NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

" Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,

Unwarp'd by party rage to live like Brothers."

VOL. XXIV.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823.

NO. 1241.

From the Second Series of D'Israel's Cu riosities of Literature.

AN AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE LAST HOURS OF SIR WAL-TER RALEIGH.

Raleigh one morning was taken out of his bed, in a fit of fever, and unexpected ly hurried not to his trial; but to a sentence of death. The story is well known. Yet pleading with a voice grown weak by sickness, and an ague he had at that instant on him, he used every means to avert his fate; he did, therefore, value the life he could so easily part with. His Judges there, at least respected their state criminal, and they addressed him in a far different tone than he had fifteen years before listened to from Coke. Velverton. the attorney general, said, "Sir Walter Raleigh hath been as a star at which the world have gazed, but stars may fall, nay. they must fall, when they trouble the sphere where they abide." And the lord chief justice noticed Raleigh's great work : "I know that you have been valiant and wise, and I doubt not but you retain both these virtues, for now you shall have occasion to use them. Your book is an admirable work. I would give you counsel but I know you can apply unto yourself far better than I am able to give you." But the Judge ended with saving "execution is granted." It was stifling Raleigh with roses; and it was listening to fame from the voice of death.

He declared that now being old, sickly, and in disgrace, and "certain were he al lowed to live, to go to it again, life was wearisome to him, and all he entreated was to have leave to speak freely at his farewell, to satisfy the world that he was ever loyal to the king, and a true lover of the commonwealth; for this he would seal with his blood."

Raleigh on his return to his prison, while some were deploring his fate, observed, that "the world itself is but a larger prison, out of which some are daily selected

The last night of his existence was occopied by writing what the letter writer calls "a remembrancer to be left with his lady" to acquaint the world with his sen timents, should he be denied their delivery from the scaffold, as he had been at the har of the King's Bench. His lady visited him that night, and amidst her tears acquainted him, that she had obtained the favor of disposing of his body; to which he answered smiling, "It is well, Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that dead, thou hadst not always the disposing of when it was alive." At midnight he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then that, with unshaken fortitude, Raleigh sat down to compose those verses on his death, which being short, the most appropriate may be repeated.

"Even such is Time, that takes on trust Our youth, our joys, our all we have, And pays us but with age and dust, Who in the dark and silent grave, When we have wandered all our ways, Shuts up the story of our days!"

He has added two other lines expressive of his trust in his resurrection. Their authenticity is confirmed by the writer of the present letter, as well as another writer, enclosing "half a dozen verses, which Sir Walter made the night before his death, to take his farewell of poetry, wherein he had been a scribler even from his youth." The inclosure is not now with the letter. Chamberlain, the wri-- ter, was an intelligent man of the world, but not imbued with any deep tincture of literature. On the same night Raleigh wrote this distich on the candle burning

"Cowards fear to die ; but courage stout, R ther than live in snuff, will be put out."

At this solemn moment, before he lay down to rest, and at the instant of parting from his lady, with all his domestic aflections still warm, to express his feel ings in verse was with him a natural effusion, and one to which he had long been used. It is peculiar in the fate of Raleigh that having before suffered a long imprisomment with an expectation of a public death, his mind had been accustomed to in its sudden departure, and its future state, is often the subject of his few poems; that most original one of "The Farewell,"

Go soul! the body's guest, Upon a thankless errand, &c. is attr-buted to Raleigh, though on uncertain evidence. But another, entitled "The Pilgrimage," has this beautiful passage;

"Give me my scalop-shell of quiet . My staff of truth to walk upon, My scrip of joy immortal diet; My bottle of salvation. My gown of glory, Hope's true gage, And thus I'll take my pilgrimage, Whilst my soul, like a quiet Palmer,

Travelleth towards the land of Heaven' Raleigh's cheerfulness was so remarkable, and his fearlessness of death so marked, that the Dean of Westminster, who attended him, at first wondering at the hero, reprehended the lightness of his manner; but Raleigh gave God thanks that he had never feared death, for it was but an opinion and an imagination; and as for the manner of death, he had rather die so than of a burning fever; and tha

some might have made shows outwardly. Il ders." The observer suffered for this, he but he felt the joy within. The Dean | was a wealthy citizen and a great newssavs, that he made no more of death than if he had been to take a journey; "not," said he, "but that I am a great sinner, for I have been a soldier, a seaman and a courtier." The writer of a manuscript letter tells us, that the Dean declared he died not only religiously, but he found him to be a man as ready and as able to give as to take instruction.

On the morning of his death, he smoked, as usual, his favorite tobacco, and when they brought him a cup of excellent sack, being asked how he liked it, Raleigh answered, "As the fellow that, drinking of Saint Gile's bowl, as he went to Tyburn, said "that was good drink if a man might tarry by it." The day before, in passing from Westminster hall to the Gate house, his eye had caught Sir Hugh Beeston in the throng and calling on him, requested that he would see him die to-morrow. Sir Hugh, to secure him a seat on the scaffold, had provided himself with a letter to the Sheriff, which was not read at the time, and Sir Walter found his friend thrust by, lamenting that he could not get there. "Farewell!" exclaimed Raleigh "I know not what shift you will make, but I am sure to have a place." In going from the prison to the scaffold, among others who were pressing hard to see him, one old man whose head was bald, came very forward, inasmuch that Raleigh noticed him, and asked "whether he would have aught of him!" The old man answered, "Nothing but to see him, and to pray to God for him," Raleigh replied, "I thank thee, good friend, and I am sorry I have no better thing to return thee for thy good will." Observing his bald head, he continued; "but take this night cap, (which was a very rich wrought one that he wore,) for

thou hast more need of it now than I." His dress, as was usual with him, was elegant, if not rich. Oldys describes it, but mentions that "he had a wrought night-cap under his hat," which we have otherwise disposed of; his ruff band, a black wrought velvet night-gown over a hair-coloured satin doublet, and a black wrought waistcoat; black cut taffety

breeches, and ash colored silk stockings. He ascended the scaffold with the same cheerfulness he had passed to it, and observing the lords seated at a distance, some at windows, he requested they would approach him, as he wished what he had to say they should all witness. This request was complied with by several-His speech is well known; but some contain matters not in others. When he finished he requested Lord Arundal, that the King would not suffer any libels to defame him after, death-" And now I have a long journey to go, and must take my leave.'

"He embraced all the lords and other friends with such courtly compliments as if he had met them at some feast," says a letter-writer. Having taken off his gown, he called to the heads-man to shew him the axe, which not being instantly done, he repeated 'I prithee let me see it ;dost thou think that I am afraid of it? he passed the edge lightly over his finger, & smiling, observed to the sheriff." This is a sharp medicine, but a sound cure for all diseases; and kissing it, laid down. Another writer has, "This is that, that will cure all sorrows." After this he went to three several corners of the scaffold, and kneeling down, desired all the people to pray for him, and recited a long prayer himself. When he began to fit himself for the block, he first laid himself down to try how the block fitted him; after rising up, the executioner kneeled down to ask his forgiveness, which Raleigh with an embrace did, but entreated him not to strike till he gave a token by lifting up his hand, "and then fear not, but sirike home!" When he laid his head down to receive the stroke, the executioner desired him to lay his face towards the east. " It was no great matter which way a man's head stood, so his heart lay right," said Raleign; but these were not his last words. He was once more to speak in this world with the same intrepidity he had lived in it-for having lain some minutes on the block, in prayer, he gave the "s contemplation, and often dwelt on the | signal, but the executioner either unmindevent which was new passing. The soul | iul or in fear, failed to strike, and Raleigh, after once or twice putting forth his hands, was compelled to ask him, "Why dost thou not strike? Strike man!" In two blows he was beheaded; but from the first his body never shaunk from the spot, by any discomposure of his posture, which, like his mind, was immoveable.

"In all the time he was upon the scaffold, and before," says one of the manuscript letter-writers, " there appeared not the least alteration in him, entier in his voice or countenance; but he seemed as free from all manner of apprehension as if he had come thither rather to be a spectater than a sufferer; nay the beholders seemed much more sensible than did he, so that he hath purchased here, in the opinions of men, such honor and reputation as it is thought his greatest enemies are they, that are most sorrowful for his death which they see is like to turn so much to his advantage.

The people were deeply affected at the sight, and so much that one said that "we had not such another head to cut off;" and another " wished the head and brains to be upon Secretary Naunon's shoutreasonably supposed, that those animal.

monger, and one who haunted Pauls walk. Complaint was made and the citizen summoned to the privy council. He pleaded that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Seretary; but only spake in reference to the old proverb, that "two heads were better than one." His excuse was all wed at the moment; but when afterwards called on for a contribution to St. Paul's cathedral, and having subscribed a hundred prunds, the Secretary observed to him, that "two are better than one, Mr. Wiemark!" either from fear or charity the witty citizen doubled his subscrip-

Thus died this glorious and gallant cavalier of whom Osborne says "his death was managed by him with so high and religious a resolution, as if a Roman had acted a Christian, or rather a Christian a

After having read the preceding article, we are astonished at the greatness and the variable nature of this extraordinary man and this happy genius. With Gibbon who once meditated to write his life, we may pause, and pronounce "his character is ambiguous;" but we shall not hesitate to declare that Raleigh knew better how to die than how to live. "His glorious hours," says a contemporary, " were his arraignment and execution;" but never will be forgotten the intermediate years of his lettered imprisonment.

Speculative and experimental Remarks in Agriculture, extracted from an old English Magazine.

It is agreed on all hands that the greatest misfortune which can possibly happen to a crop of wheat, is that of its turning black or smutty, and as the real cause of such blackness (I fear) hath not yet been found out, the remedy against it hath not been generally and constantly made use of -The cause assigned by all, or most of the writers on agriculture, is, that at certain seasons a dense glutinous vapour descends, between the setting and rising of the sun, upon the ears of corn, and so binds up the valves (commonly called the chaff) in which the growing corn is enveloped, that vegeta ion is there obstructed, because, on such circumstances, it cannot imbibe those nitrous particles of the air, which tend to its maturation, and of consequence it becomes a mere rotten heap of putrifaction. From this method of reasoning, we observe the English farmers frequently in a summer's morning hauling a rope extended by two persons along and thro' their corn fields, to shake off this condensed air or dew; but I humbly apprehend, from the following reasons, that they are much mistaken

as to the real cause of that distemper. It being a difficult matter, some time ago, to procure clean good seed wheat in that part of the country where I occupy a farm, I prevailed upon a friend to obtain for me three barrels of the red lammass wheat from England; when I had it home, it carried the appearance of as fine grain, and as clean and c'ear of dirt and smut, as ever sprung from the earth; but upon casting a few bushels of it into my vessel of pickle, I found that at least a sixth part swam at top, and, notwithstanding the frequent stirring of it. I could not force it to subside; thereupon I skimmed it off, but to my great astonishment it had the appearance of as plump and round grain as that which feil to the bottom; I spread it upon a table and examined it more minutely, and could not perceive the least defect in it, but upon opening it with my penknife, I found it was concavated, or made hollow on the one side of the grain, and not in the centre, which I apprehend was occasioned by some animalculæ imperceptible to the naked eye; whereupon, for experiment's sake, I sowed the whole of what I so skimmed off, on one part of my fallows by itself, and sowed what subsided on another part, and the consequence of that experiment was, that the greatest share of that swimming corn at the ensuing season, produced a smutty crop, and I had not a single smutty head on the part of the field where the subsiding corn was sowed: But not being satisfied with what then appear. ed, I examined more strictly that smutty crop, and I found not only there, but in my neighbors fields, which I also examined, that where two or more stamina or stalks were produced from one grain of corn (which I discovered by tracing them downward to the root) they were all smutty; and the different sound stamina proceeding from one and the same root, were all sound; from whence it may be reasonably inferred, that vegetation is principally produced, and plants are sustained and grow, by the roots or fibres collecting their nutritive juices from the moist earth, which are carried up thro' the perpendicular tubes by the power of attraction, but by the loss of one part of the grain so maimed, and consequently by a proportional deficiency in the roots of fibres (which are so many mouths to collect nourishment for the stamina and new grain) they exert only so much

strength as to throw out the stalks and

heads, but cannot collect sufficient nutri-

ment to complete or maturate the differ-

ent ears of corn; and it may likewise be

culæ which took up their lodgment in the single grain, are in vegetation communi cated upwards thro' the tube of the sta men to the head of the corn, where they are collected and multiplied into an heap of black corrupted matter; as a proof of which, every such single smutty head, upon a nice survey, is found to abound with little living creatures.

This I take to be a more rational hypothesis; for if such smuttiness were produced from the air, is it to be presumed that it would partially strike those heads only which grow from one root, when promiscuously interspersed with heads proceeding from other roots? Wherefore I apprehend it may justly be recommended to all good husbandmen to be careful inmaking a strong pickle for their seed wheat, and to skim off and cast away all the corn which floats, as a sure means of preserving it from smut; but let them be cautious not to let it stand too long in their pickling tubs before the swimming corn be taken off, for if it is permitted to stand long, those hollow or concaved grains will soon imbibe the water, and subside with the sound corn; and as I have gone so far, I will also give you the pickling receipt underneath, in hopes it may be of utility to the public, which is the principal motive of this trouble given to you by, Sir,

Yours, H. CARMICHAEL:

The RECEIPT .- " Take as much dung" hill or rotten water which distils from a dunghill, as will make your quantity of corn swim ; put therein as much salt, with a pound of pulverized nitre, commonly called salt petre, or, in lieu thereof, two pounds of copperas, as will cause it to bear an egg; steep your corn 12 hours, after being skimmed of the light corn as above; strain'it out, and dry it with slaked lime or dry turf ashes, and sow it, but be careful to sow it the next day or the day following; for if wet weather happens, and it be kept four or five days out of ground, the Corn peels and will not grow: As the pickle decreases it may be augmented, by adding more water and salt, &c. until all the seed intended to be sowed be pickled."

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

A description of some ancient Coins found in Tennessee, and remarks upon them.

Two pieces of brass coin were lately found two miles and a half from Murfreesborough. in an eastwardly direction from thence. Each of them had a hole in the edge. Their size was about that of a nine-penny silver piece of the present time. The rim projected further than it ought, as if it had been intended to be clipped. On the obverse was a representation in relief of a female, full faced, steady countenance, rather stern than otherwise, with a cap or helmet on the head, upon the top of which was a crescent extending from the forehead backwards. In the legend was the word Minerva; on the reverse was a slim female figure with a ribbon in her left hand which was tied to the neck of a slim, neatly made dog that goes before her, and in the other a bow. The legend, for want of a magnifying glass, is not yet ascertained. Among the rest, it is believed, there are the letters S. C. After the ground had been for some years cleared and ploughed, it was enenclosed in a garden on the summit of a small hill and in digging there these coins were found, eighteen inches under the sur-

Upon these facts, the following remarks are made in a manuscript writing now in the press; in the preceding parts of which, other Roman coins found in Tennessee and Kentucky are described; one of which is a coin with three heads on it.

There are no Assyrian or Babylonian coins, nor any Phenician till 400 before Christ. Sydon & Tyre, used weights; coinage was unknown in Egypt in early times. The Lydian coins are the oldest. The Persian coins began 570 before Christ. The Darics were issued by Darius Hystaspes 518 or 521 before Christ.

Roman coins have been found in the Orknevs and in the remotest parts of Europe. Asia and Africa. Some of the small brass coins of the Romans have three heads upon one side, as in that of Valerian and his two sons Gallienus and Valerian. On the Roman coins are figures of deities and personifications which are commonly attended with their names; Minerva, for instance, with her J. GLISSON, J. P. helmet and name inscribed in the legend; sometimes a spear in her right hand and a shield with Medusa's head in the other, and an owl standing by her, and sometimes a cock and sometimes the olive.

Diana is manifest by her crescent, by her bow and quiver on one side and often by her

The Roman brass coins have S. C. for Senatus Consultum, till the time of Gallienus .-The small brass coins ceased to be issued for a time in the reign of Pertinax, A. D. 192, and from thence to the time of Valerian, A. D. 254. Small brass coins continued from the latter period till A. D. 670.

Some coins are found with holes pierced through them, and sometimes with small strings fastened. Such were worn as ornaments of the head, neck and wrist, either h the ancients themselves as bearing images of favorite deities, or in modern times when the Greek girls thus decorated their persons.

From these criteria it may be determined, that these metals are not counters but real

coins. Of all the Roman coins which have been found in Tennessee and Kentucky, the earliest bears date in the time of Antonius, the

next in the time of Commodus, the next before the time of Pertinax, and the last in the time of Valerian. Coins prior or subsequent to the space embraced in these periods are not found; and from hence the conclusion seems to be furnished, that they were bro't into America within one or two centuries at furthest after the latter period, and by a people who had not afterwards any intercourse with the countries in which the Roman coin circulated. See Rees's Encyclopedia verbo medals.

A THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY WAS AND A STATE OF By authority of the State of North-Caroling. MASONIC LOTTERY. For the Repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. III

Newbern. SCHEME. \$5,000 is \$5,000 2,000 is 2,000 1,000 is 2,000 500 100 1,000 is 10,000 2000 \$25,000 2138 Prizes.

2862 Blanks.

5000 Tickets, at \$5 \$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way : All the Prizes floating from the commencement of the Drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the comple-tion of the Drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months from the date of the last day's Dray

be forfeited to the Wheel. An official list of the several Drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the Managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place. Notice will be given in one of the News-

papers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Washington, and the Sentinel in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing, and also of its completion. TICKETS can be had of the Managers, at

the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book Store of Mr. S. Hall, in this place. Letters addressed to either of the Managers, with the Cash enclosed, and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE, NATH'L SMITH, WM. S. WEBB. T. A. PASTEUR, LEWIS FOSCUE. T. SPARROW, Newbern, March, 1823.

Tickets in the above Lottery, can also be had of B. B. Smith, Esq. at the Post Office, and at the Book Store of J. Gales & Son, in Raleigh. 26 4w-la mtf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY. Term, 1823.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Susannah Haynes) Petition

Heirs of John Haynes, sen. dec'd. \ dower. Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Haynes, John Haynes, ir. and Abraham Haynes, are not inhabitants of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three weeks, that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Courthouse in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, James Holmes, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

JAS. HOLMES, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Martin County,

WE the undersigned, being summoned by William Anderson D by William Anderson, Ranger for the county aforesaid, to attend at the House of William Watts in Williamston, in said county. in order to describe and value a Stray Horse, taken up by Wm. Watts, give the following as an accurate description: The Horse was taken up on Friday the 6th of June, is a dark bay about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, long tail, and body somewhat gaunt, and about ten years old. Appraised to eighty dollars.

SAMUEL HYMAN. JOB S. CHERRY. Sworn to before me, this 13th June, 1823.

> STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Surry County.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1823.

Hannah Bass, Petition for divorce. Isaac Bass. T appearing to the satisfaction of the

Court, that the defendant in this case, resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Raleigh Register for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Courthouse in Rockford. on the first Monday in September next. then and there to plead to said peticion, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte and decreed accordingly.

Test. JO. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C. April 11.

Blanks of all kinds may be had at

this office.