

**Ranaway**

FROM the subscriber, living about 12 miles east of Raleigh, on the road leading from the North Carolina Road to Smithfield, his Negro Boy, named AARON. Aaron is about forty years of age, quite a knowing, polite fellow, dark complexion, and from a fall received from a horse by which his leg was injured, he limps when walking. He has a remarkable scar over his right eye, occasioned by a blow from a rock during a fight. He took with him a mixed homespun body coat, a drab great coat, and a pair of pantaloons dyed with copperas—none of his other clothing recollected. It is expected he will endeavor to make his way to Virginia, whence he was originally brought. Probably he is lurking about Petersburg; or he may go to Richmond county in this State, as he has a wife there.

The subscriber will give a reward of \$10 for his apprehension, if taken in the State, or \$20 if out of the limits, besides paying all necessary expenses in bringing him home.

WILLIAM B. FOWLER.  
Wake county, April 2. 53 if

**Negroes for Sale.**

ON Saturday the 14th day of April next, will be sold to the highest bidder at the dwelling house of the late Fredrick Ezell, dec'd. 10 or 15 likely Negroes. A credit of three months will be given, bond and approved security will be required. GYRUS WHITAKER, Adm'r.  
March 4th, 1827. 45-3.

**Oxford Female Academy.**

SEVERAL Gentlemen from a distance, having requested information respecting the course of Studies pursued in this Institution, the manner of teaching, price of board, tuition, &c., we embrace the present opportunity of making a public statement in those subjects.

The following branches are taught, viz. Reading, Spelling, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography by the use of the Globes, Projecting & Drawing Maps, Biography, Belles Lettres, Grecian Roman and Jewish Antiquities, Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, and Plain and Ornamental Needle-work.

The price of Board and Tuition in the above Branches, is sixty dollars per session of 5 months. Music thirty—Painting and Drawing twenty—Latin Language ten—French ten dollars.

With regard to the manner of Teaching, the Instructors keep one object constantly in view, viz. to bring the understanding into exercise, without burdening the memory. We do not think we have accomplished great things, simply because we can persuade a child to repeat a lesson from the book. It is our object to fix the attention on particular facts and to get the pupil to understand the nature of those facts; and this not only in the higher branches, but in the first elements. In simple Arithmetic, and English Grammar, we commence in this way; and by this method, we gain not only much more rapid progress in the first stages, but what in our opinion is of vastly greater importance, we get the pupils, almost without exception, to be fond of the study in which she is engaged. Study is then not an odious task, but a delightful employment. Nothing is more pleasing to youth than to discover the strength of their own powers of understanding. This discovery we endeavor to get them to make, and when this is accomplished we have no fears, but corresponding efforts will be made to bring these powers into exercise. Since the commencement of the Session, we have received a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; and now, each recitation in Chemistry, Philosophy and Astronomy, is accompanied with a Lecture and Experiments illustrating the principles of those sciences.

A close and parental watchfulness is exercised over the young ladies who board with the Principal, and while every necessary indulgence for exercise and recreation will be allowed them, nothing inconsistent with strict decorum & general manners will be permitted.

The local situation of this Institution is peculiarly propitious. The healthfulness of the place is extraordinary. Not an instance of serious illness has ever been known among the pupils, since a boarding school has been established here; and since the commencement of the last summer session, they have enjoyed uninterrupted health. The moral character of the society of Oxford and the vicinity, needs not our commendation; and what we consider equally favorable for the institution is, that a lively interest is manifested for its prosperity, and our first families pay every attention to the young ladies from abroad, consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were sent here by their Parents and Guardians. The Principal has four Assistants, three ladies and one gentleman, all constantly engaged—and we take this opportunity of assuring the public, that no exertion or expense within their power shall be wanting to make the Institution what it ought to be.

JOSEPH LABAREE.  
Oxford, March 17. 49e3w

**Raleigh Register.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1827.

**Superior Court.**—The trial of negro NED, for the murder of his master, John Clifton, was under progress yesterday, when our paper was put to press.

**Morgan Affair.**—Governor Clinton, of New-York, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the restoration of William Morgan to his family, if he be alive; and two thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of his murderers, if he be dead; together with a pardon, as far as his power extends, to such persons as may have been concerned in his abduction and murder, and shall give information which will lead to the conviction of their associates.

We remarked in our last, on the injustice of denouncing the whole fraternity of Masons for an act which may have been perpetrated by an unworthy member.—With the mysteries of the *hod* and the *trowel*, we are wholly unacquainted; but we nevertheless regret to perceive, that the people in the western section of New-York, are disgracing themselves by their violence. In Parma, Monroe county, they have had a meeting, at which they resolved, that they believe that the murder of Morgan was authorized by the Grand Chapter of New-York; that the fraternity, by the kidnapping and murder of Morgan, have acted counter to the laws of humanity; that they will not support any mason for any office of profit or honor whatever, and that they will not patronize any Editor who will not publish the facts relative to the Morgan affair. In some other places,

they have resolved not to attend or support any preacher who is a mason, and to cap the climax of folly and prejudice, the Editor of the *Batavia Times* has lost a subscriber, because his brother is a mason!

To the schemes, which in this age of speculation, are gotten up for the purpose of exhausting the pockets of those who are so tangible on the score of cupidity, as to listen to their visionary projectors, may be added the *self moving water wheel* of Mr. Greenbury Baxter. A man bearing this name, invented a water wheel, which had buckets on the rim, carried down by the weight of the descending water, and the beauty of it was that the same machinery pumped the water from the reservoir, at the lower periphery of the wheel, into an aqueduct, on a level with its upper periphery; thus keeping the thing constantly in motion. It was of course cried up as the *perpetual motion*, and Mr. Baxter bid fair to reap the laurel which *Reilheffer* strove for in vain. So ingeniously was the machinery constructed, that no one who saw could doubt it would perform all that was represented of it. A Stock Company was formed and the shares sold out rapidly, having advanced in a few days from a trifling sum to one thousand dollars. But mark the end.

A day was appointed for the examination of the machinery by a number of scientific gentlemen, but so eager were some of the parties interested, that they assembled at the spot, the day preceding and desired admission. This was refused, and they were told the inventor could not be found. Both he and the keys were missing.—The company, after waiting two or three hours, became impatient; and at length resolved on forcing open the doors—all promising that no violence should be done to the machinery, whatever discoveries might be made. So said, so done; and soon after entering the building, which had been occupied as a stable, and had a large hole dug under the centre of it for the purpose of depositing manure, but which was neatly planked over, one of the persons suspected strongly that the secret spring to the machine was there concealed, and with an axe proceeded to remove the plank, when, behold they discovered a couple of benches placed near two cranks which were attached to a fly wheel, and the wheel by machinery to a pump. In the twinkling of an eye the mystery was discovered, and such a scene as ensued, we shall not attempt to describe. It is hardly necessary to inform the reader that the stock of the company fell more rapidly than it rose in Wall street a few days before, nor could it by any means keep pace with the exultation of those of the gentlemen speculators present who had been made dupes of the artifice. But the rage of the curious was tremendous, and they proceeded at once to the house of the impostor, whose wife denied that he was in—the police officers were sent for, and the cunning artist lodged in Briwell.

**Geology of North Carolina.**—Of the observations made during the last year, those having the most direct and immediate bearing on our Agriculture, relate to the strata of the low country. The most striking feature in the Geology of the Southern Atlantic States, is unquestionably their separation into two great districts; one presenting beds of Gravel, Sand, Clay and Marine remains; the other, the country of fixed Rocks.

The line separating these two districts, is drawn by *Maclure*. "a little to the westward of Halifax, Smithfield, Averasboro' and Parker's Ford, on Peelee River, in N. Carolina." It appears, however, on examination, that no accurate line of demarcation between the two regions can be drawn.

The time has been, Professor *Mitchell* remarks, when the alluvial formation covered the country much higher up than is here stated by *Maclure*. It crossed the Newbern road eight miles from Raleigh—the Cape Fear, at the Buckhorn Falls, and the Peelee between Bluit's Falls and the Grassy Islands, Drowning Creek running its whole course in this Alluvial formation. The bed of clay, and sand over gravel, near its upper border, is of very moderate thickness, and along the beds of the creeks and rivers, it has been removed through a great distance—whether by the long continued action of those creeks and rivers, or by some cause operating before they began to flow, we have no means of determining. The consequence is, that there is a broad belt, extending quite across the State, where we find sand, gravel and clay upon the high grounds, fixed rocks, in the beds of the streams, and stiff land to a little distance along their banks. The sand of Anson and of the northwest of Richmond has been cut through in this way. On leaving Raleigh for Newbern, we strike the sand at the distance of eight miles, and from that point downwards, the country is covered by the Alluvial formation. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand much less fertile than what we passed over immediately after leaving Raleigh, and the growth the long-leaved pine. The road runs almost altogether over this formation. It does not strike upon the inferior stratum in more than half a dozen places, nor pass over a soil formed of Rocks decomposed in their original beds for more than half a mile in the whole of Johnson county; and yet, if we turn aside, from the road we find fixed Rocks in the beds of the streams, and stiff land upon their banks, at first constantly, and afterwards at intervals, down to within five miles of Waynesboro', where we take leave of the Rocks of the upper country, at Cox's Bridge, in a formation of Clay-Slate, apparently transition Clay-Slate.

This zone of a mixed character, partly Primitive and Transition, and partly Alluvial, may be laid down upon a Map of the State. It will probably be less fertile than any other part of North-Carolina in interesting and valuable Minerals. The alluvial is to thin to furnish many of its own; and it covers up those which would appear if it were removed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The revolutionary spirit which has manifested itself, for some time past in Upper Canada, seems to be increasing. A *Buffalo* paper of the 12th inst. says—

For several days past, there have been alarming reports in circulation, of commotions in our neighboring province of Upper Canada. A vast number of the inhabitants of the province will come within the operation of the alien law. It would appear that they are resolved not to submit to it; and it is reported that liberty poles, on which were displayed the American flag, have been raised in several places. In York, a liberty pole was raised, and the American flag waved on it, within a few rods of the Capitol. It was promptly put down by the Government party.—A large force was then collected from the neighboring country, and the pole and flag were again raised. These may be exaggerated reports; but we think there is something to make them out of.

**Important from Colombia.**—By the schr. *Eliza Pigot*, Davis, arrived at Philadelphia, Mr. Sanderson, of the Coffee House, has received a letter, dated Lagaira, March 13, of which the following is an extract: "I enclose you the first copy of the 'Lira,' a new paper which it is intended to publish at Caracas. You will therein find that the Grand American Federation is spoken of; Bolivar's resignation is therein. His resignation is, however, only to pave a way to place himself a step higher, as there is little doubt that four months will not elapse before there will be a union of Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia, and Bolivar appointed President for life."

The project of a union of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, is highly applauded in the "Lira."

**ABDICATION OF THE LIBERATOR.**  
*Head-Quarters, Caracas, Feb. 6, 1827.*  
To his Excellency the President of the honorable Body of the Senate.

*Most excellent Sir:* In no former circumstances has the august authority of Congress been of such necessity to the Republic, as at this present period, in which every mind has been disturbed, and the whole nation agitated by internal commotions.

Called by your Excellency to take the oath of office as President of the Republic, I arrived at the capital, whence I was speedily summoned to the departments of the ancient Venezuela.—From Bogota to this city, I have issued decrees, so important that, I make bold to declare it of the greatest moment, that your Excellency should call the attention of Congress to them, and request that body, from me, to take them into their wise consideration. If I have overstepped the boundaries of my authority, the fault lies solely with me; but I willingly consecrate even my innocence to the safety of the Republic. This sacrifice was required of me, and I glory in not having delayed it.

When in Peru, an official notice brought me intelligence of my elevation, by the People, to the Presidency of the Republic. I declined to the Executive power the acceptance of the Chief Magistracy of the nation. For fourteen years have I fulfilled the office of Supreme Head and President of the Republic; dangers forced this duty upon me, which no longer existing, leaves me at liberty to retire to the enjoyment of private life.

I beg of Congress to cast a regard upon the situation of Columbia, of America, and of the entire world. Every thing seems to flatter us. There is not a Spaniard upon the American Continent. Domestic peace has reigned in Columbia since the commencement of the present year. Many powerful Nations recognise our political existence, and some are joined to us in the bonds of amity and friendship. A large portion of the American States are in Alliance with Columbia, and Spain is at present menaced by Great Britain. What more can we hope for? The womb of time can alone contain the immensity of happiness which has been prepared for us by a bountiful Providence, in whom is our only reliance. As for me, suspicions of a tyrannical usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of the Columbians. Republicans, jealous of their liberties, cannot consider me without a secret dread, because the pages of history tell them that all those placed in similar situations have been ambitious. In vain do I wish to propose the example of Washington as my defence; and, in fact, one or many exceptions can effect nothing against the experience of the world, which has been oppressed by the powerful. I sigh between the distresses of my fellow-citizens, and the sentence which awaits me in the judgment of posterity. I myself am aware that I am not free from ambition; and therefore I desire to extricate myself from the grasp of that fury, to free my fellow-citizens from all inquietude, and to secure after my death that reputation which I may be entitled to for my zeal in the cause of liberty. With such sentiments, I renounce, again and again, the Presidency of the Republic. Congress and the nation must receive this abdication as irrevocable. Nothing will be able to oblige me to continue in the public service, to which I have already dedicated my entire life. And now that the triumph of liberty has placed this sublime right within the enjoyment of every one, shall I alone be deprived of it? No: The Congress and the Columbian People are just; they will not compel me to an ignominious desertion. Few are the days which now remain to me; more than two thirds of my existence has already passed; let me, therefore, be permitted to await a peaceful death in the obscure and silent retreat of my paternal residence. My sword and my heart will, nevertheless, be always with Columbia, and my last sighs will ascend to Heaven in prayers for her continued prosperity.

I pray, therefore, Congress and my fellow-citizens, to confer on me, the title of a *private citizen*.  
God guard your Excellency.  
SIMON BOLIVAR.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. CARTER, one of the Editors of the *New-York Statesman*, for some time travelling in Europe, though of an old date (Paris, the 15th January) is still interesting, as it contains the opinions of one, too intelligent to be easily deceived himself, and too honest willfully to impose upon others: "The crisis here is rather interesting; but you will gather the aspect of the times from the English and French papers more fully than I have leisure to write. The movements in the Peninsula; the situation of the affairs of Greece, in consequence of the negotiations of Russia, England, and France; the death of the Duke of York, and other intelligence of the day, will reach you from Liverpool long before my letter is received. You will see, that the French papers are filled with discussions and memorials on the subject of the restrictions upon the liberty of the press. The sensation appears to reach the inmost recesses of society, and institutions which have hitherto kept aloof from politics, are confined their pursuits to abstract principles, are coming forward in the great cause of freedom. You will see that a meeting of the National Institute is to be held. My own opinion is, that should the project of the law in question be adopted, it will go far towards creating another Revolution, for which many of the people are ripe. The impolicy and rashness of the royal party in regard to this bold measure surprise me. It is calculated to awaken all the angry passions. At any period, the experiment would be dangerous—at present, it looks like madness. His Majesty

is like a man seated upon an Avatanche, which a breath of wind would bring down ruin. Under such circumstances, wisdom would prompt him and his Parisians to hold their breaths and keep perfectly still. But the Jeannets are clamorous, and with all their characteristic cunning, appear to have but a moderate share of an enlightened prudence. The ministry are supposed to be divided, to as great a degree as are the chamber of Deputies, and all of them at present seem to be lying on their oars, for the purpose of watching the development of popular sentiment. In a word, whether the project is adopted or not the aspect of political affairs in France looks equally gloomy. If the law passes, it may only serve to arouse instead of smothering popular opinion—if it should not pass, its defeat will be ascribed to fear, and the press will become more bold and clamorous than ever. Such are the two horns of the dilemma, from which the government are to choose. Public opinion and the influence of the press have become so omnipotent in France, that the king cannot play with censorship, establishing and revoking them at pleasure. But I have no time for speculations."

Extract of a letter, written by Lemuel Sawyer, Esq. to Capt. Parry, the great navigator.

"I also forgot in my last, to salute you with Cicero's request to Pollio, 'orna me,' which may be another instance of vanity surpassing the first. But I cannot suppress my aspirations after you to 'adorn me,' not to say, immortalize me in your next voyage, by giving my name to some island, river, or mountain, you may discover. I shall then be certain of having it based upon more solid foundations than I can possibly secure by my own exertions. If it be not due to merit, I make bold to claim it on the score of friendship, and as warm an interest in the success of your enterprise as any Briton can feel. Hoping therefore, that you will not permit my name to perish upon the earth, but will proclaim it to the north pole in an everlasting voice, I wish you a most happy and successful voyage."

A dinner was given on the 28th of January, to General La Fayette, by the inhabitants of the Department of La Vendee. After noticing toasts &c. it is remarked:

"It is not enough to equal the enthusiasm with which the short address of Messrs. Manuel, Dupont, General Lafayette, and his Son, were received: all of which elicited the Vendeeans in having preserved the energies of their fathers, with all the noble sentiments which animate the youth of France throughout the country, and which are a pledge to our beautiful country of future happiness and liberty."

Very general emotion was felt on the simultaneous rising of five young Americans, of Louisiana, to express their acknowledgments, & wishes for an eternal alliance between France and the United States, and the hope once more to hear the cannon of New-York salute on his arrival, the friend and companion in arms of Washington.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The following gentlemen have been chosen Representatives in the Twentieth Congress, from the State of New Hampshire, viz:

Ichabod Bartlett, Jonathan Harvey, Titus Brown, Joseph Healy, David Barker, Jr. Thomas Whipple, Jr.

In an historical account of Capt. Cook's voyages, written by Dr. Mavor, there is a rare instance of the *bathtubs*, of so exquisite a character, that even *Martinus Scriblerus* might have been proud to own it. "The wild rocks raised their lofty summits, till they were lost in the clouds, and the valleys lay covered with everlasting snow; not a tree was to be seen, or a shrub even big enough—to make a tooth pick!"

In a late London paper, is published an extract from the will of a Mr. Eberle, a celebrated Surgeon, in which, from a warm spirit of devotion towards the science he professed, he bequeathed his body to his anatomical friends for dissection. It concludes as follows:

"This I do as a last tribute to a science which I have delighted in, and to which I now regret having contributed so little; but if this example which I have set and design for my professional brethren, be only followed to the extent I wish, I am satisfied that much good to science will result from it; for if medical men, instead of taking care of their own precious carcasses, were to set the example, by giving their own bodies for dissection, the prejudice which exists in this country against anatomical dissections, and which is increasing to such an alarming degree, would soon be done away with, and science proportionably benefited, as the obstacles were removed. Nay, so far do I think this a duty incumbent upon every one entering the profession, that I would have it, if possible, framed into a law, that, on taking an examination at a public college for license to practise, whether physic, surgery, or pharmacy, it should be made a *sine qua non*, that every one taking such license, should enter into a specific agreement that his body should after his death, become the property of his surviving brethren, under regulations instituted by authority."

The low price of cotton, compels our farmers to look about for some substitute whereby they may be enabled to support their families. Three substitutes are offered to them—Sugar, Silk, and Wine. In the lower part of the State, sugar is becoming an article of extensive cultivation. A friend in Early County writes us that last year he made 1800 lbs. of good sugar from an acre and a quarter of cowpeas and pine land. We have a sample of his sugar for exhibition which is highly creditable for his skill and industry.

We insert below a short notice of the culture of silk, from the *Raleigh Register*.

But the vine seems best adapted to our climate, and at the same time likely to produce the greatest profits. A gentleman at York in Pennsylvania, has a vineyard for the rent of which he has been offered two hundred dollars per acre. He refused it, & well he might, for he calculated his profits at \$312 70 cts per acre.

These statements are not made at random. We shall next week give the calculations and estimates at large on which they are founded.—In the mean time, it would be well for the planters to set seriously to work. Cotton we are persuaded will get worse and worse, and the sooner we begin a new system the better.

**Milledgeville Journal.**  
The Hon. Timothy Pitkin has been nominated as a Representative in Congress for the state of Connecticut. Mr. Pitkin is well known by his valuable work on the *Statistics of the United States*.

**Lake Falls, N. Y. March 21.**

The practice of cutting off timber from the mountain fronting this village on the south side of the river, has been carried on for some time past. On Saturday, the 17th inst., a pair of valuable horses, belonging to Messrs. Cricker and Badger, the proprietors of the Grocery Boat at the Basin, being employed in drawing wood to the brow of the hill, for that purpose, had just been released from a load, were turning to go after another, when one of them happening to stumble, in his fall the sleigh swung round and pulled both the poor animals down with it, the whole length of the steep declivity, a distance of about *five hundred feet*. It must have been painful to behold the hapless creatures, struggling for life, in a situation where it was beyond the reach of human power to give them aid. The sleigh was shivered in pieces before it reached the bottom—both horses were shockingly bruised and their bones broken by the fall—one died in a few minutes after being got out from among the logs and rubbish where they lodged, and the other was relieved from lingering distress, by being put to death soon after.

**Providential Deliverance.**—About nine o'clock on the morning of the 22d inst., the jail in St. Alban's, (Vt.) was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid were the flames, that it was found to be impossible to save the building. It was found, upon inquiry, that the prisoners were not all out; there being still one in the upper or debtors' room of the prison, and no way of liberating him with safety except by breaking through from the outside. Ladders were immediately raised to the double barred window, and exertions commenced, with axes and crow-bars, to force the bars from their places; but efforts to this effect were fruitless. The flames were soon communicated to the roof of the prison, and exertions were ceased at the window to extinguish the flames. The roof was mounted by a few resolute hands, who in a short time had the timbers all thrown off. A hole, sufficiently large to admit the body of a man was then made into the cell, and the prisoner rescued. He was so much choked with the smoke and soot, that after he was released, his life was despaired of; but he is since happily restored to health and liberty.

**The largest Jug in England.**—A jug of extraordinary dimensions, manufactured at the Herculanum Pottery, is now to be seen at Mr. Dowbiggin's, High Park Coffee House, Toxteth Park. This bacchanalian vessel will, we understand, contain 120 quarts, and was, on the 19th ult. filled by Mr. Johnson, the brewer, and afterwards replenished by Mr. Dowbiggin, for the hospitable entertainment of the Pottery, who with their friends, to the number of 150, at the same time, received a nuptial pie from Mrs. Dowbiggin. A song relating to the jug, as well as many others, were sung in high glee, and the company dispersed at 11 o'clock, our correspondent emphatically states, with "a comfortable load," singing "Chorusses" and "God save the King."

**Liverpool Mercury.**  
Addison in the Spectator, complains of the disposition of the English to silence, & to express their sentiments in as few words as possible; that it had led to innovations destructive to the harmony and purity of the language. If he had lived in our day and country, he would rather have desired to lop off still more words, in hopes to reduce to something like a reasonable length, the interminable harangues and writings of our public men.

**Lafayette Obs.**  
Our fellow citizens in the West are recommending their summer amusements.—"Win. H. Stockdell was killed in Georgetown (Ky.) from a stab in the belly with a shoe-knife, by Wm. B. Crawford, on the 6th inst. Crawford escaped, and is now at large.—Noah.

Afflictions seldom benefit mandating the agonies of the first on-set. The mind is in a whirlwind, and the whisperings of truth & consolation cannot then be heard. It is said that oil poured upon the water will smooth the breakers of the sea. But in a storm the pilot-boat cannot launch forth to bear that oil. Thus it is with the mind in affliction; it is for a time in too turbulent a state to suffer the oil of consolation to enter it. The time for moral help is when the mental waves are beginning to abate and have not yet ceased to roll.

It is the home of sorrow's softness, and religion's power.

**Strange Discovery.**—In an old cistern, which was filled up about twenty years ago, in Madison near Catherine street, on the Rutgers estate, there have lately been found two human skulls. One of them from its formation is judged to be that of a female. It had been fractured by a blow apparently from an axe. Along with this skull was found the remains of a tin kettle, within which, (the sides being compressed together to conceal it,) was a large hatchet, with the marks of coagulated blood, fresh in colour, but completely indurated. Adhering to the hatchet, and the half decayed tin, was a cluster of hair, and the remains of a coarse cap or rather cloth. It is altogether a mysterious circumstance, and will probably never be unravelled. There can hardly be any question of a murder having been committed and thus concealed, until too late to be detected.

**MARRIED.**  
In this county, at the seat of Alfred Moore, Esq. Mr. Wm. Turner to Miss Maniza P. Moore, on the 1st inst. Mr. Wm. Fountain of Guilford county, to Miss Esther Weatherly, daughter of the late Thos. Weatherly of Marlboro' District, S. C.

**DIED.**  
In this county on the 29th ult. after a short illness, Mr. D. Andrews, sen. in his 85th year, a native of V. but for many years a respectable citizen of this county.  
In Randolph county, Miss Susanna Ferguson, daughter of Mr. C. was esp'd. She was married on the 10th March. A few days afterwards was taken with a violent fit of the group, which terminated her existence in 43 hours.