

From the Charleston Courier.

Agreeably to our promise, we resume our extracts from this work. It contains accounts of the white settlements of the Carolinas, existing in the author's time, (1709) the Indians of that period, their manners, customs and religion; the natural history of the country; the second charter granted by CHARLES II. to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, with numerous remarks of a local and general character. We shall make such quotations on each of these subjects, as we hope will recommend themselves to the general reader, by the novelty and apparent fidelity with which they are written. The style, it will be observed, is extremely plain. Instances of false grammatical construction are numerous, a fault common among writers of that time. The description of some of the Indian customs are marked with a plainness of speech that is shocking to modesty, and which sometimes degenerates into the grossest vulgarity.

We shall begin our quotations with Lawson's account of the first settlement of North-Carolina, by the unfortunate Sir WALTER RALEIGH, who was beheaded by order of JAMES II. of England. He was charged with treason, in attempting to place upon the throne Lady ARABELLA STUART. The gun mentioned below, was one of rude construction, used first during the reign of ELIZABETH. Others, however, mention, with more probability, that they were of earlier date. JAMES II. of Scotland, lost his life in 1450, by the bursting of a like piece of ordnance; it must, therefore, have been at that period or before, that they were invented.

The first discovery and settlement of this country, was by the procurement of Sir Walter Raleigh, in conjunction with some public-spirited gentlemen of that age, under the protection of Queen Elizabeth; for which reason it was then named Virginia, being begun on that part called Roanoke Island, where the ruins of a fort are to be seen at this day, as well as some old English coins which have been lately found; and a brass gun, a powder horn, and one small quarter deck gun, made of iron staves, & hooped with the same metal, which method of making guns might very conveniently be made use of in those days, for the convenience of infant colonies.

A further confirmation of this we have from the Hatteras Indians, who then either lived on Roanoke Island, or much frequented it. These tell us, that several of their ancestors were white people, and could talk in a book, as we do; the truth of which is confirmed by gray eyes being found frequently amongst these Indians, and no others. They value themselves extremely for their affinity to the English, and are ready to do them all friendly offices. It is probable that this settlement miscarry'd for want of timely supplies from England, or through the treachery of the natives, for we may reasonably suppose that the English were forced to cohabit with them, for relief and conversation; and that in process of time, they conform'd themselves to the manners of their Indian relations. And thus we see, how apt humane nature is to degenerate.

I cannot forbear inserting here, a pleasant story that passes for an uncontroverted truth amongst the inhabitants of this place; which is, that the ship which brought the first Colonies, does often appear amongst them, under sail, in a gallant posture, which they call Sir Walter Raleigh's ship; and the truth of this has been affirm'd to me, by men of the best credit in the country.

One would imagine, from the contrast, we are about to cite, that the author had been subjected to the terrors of a scolding wife. He probably had heard the expression "Daughters of Thunder," among the Indians. It is exactly in the manner of their highly figurative language.

Amongst their women, it seems impossible to find a cold; if they are provok'd, or affronted by their husbands, or some other, they resent the indignity offer'd them in silent tears, or by refusing their meat. Would some of our European daughters of thunder set these Indians for a pattern, there might be more quiet families found amongst them, occasion'd by that unquily member, the Tongue.

From the following extract it appears probable, that the prevailing opinion respecting our climate was, that it improved in salubrity as the land became cleared of woods. The fallacy of such a notion, we all know.

I heard (before I knew this new world) that the natives of America were a short-lived people, which, by all the observations I could ever make, proves quite contrary; for those who are born here, and in other Colonies, live to as great age as any of the Europeans, the climate being free from consumptions, which distemper, fatal to England, they are strangers to. And as the country becomes more cleared of wood, it still becomes more healthful to the inhabitants, and less addicted to the Agues; which is incident to most new Colonies into America, from Europe. Yet not mortal. A gentle Emetic seldom misuses of driving it away, but if it is not too troublesome, tis better to let the seasoning have its own course, in which case, the party is commonly free from it ever after, and very healthful.

On the Grape Vine he has these remarks: As for that noble vegetable, the Vine, without doubt, it may (in this country) be improved, and brought to the same perfection, as it is, at this day, in the same latitude in Europe, since the chiefest part of this country is a deep, rich black mould, which is up towards the fresh waters and heads of our rivers, being very rich and mixed with flint, pebbles, and other stones. And this sort of soil is approv'd of (by all knowing gardeners and vigneron) as a proper earth, in which the grape chiefly delights, and what seems to give a farther confirmation hereof, is that the largest vines that were ever discovered to grow wild, are found in those parts, of entires much plenty, and are so interwoven with one another, that 'tis impossible to pass through them. Moreover, in these freshes, towards the hill, the vines are above five times bigger than those generally with us, who are seated in the front parts of this country, adjoining to the Salts. Of the wild Vines, which are most of them great bearers, some I have been made, which I drank of. It was very strong and well relish'd; but what detains them all from offering at great quantities, they said, that this Grape has a large Stone, and a thick skin, and consequently yields but a small quantity of Wine. Some say, of this nature have been made by the honorable Knight, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, in South-Carolina, who, as I am inform'd, has rais'd all Exotic Vines, and makes his wine from the natural black Grape of Caro-

lina, by grafting it upon its own stock. What improvement this may arrive to, I cannot tell; but in other species, I own grafting and imbedding yields speedy Fruit, tho' I never found that it made them better.

The following is an amusing account of the Raccoon:

The Raccoon is of a dark gray color; if taken young is easily made tame, but is the drunkest creature living, if he can get any liquor that is sweet and strong. They are rather more unlucky than a monkey. When wild they are very subtle in catching their prey. Those that live in the salt water feed much on oysters, which they love. They watch the oyster when it opens, and nimble put in their paw, and pluck out the fish. Sometimes the oyster shuts & hods fast their paw till the tide comes in, that they are drown'd, tho' they swim very well. The way that this animal catches crabs, which he greatly admires, and which are plenty in Carolina, is worthy of remark. When he intends to make a prey of those fish, he goes to a marsh, where standing on the land, he lets his tail hang in the water. This the crab takes for a bait, and fastens his claws therein, which as soon as the Raccoon perceives, he of a sudden, springs forward a considerable way on the land, and brings the crab along with him. As soon as the fish finds himself out of his element, he presently lets go his hold; and then the Raccoon encounters him, by getting him cross-wise in his mouth, and devours him. There is a sort of small land crab, which we call a Fiddler, that runs into a hole when any thing pursues him.— This crab the Raccoon takes by putting his fore-foot in the hole, and pulling him out. With a tame Raccoon, this sport is very diverting. The chief of his other food is all sorts of wild Fruits, green Coro, and such as the Bear delights in.— This and the Possum are much of a bigness.— The fur makes good hats and linings. The skin dress'd makes fine women's shoes.

Of the Alligator, he says— "This animal, in these parts, sometimes exceed seventeen foot long. It is impossible to kill them with a gun, unless you chance to hit them about the eyes, which is a much softer place than the rest of their impenetrable armour. They roar and make a hideous noise against bad weather, and before they come out of their dens in the spring."

Is the author mistaken in the bird he calls the nightingale?

"The Nightingales are different in Plumes from those in Europe. They always frequent the low groves, where they sing very pretty all night."

In the course of his chapter on natural history, he mentions whales as being very numerous on the coast of North-Carolina, where they were frequently cast on shore and taken by the inhabitants; they never pursuing them on the sea with a harpoon, in the usual manner of whalers. The curious circumstance is mentioned, that these whales are rarely found with a tongue, "the thrasher eating that out of their heads."

Remarking how few the cases of crimes were in Bath town, N. C. he concludes gravely doubting the justice of hanging a witch.

"And what may well be looked upon for as great a miracle, this is a place where no malefactors are found deserving death, or even a prison for debtors; there being no more than two persons that, as far as I have been able to learn, ever suffer'd as criminals, although it has been a settlement near sixty years; one of whom was a Turk that committed murder; the other, an old woman; for witchcraft. These, 'tis true, were on the stage, and acted many year, before I knew the place; but as for the last I wish it had been undone to this day; although they give a great many arguments, to justify the deed, which I had rather they should have a hand in, than myself; seeing I could never approve of taking life away upon such accusations, the justice whereof I could never yet understand."

We shall close our extracts with the subsequent curious paragraphs, where it will be seen that the author believed in witchcraft and magic. Alluding to an Indian doctor, he says—

"Some affirm that there is a smell of brimstone in the cabins, when they are conjuring, which I cannot contradict. Which way it may come I will not argue, but proceed to a relation or two, which I have from a great many persons and some of them worthy of credit."

"It was 3 days before he (the Doctor) could arrive, & he appeared (when he came) to be a very little man, and so old, that his hair was as white as ever was seen. When he approached the sick King, he order'd a bowl of water to be brought him, and three chunks of wood, which was immediately done. Then he took the water and set it by him, and spurted a little on him and with the three pieces, he made a place to stand on, whereby he was rais'd higher; (he being a very low, statur'd man) he then took a string of Roanok, which is the same as a string of small beads; this he held by one end, between his fingers; the other touch'd the King's stomach, as he stood on the logs. Then he began to talk, and at length the bystanders thought really that they heard somebody talk to him but saw no more than what first came in. At last, this string of beads, which hung thus perpendicular, turned up as an eel would do, and without any motion of his, they came all up in a lump) under his hand, and hung so for a considerable time, he never closing his hand, and at length returned to their pristine length and shape, at which the spectators were much frightened.— Then he told the company, that he wou'd recover, and that his distemper would remove into his leg, all which happened to be exactly as the Indian Doctor had told. These are matters of fact, and I can at this day, prove the truth thereof by several substantial evidences that are such of reputation, there being more than a dozen people present, when this was performed most of whom are now alive."

"After the bargain was concluded, the Indian went into the woods, and brought in both herbs and roots, of which he made a decoction, and gave it the man to drink, and bade him go to bed, saying it should not be long before he came again, which the patient performed as he had order'd; and the potion he had administered made him sweat after the most violent manner that could be, whereby he smell'd very offensively both to himself and they that were about him, but in the evening, towards his night, back came with a great Rattle Snake in his hand, which frighten'd the people almost out of their senses; and he told his patient that he must take that to bed with him; at which the man was in a great consternation, and told the Indian he was resolv'd to let the snake come into his bed, for he might as well die of the distemper he had as be kill'd with the bite of that serpent. To which the Indian reply'd, he could not bite him now, nor do him any harm, for he had taken out his poison teeth, and slew'd him that they were gone. At last, with much persuasion, he admitted the Snake's company which the Indian put about his middle, and order'd nobody to take him away upon any account, which was strictly observed although the Snake girded him as hard (for a great while) as if he had been drawn in by a belt, which one pull'd at with all his strength—

At last the snake's twitches grew weaker and weaker, till by degrees he felt him not; and opening the bed, he was found dead, and the man thought himself better. The Indian came in the morning, and seeing the snake dead, told the man, that his distemper was dead along with that snake, which prov'd so as he said; for the man speedily recover'd his health and became perfectly well."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Raleigh Register.

A number of gentlemen residing in the vicinity of Rogers' Store in Wake county, desirous of testifying their personal esteem and respect for Doctor THOMAS HUNT of Granville, and of manifesting their grateful recollections of his professional services in their families, before his departure to the West, invited him to partake with them of a public dinner on the 18th instant, at Capt. Allen Rogers'. An excellent dinner was provided for the occasion, at which Benjamin Rogers, Esq. presided, assisted by Dr. A. Yancey.— After the cloth was removed the following Toasts were drank:

- 1. The Tree of Liberty—Little more than half a century has passed away since it was first planted in our fertile soil; already its branches extend North to the Lakes, East to the Atlantic, South to the Gulf of Mexico and West to the Pacific. Long, long, may its thick foliage protect our happy country from the scorching rays of despotism.
2. The Federal Constitution—The fairest fabric ever reared by the hands of man.—May it withstand the ravages of time for a longer period than even the famed Egyptian pyramids.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The State of North-Carolina—Her population, wealth and resources, entitle her to a prominent station in the Union.
5. The Governor of North-Carolina.
6. The University of our State & its venerable President.
7. The approaching Elections—May the people in going to the polls bear in mind, that it is only from an enlightened body that they can expect wise and efficient legislation.
8. Our much respected Guest, Doctor Hunt—The urbanity of his manners, the benevolence of his heart, the integrity of his character, his social disposition, professional skill and assiduous attention to the sick and afflicted, have won for him our profound esteem and admiration. About to part from us, we cordially wish him long life and prosperity in the country whither he is going.

After the cheering which succeeded the drinking of this toast, had subsided, Doctor Hunt arose and addressed the company as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—The sentiment that you have just expressed, calls from me my unfeigned thanks. In looking around me, I see many that have witnessed some of the happiest efforts ever made in my profession. But the kindly manner in which you compliment those efforts, are of a higher character than they merit. Under ordinary circumstances, it would be ingratitude in me to leave you; but the misfortunes common to those engaged in speculation during the convulsed state of pecuniary matters for the last four or five years, have befallen me. I go for the advancement of my family and the improvement of my circumstances. Although I leave you with the regrets inseparable from the friend and benefactor, and in full recollection of your charities and friendly offices; yet I am cheered with the prospects that are before me. I have had an occasional intercourse with the inhabitants of the State whither I am going for the last twenty years. I have witnessed their growth from moderate circumstances to wealth and splendour, from being the children of nature, to literature of the highest character. I go not as a stranger in a foreign land; I am solicited; I shall be hailed as a brother, and as I hope and believe, have extended to me such feelings as are manifested on the present occasion. Under no other circumstances could I consent to leave a community to whom I am under so many obligations. I indulge the hope of seeing some of you or your offspring in that land of promise.— There I shall greet you or them in the happy recollection of this day. I leave behind me gentlemen of the profession. My place is filled. Your feelings towards me as expressed on this occasion, should be to them an incentive to such exertions as may merit your confidence and esteem. Permit me, Gentlemen, on taking my seat, to reciprocate the sentiment just offered by proposing the following:

The good People of this vicinity—Prosperity in their circumstances—an exemption from the diseases with which they have been afflicted for many years—a long life and a happy exit.

Several excellent volunteer toasts were drank, and the greatest harmony prevailed. We have never witnessed on any similar occasion, stronger indications of attachment and good feeling, than were shown by those present towards their esteemed and respected guest.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors: Having read in a late Register, your brief sketch of an ancient resident of this neighbourhood, who was found dead in a Meeting-house in Randolph county, my curiosity was excited to make some inquiries respecting a character so unique; but the only particulars in addition to those you have given, which I have been able to collect, are these. He was as much addicted to writing as reading; carrying about with him commonly a sort of portfolio, and divers huge bundles of manuscripts, which he appeared to value much, and of which he took the greatest care. He would sometimes, they say, indulge himself with a generous glass, though he was usually quite abstemious. His life was one of single blessedness; and he was so far from being fascinated with the fair sex, as all Philosophers you know are apt to be, that it is said if a female presumed to touch him, he invariably gave her a gentle tap with his staff. This, however, it is supposed, did not so much proceed from want of gallantry, as from vexation at being disturbed, and is perhaps after all, not widely at variance with the department of old bachelors in general; but, on one occasion of rare urbanity, he sufficiently apologized for any seeming harshness by remarking, that "he loved the women mightily, though he hoped they would never find it out."— By travellers, this singular being was frequently seen on the road side, with ink-horn and pen, or open book, "immersed in rapturous thought profound;" and he would seldom raise his head, or appear to

know that any person existed beside himself. The chief part, or nearly the whole of an unusually long life had been pursued in this way. How vast a fund of wisdom must he have acquired! Who can imagine the subjects and the object of so deep and continued speculation? He may be set down as one of the most eccentric geniuses which our State, if not our country has ever produced.

In some points, the late Titus Turner bears a resemblance to Sir Walter Scott's Old Mortality; but the former is doubtless intrinsically the more interesting character; and in the hands of the English Knight, or perhaps of our American Cooper, much might be made of him, both in the way of entertainment and profit. The peculiar habits of the man, his venerable age, his migratory propensity, the time and theatre of his peregrinations, and the heaps of papers he must somewhere have left, are matters, which, turned to the best account, might yield him a harvest of posthumous fame, which of all things he probably coveted, and at the same time gratify the peculiar taste of the times.

In the following tribute to his memory, it has suited the purpose of the writer to consider him, as he probably was, an independent student; who, revering the customs of antiquity, with which so erudite a personage could not but be well acquainted, and contemning modern methods of acquiring and inculcating knowledge, determined to woo the muses in their own retreats, to draw up truth from her wells, and then to wander up and down in the world, to instruct and astonish mankind. It is not positively known whether he ever promulgated, or was about to promulgate, as the result of his research, a new system of Ethicks or Philosophy; but had he done so, there is less uncertainty that it would have equalled, at least, some Systems, whose dogmas have gained celebrity, and whose proselytes have not been remarkably deficient in zeal.

ON THE DEISE OF MR. TITUS TURNER. In Britain's early days, the Bard Roamed idly through the land, And courted popular regard With pipe or harp in hand.

In Rome, Philosophy was erst Ruler and ruder; And Grecian lore emerged at first From nature's wildest wood.

E'er Schools were fixed, or College Hall Received th' inquiring youth, From vagrants, learners gathered all The lessons pure of truth.

Such teachers, such disciples too, These modern times ne'er saw; Each pupil gave attention due, Each master's word was law.

Luxurious habits had not then, As now, unbounded sway; And men were students, students men, Not pedants, pert and gay.

The wandering Homer's noble strain, Which time but brighter wears, Has challenged human wit in vain Three thousand circling years.

And Aristotle's reasoning page, And Euclid's, more severe, Shine on, to shame each following age, And show what scholars were.

For him, who scorned all vulgar rules, All academic whims, The surface polish of the schools, Which learned folly skims:—

Who, on some rough rock's shelving side, Pored through the live-long day, O'er folios huge—some ancient's pride— Nor turned his eyes away:—

Who pondered all the cases o'er, That Jurists sage have writ; And strove sectarian creeds to explore, A mazier labyrinth yet:—

Whose well-tor'd, philanthropic mind Dispensed its treasures free; And taught, with zeal and patience kind, Our youth their A, B, C:—

For him, the Muse a wreath would weave, Most fortunate of men, From Science who could bliss receive At fourscore years and ten!

For him, who in these faithless days, When few for Virtue search, Had grace, to quit all devious ways, And die—within the Church. X.

ANN OF GEIRSTEIN OR THE MAIDEN OF THE MIST. BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. Just received, by J. GALES & SON. Raleigh, July 20.

State of North-Carolina, Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1829. Samuel S. Downy, Exr. Caveat to the probate of the Last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, deceased.

Appearing to the Court, that Jas. Nod and Wife Mary, John G. Goode, guardian of Agnes & Elizabeth Goode, Chas. Smith, Sam'l Smith, of Wm. James W. Smith, Thos. Williamson, Jno. Williamson, James Aford and Nancy his wife, & Smith Murphy, and Thos. Smith, thirteen of the heirs at Law, and next of kin to John G. Smith, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in August next in the town of Oxford, and shew cause (if any they have,) why the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, deceased, should not be proven and admitted to record. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday of May A. D. 1829. STEPHEN K. SNEED, CLK. Price adv. \$3 50.

J. C. STEDMAN. Has lately received a considerable accession to his Stock of Goods. He now offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following Articles: Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches; English and French dials; Repeating Keys; Rings, Fingerings and Breastpins; a general assortment; fine Gold Cable Neck Chains; Coral, Amber, Cornelian, Steel, Gilt, Wax and Fancy Beads; Gold, Silver, Pearl and Shell Sleeve Buttons; fine cut Smelling Bottles; Otto of Roses, Cologne Water; Pen and Pocket Knives; Pocket Combs; Hemming's Pocket Needles, sharp and between; Steel Watch Cases, Seals, Keys, Buckles, Clasps; Key Rings and Buttons; Percussion Pistols, Percussion Caps, Dirks; Swords; Belts and Epaulettes; Walking Canes assorted, buck and ivory heads, with and without Swords; Chain Dog Collars; Razor Pocket Books; Guard Chains; Musical Boxes; Plated Castors from \$1 50 to \$35; Plated Candlesticks from \$1 25 to \$20; Plated Snuffboxes and Trays; Plate and Britannia Tea and Table Spoons and Soup Ladles; Britannia Tea Pots; Dice; Chessmen; Drafts-men; Pearl, Metal and Ivory Combs; Ivory and Brass Ink Stands; Spectacles and Goggles; Silver Thimbles; a general assortment of Silver Plate, consisting of Soup Ladles; Tables, Desert and Tea Spoons; a variety of other Articles in his line. WATCHES & CLOCKS carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. All kinds of Jewellery repaired, at the shortest notice. J. C. S. returns his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received, and hopes to continue to receive a portion of their favors and that of the public generally, which it will be his study to merit, by a continued observance of the duties of his profession. Raleigh, July, 1829. 90 St

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County. Superior Court of Law—May Term, 1829. Marion Tanner, vs. John Tanner, Petition for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively, in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. SAMUEL HENDERSON, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Haywood County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. Jas. Holland's heirs & devisees, vs. J. C. Stedman, Petition to Grant. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit, Jas. Holland, jr. — Rhodes and Cynthia, his wife, — Perkins and Sophia, his wife, heirs and devisees of James Holland and — Holland, widow of the said James Holland, are inhabitants of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that the said Defendants be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for this county, at the Court-house in Waynesville on the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro adefesso will be entered against them. Witness, John B. Love, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Wednesday after the fourth Monday in March, 1829. JOHN B. LOVE, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Granville County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1829. Howel Fraizer, Adm'r of William Hester, dec'd vs. Robert Hester (of Wm.) Original attachment. Levied in the hands of Thos. H. Littlejohn, Esq. and he is summoned as Garnishee. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert Hester, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, giving notice to the said Robert Hester that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered up against him, and the property levied on, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1829. 75 6w pd STEPHEN K. SNEED, CLK.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829. William Roberts, vs. Margaret Roberts, Petition for Divorce. ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

Private Boarding School. THE Exercises in the Subscriber's School will close on Friday the 5th of June, and returned on the second Monday in July. There will be public speaking by his pupils on Thursday night the 4th of June, in theasonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend. J. WITHERSPOON. N. B. Terms of this School, \$65 per session for Board and Tuition, paid in advance. Hillsborough, May 19. 751A

NOTICE. MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Granville county, formerly residing in Raleigh, has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin reside at a distance from this place, and I hereby notify all persons concerned, that the expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829, as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and willing to settle the said Estate.—The Administration of said Estate having been committed to me by the County Court of Granville County in May, 1829. I will attend to all communications (both legal and other) which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C. MARKER RAND, Adm'r. Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6w