, or the Overseer on the premises, who will show the land. For terms, apply to the Subscriber. Jan. 1, 1840—2 if. THO. COBBES.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.—Very valuable Property in the City of Raleigh and its vicinity, for sale.—Fine Blooded Stock, &c.

The Subscriber, finding it impossible from his extensive engagements in another State, to devote time and attention to his business here, resolves to let his property, consisting of, one lot of land, on the EAGLE HOTEL, in the City of Raleigh, at present occupied by him. The Hotel, as every one knows, acquired with it, is as desirable a property as can be owned, if the Proprietor can give his personal attention to it. It is now thoroughly furnished, and the purchaser or lessee could take immediate possession. Few situations in the United States, offer so fine a chance for the profitable investment of money. Also, a Lot of Ground, containing 5 Acres, with a new Dwelling, Situated on Crab Tree Creek, within 2 1/2 miles of Raleigh, containing 578 Acres, and including all necessary buildings for a comfortable residence.

Also, 50 Acres of Wood Land, about 4 miles from the City, lying near the old Hillsboro' Road. The above Property will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons desirous of owning the whole, or any part thereof, are requested to make early application. The Subscriber also offers for sale the whole of his valuable stock of BLOODED HORSES, as follows:

No. 1. MARY WARR, dam of Wagner and Panny, foaled in 1827, by Major John Citizens, now in foal by imp. Priam. Produce entered in the Trial Stake, Nashville, Tenn. \$1000 entrance, to be run the day previous to the Peyton Stake; also, in the great Produce Stake, near New Orleans, \$5000 entrance, 4 mile heats, Fall of 1843. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for number of Entries.

No. 2. POLLY PEACOCK, by John Richards, dam imp. Chance, foaled in 1828, now in foal by imp. Priam. Produce entered in Produce Stake, 1843, mile heats, to be run over the State Course near Raleigh, \$1000 entrance; also, at New Market, Va. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for the number of the Entries.

No. 3. MARY BLOUNT, s. m. by Sir Charles, dam by Alfred, foaled in 1833.

No. 4. LADY ROLAND, s. m. by Tariff, dam Ball's Florizel, now in foal by imp. Priam.

No. 5. MARY ARNOLD, s. m. by Gohanna, dam by Sir Charles, now in foal by imp. Priam.

No. 6. LADY CHAMBERLAIN, s. m. foaled in 1830, by Arab, her dam by imp. Knowsley, now in foal by imp. Priam.

No. 7. LADY, s. m. foaled in 1830, by Sir Charles, dam imp. Buzzard, now in foal by imp. Priam.

No. 8. A DUN MARE, foaled in 1832, by Sir Charles, in foal by Red Warrant, in New Market, Va.

No. 9. One half of a F. FANNY, by Eclipse, out of No. 1. 3 years old—half owned by Col. Hampton, of South Carolina, and now in his possession.

No. 10. DOLLY TRAY, s. m. 2 years old, by imp. Shakspeare, out of No. 2.—won her Sweepstakes over the State Course near Raleigh, 9 subscribers, \$200 each.

No. 11. RAY ROAD, g. c. 2 years old, by imp. Felt, dam by Young Friday.

No. 12. Half of b. f. FANNY DIXON, by imp. Chateau Margaux, foaled in 1837, the other half owned by Thos. Dowell, Esq. of New York, Va.

No. 13. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1832, by imp. Priam, out of No. 4, engaged at New Market, Va. 33 subscribers, \$300 each; also, at the State Course, \$1000 entrance. See Spirit of the Times, after January, for number of Entries.

No. 14. A Bay Filly, foaled in 1838, by Lyman, out of No. 5—engaged at New Market, Va. 33 subscribers, \$300 entrance, Spring 9 years old.

No. 15. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by Andrew, out of No. 11—engaged in the great Peyton stake for \$1000, and is considered one of the most promising Females in the State.

No. 16. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by imp. Priam, out of No. 8.

No. 17. Bay Filly, foaled in 1839, by imp. Priam, out of No. 6.

The whole of the above Blooded Stock of Horses will be sold at Public Sale, on the 1st day of July next, in the City of Raleigh, if not privately sold before that time. Applications, personally or by letter, can be made, until the day of sale, at Raleigh, N. C. J. C. ROGERS.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1840.

To be copied by the Star, Standard, Richmond Whig, New Orleans Picayune and New-York Spirit of the Times.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LANDS & NEGROES.—Pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by the late Burwell Perry, of the County of Wake for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale on Monday the 10th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable PLANTATION, belonging to said Perry, lying in the County of Wake, on Neuse River, containing about 2000 acres, on which is an excellent Saw and Grain Mill; also, Twenty-one valuable NEGROES; or so much of said property as may be sufficient to discharge the debt secured by said Deed.

Notes, with approved security, at six and twelve months, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, will be received in payment. The title to said Property is unquestionable. WESLEY JONES, Trustee. Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1840.

JAMES HERRSON, Inventor of the improved construction of Railways. Address, Baltimore, Maryland.