THE GENERAL NOMINATION. in locard to " emed-pentio" will red struc-ture exclusit grove, and hower, such his me-try, in these, an process my, charge age relacid in solver spray, a first was effect, with an final here. Angels love to into these struc-liers as were hang with darking blue, of larged with every varied har, with their the flowers obeyed the call, high mentatured flows to Palvy Hall auminate to Manne's write, a o'er their welfare to preside, noticed—der Taip of with meeting, and o'l their present state, and sease, She loved than her heart and head; thus he ased like this, she sould to be a with her fully, if she should.

Yeter sweet Anna a form divine.

To fair Amania's general lane.

In this much spenking pro and son, War heard mong the levely throng.

Lach had her own opinion set,

Permed and digested ere they over; Each thought her candidate the best,

Pro-enginest o'er all the rest. Each drought her candidate the best,
Pre-connect o'er all the test.
Each party ple-lead them not to yield,
And all contending for the field.
Then thus they mood in tych debate,
A flowery plantars, firm as Pate;
When from among the bushing crowd,
Was heard a voice not harsh or loud,
lint twas so soft, they thought the breeze
Had only shook the verdant trees;
Each gazed upon the spat from whence
The voice appeared to strike the sense;
But nought they as will Zephyr's song,
Swept o'er the rose she havenhof Spring,
And brought the Fines can to agit,
Half dead with terror and affright
Charlying that hay leady staton
Precluded easy's ville temptation,
She gently child her states flours,
For thus consuming flours bours, Risputing who should be the Queen,
To greet the May-day feast and green,
When yet a fairer form and face,
Than Arms or Amanda grace,
Was biended with as fine a mein
As ever tripped a May-day Queen,
And oh! ber eye, she said, dirpley!d
More than can e'er be penned or said.
And gave her face such heasty meek
'Twould not diagrace a cherub's cheek.
With disposition pure and bland,
As e'er was joined by Hymen's hand.
Her voice was softest "music sent."
I rom "Resson's governed histrument.
She said that not much known to fame,
Hellan was this fair maiden's name.
The showy Wall Flower rose to say,
She awned fair Hellen's gentle sway,
And beg'd that Likae would agree
To leave the field to Hellen, free. She told them with sareastic sneer. To votes—the result size did not fear; The "question," "previous question," Was heard sneers the analous stowd; "he Creams cought the stirring strain, The primares flung it o'er the plain, Narciseus joined the last bling throug, And "Question exhoed loud and long. The Tulip theremone losse, and loudly for all the syles and nees:" But "viva voce" now was heard. A voice which collon ever error, And loudly o'er the welkin' swellin'. Told that the candidate was Helles.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN ENCOUNTERS.

Dayton, Ohio, portraying some scenes of his own adventures in the same state, to which he emigrated in 1775, is worthy of preservation.—N. K. Times.

In the fall of 1776, I started from

Clelland's station, (now Georgetown Ky.) in company with Joseph M'Nutt, David Perry, James Werrock, James Templeton, Edward Mitchel, and Isnac Greer, to go to Pittsburgh. We procured provision for our journey, at the Blue Licks, from the well known store-house the Buffalo,—At Limestone we rocured a cance, and started up the Onio river by water. Nothing material transpired during several first days of our journey. We landed at Point Pleasant, where was a fort companied by Capt. Arthur Arbuckle. After remaining there a short time, and receivieg despatches from Cap: Arbuckle to proceeded. Aware that Indians were travelled with the utmost caution. We sually landed an hour before sunset, cooked and ate our supper, and then went on till after dark. At night we lay without fire, as convenient to our conce as possible, and started again in the morning at day break. We had all agreed that if any disaster should befal us by day or night, we would stand by tach other as long as any help could be Allered. At length the memorable 19th of October arrived. During the day we had passed several improvements, which occasioned us to be less watchful and careful thanbefore. Late in the evening we landed opposite the island then called Hockhocking, and

id scarie some inhabitants the ten would be back himself in four days. exquently Gregory is the only one who dering him. They treated him rangely, contrary to our mond practice, the then returned to the camp, and can after a search, and he indistinctly, and the treatment he received from the large and cooked support. Craig the commandant, was little better and cooked support. for waster better, I had on a hunting shirt and breech clout (as called) and flannet leggings. I had my powder born and short pouch in my side, and placed the but of my gan under my head. Five of our company ky at the east side of the fire, & Temploton and myself on the west; we were lying on our left sides, muself in front, with my right hand having hold of my gun. Templeton was lying close behind me.

This was our position and all asleep when we were fired upon by a party of Indians. Immediately after the fire, they rushed upon us with tomahawks as they had begun. It appeared only one Indian shot on my side of the fire. I saw the flash of the gun, and felt the ball pass through me, but could not tell where, nor was it at first painful. I spray; to take up my gun, but my right shoulder came to the ground, I made another effort and was half bent getting up when an Indian sprang past the fire with savage fierceness and struck me with his tomahawk .- From the position I was in, it went between two ribs just behind the back bone and a little below the kidney and penetrated the cavity of the body. He then immediately turned to Templeton, (who by this time had got to his feet with his gun in his hand) and seized his gun. A desperate scuille ensued, but Templeton held on and

finally bore off the gun. In the mean time I made from the light; in my attempt to get out of sight I was delayed for a moment by gotting my right arm fast between a tree and saphug, but having got clear and away from the light of the fire, and finding that I had lost the power of my right arm, I made a shift to keep it up by drawing it through the straps of my shot pouch. I could see the crowd about the fire, but the firing had ceased and the strife seemed to be over. Thad reason to believe that the others were all shot and tomahawked. Heaving no one coming towards me. I resulved to go to the river if possible and get into the cance and float down, thinking by that means I might possibly reach Point Pleasant, supposed

to be 100 miles distant.—Just as I got on the beach a little below the canoe, an Indian in the canne gave a whoop, which gave me to understand that it would be best to withdraw. I did so; and with much difficulty got to an old log, and being very thirsty, faint and ses beginning to putrify than living be-exhausted. I was glad to sit down. I ings. ping on the leaves all round me. Presently I heard the Indians board the cance and float past. All was now silent, and I felt myself in a most

anve steered the course in which I supposed the fire to be, and having reached it, I found Templeton alive, but wounded. nearly in the same way that I was. James Wernock was also dangerously

wounded, two balls having passed through his body. Joseph M'Nutt was dead and scalped. D. Perry was wounded, but not badly, and Isaac Greer was missing. The miseries of that hour cannot well be described.

When day light appeared, we held a council, and concluded that inasmuch as one gun and some ammunition was saved, It. Perry could furnish us with meat, and we would proceed by slow marches up the river to the nearest set-tlement, supposed to be 100 miles. A small quantity of prevision which was found scattered around the fire was nicked up and distributed among us,

and a piece of blanket which was saved

from the fire was given to me to cover the wound on my back .- On examina-The following interesting narrative the wound on my back.—On examinapassed through my right arm a little bove the joint, and that the bone was broken; to dress this, splinters were taken from a tree near the fire, that had been shivered with lightning, and placed on the outside of my hunting shirt and bound tight with a string. And now being in rendiness to move, Perry tool the gun and ammunition and we all got to our feet except Wernock, who on attempting to get up fell back to the ground. He refused to try again—said that he could not live—and at the same time desired us to do the best we could for ourselves. Perry then took hold of his arm, and told him if he would get up he would carry him; upon this he

made another effort to get up, but falling back again as before, he begged us in the most solemn manner to leave him; at his request the old kettle was filled with water, and placed at his side, which he said was the fast and only

favor he required of us, and then again conjured us to leave him and try to save ourselves, assuring us that should he live to see us again he would cast no reflections of unkindness upon us. Thus we left him. When we had got a little distance I looked back, and distressed and hope-

as as Wernock's condition really was, I felt to envy it. After going one fundred poles we were obliged to stop and rest, and found ourselves too sick his arm in different places, and then most resolute, we have reason to believe, and weak to proceed. Another consultation being held, it was agreed that of existence might be few and his linguistion being held, it was agreed that the remaining there with Mitchel; and Perry should the pulsations of life. take the gun and go to the nearest settlement and seek relief; Perry promised

Alike unable to go back or forward, a track by which they succeede and being very thirsty, we set about reaching the white settlements. difficulty made to hold water, but by stuffing leaves into it we made it to could sit up, but I had no other alternative but to lie on my back on the ground with my right arm over my body.

Time moved slowly on until Saturday. In the mean time we talked over the danger to which Perry was exposed, the distance he had to go, and the improbability of his returning. When the time had expired which he had allowed himself, we would wait for him until Monday, and if he did not come then, and no relief should be afforded, we would attempt to travel to Point. Pleasant. The third day after our defeat my arm became very painful. The splinters and sleeves of my shirt were so cemented together with blood, and stuck it so fast to my arm, that it required the application of warm water nearly a whole day to loosen them so that they could be taken off; when this was done, I had my arm dressed with white oak leaves, which had a very good effect. On Sunday, about twelve o'clock, Mitchel came with his bosom full of paupaus, and placed them conveniently to us, and returned to his station on the river. He had been gone about an hour when to our great joy we beheld him coming with a company of men. When they approached us we found that our own trusty friend and companion David Perry had returned to our assistance with Capt. John Walls. his officers, and most of his company. Our feelings of gratitude may possibly be conceived, but words can never describe them; suffice it to say that these eyes flowed down plenteously with tears dan I was so completely overwhelmed with joy that I fell to the ground. On my recovering we were taken to the river and refreshed plentifully with provision which the Captain had brought, and had our wounds dressed by an experienced man who came for the purpose .- We were afterwards described by the Cuptain to be in a most forlorn and pitiable condition, more like corp-

From the Boston Traveller, May 1.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL. Three men, Gregory, Nichols, and another whose name we have not learnforlorn condition. I could not see the ed, former residents of this city, arrived fire, but determined to find it, and see in town last week, after a fifteen years' captivity among the Indians. in the late war, William Cregory, then at the age of only eleven years, enlisted in the United States service, under Captain Watson of this city; and the others entering the army about the same time, they were all ordered to the western or Canada lines together. They had not remained long on that station before they were compelled to engage in several skirmishes with the Indians, in one of which, these three, with sixty-one others, were captured. After changing masters several times, they at last found themselves in the power of the tribe called Flat Heads, by whom they were taken to the Rocky mountains, and taught the red man's

art of hunting and fishing.

During the long, lingering years of their servitude, Gregory with the other two made four several attempts to escape, but were as many times retaken; and as a punishment for their bold endeavor, they were subjected to the most cruel and excrutiating tortures which the untutored mind could devise or savage barbarity e ecute. At one time they were made fast to a tree or post and their scalps taken off; after which, the little remaining flesh on the top of their heads was violently removed, and the bleeding scalps replaced, and permitted to remain and adbere. The flesh thus cut from their heads was roasted and forced down their throats to sustain exhausted na-

At another time a piece was dissected from the fleshy part of the thigh, which was also cooked and given them to eat. No resistance in this case would avail, and they submitted without opposi tion to the craelties of their barbarous oppressors. Gregory however became so exasperated with pain, that in a state of wildness approaching insanity, he arose upon his tormentors and ac tually succeeded in bringing several of them to the ground. Upon this some of the Indians in their language exclaimed, "he is a good soldier;" but for his reward, his right arm, which had done the deed, was stript, and on the inside a gash cut from the wrist to the immediately shotseveral bullets through

At another time their tongues were island then called Hockhocking, and tlement and seek relief; Perry promised cut out; Gregory's about one third, and published by the British,) probably were beginning to flatter ourselves that if he could not procure assistance the others entirely to the roots. Con-

the then ecturated to the camp, and can utter a stard, and he indistinctly, and Wernock in the same state of and from him the pencipal arramation is derived. They finally succeeded in effecting their escape by the assistance of a squaw, who in kindness accompanies the settlement. a track by which they succeeded in retting water from a small stream that the time they made the last attempt to free themselves, they were 800 miles from any white habitations. Many was so broken that it was with much more of their sufferings and hardships, could be told, but what we have airrady related is sufficient to shock the feelings hald, so that each one could get a drink from once filling it. The weather which had been cold and frosty, now became a little warmer and commenced raining. Those that were with me deeds, bear about them but the too visible proofs of the truth of their story. Nichols and the third, we understand, left wives and families in this city, and Gregory a mother, who had long since numbered them with the dead.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Recorder.

CORNELIUS HARNETT. Cornelius Harnett held a conspicuous station among those intrepid patriots, who roused the people of North-Caroli na into resistance of British aggression; who conducted them through the dangers and perils of the revolution; and who assisted in establishing a government for the preservation of those liberties, for which they contended.

Of his early life, nothing is now nown, except that he was a native of England, and that he came to North-Carolina from the West Indies, probably from Barbadoes, with which island, there was then, frequent, perhaps established intercourse. He probably distinguished himself, soon after his arrival, as he was an active and conspicuous member of the Provincial Legislatures, for years prior to the commencement of the revolution. Without appearing to make any exertion, he could carry an election, whenever he was inclined to engage in the public service. In the town of Wilmington, opposition to him was considered hope less. Such was his popularity, that his seat, since called Hilton, was included, by a special act of Assembly, within the limits of the town, for the avowed purpose of qualifying him to represent it in the Provincial Legislature.

In 1774, he was one of that band of patriots, composed of Henderson, Burke. Ashe, Johnston, Harvey, Nash, Iredell, Moore and others, who resisted the demand of the British Government, for establishing a Court system, fa-vouring the inhabitants of the mother country, to the exclusion of creditors, on this side of the Atlantic.

The first motions of disaffection on Cape-Fear, were prompted by him. When the conjuncture favourable to his projects arrived, he kept concealed behind the curtain, while the puppets of the drama were stirred by his wires into acts of turbulence and disloyalty. Afterwards, when a meeting was conthe avowal of his sentiments and in the expression of his opinions.

In 1776, he was a member of the Convention at Halifax, which framed the Bill of Rights and formed the Constitution of the State. In 1777, 1778 and 1779, he served as a delegate in the Continental Congress.

In the year 1781, a British force occupied the town of Wilmington. And the first incursion from the garrison into the country, was planned by the commandant, with a view of taking Mr. Harnett prisoner, and also of obtaining possession of a considerable sum of money confided to him, for the purchase of munitions and clothing, for the Continental Troops. Mr. Harnett was, however, on the alert. As soon as he received intelligence, that the enemy had entered the river, he adopted precautions for the preservation of safely to its precise destination. He then lost no time, in making efforts to escape from the danger to which his person was exposed, from the proximity of the enemy. He left his plantation on Topsail sound, with the intention of seeking a refuge at the head of New-River, in Onslow County. On his way, he was seized with a paroxysm of the gout, which forced him to stop at Colonel Spicer's, about 32 miles from Wilmington. Here he was confined to his bed for four days.

The detachment sent to take him. hearing that a body of cavalry at Moor's Hill, in Duplin county, and another body on Trent, were in motion; and apprehensive of being attacked and overpowered, returned to Wilmington and obtained a reinforcement, with which, assisted by treachery, it recommenced the pursuit. It reached Col. Spicer's plantation about daybreak When the alarm was given, Mr. Har nett, under the impulse of the moment sprung from his bed with an activity which surprised those who were in the room with him, and who considered him too much debilitated for any exerfion. On a littel reflection, however shoulder, into which was introduced a the impossibility of effecting his escape hot walnut rod, and the flesh again became obvious to him. He submitted closed. As if this was not sufficient to his adverse condition; and on an entirely to disable this member, they occasion attended by circumstances occasion attended by circumstances calculated to shake the nerve of the tions in the proclamation of amnests prevented the detachment from mur-

ter. He was confined to the bihouse for three days, during which time, the attention and deference said to him by all the respectable lovalists, induced Craig to adopt a mild usage. He was paroled, and took lodgings, which rendered his situation comfortable. He did not, however, long enjoy

fatally, he declined the advice of his physicians, but received thankfully their kind and friendly attentions. In the last stage of pain and suffering, he had, as might be expected, his moments of impatience and asperity. The placidity of his temper never, however, deserted him long; and he enjoyed a serenity of mind, to the last hour of his existence. Some of his friends endeavored to present to his mind the consolations of revealed religion; and to enforce on it, the accessity of repentance; but he had so intrenched himself in the positions of infidelity, that their approaches were too easily resisted, at that awful period. He died in the teners in which he had lived; and dictated a short time before his expiration, the simple epitaph which appears over his grave. A valetudenarian for the last three years of his life, his death was probably not accelerated by the hardships or the privations incident to his captivity.

His stature was about 5 feet 9 inches In his person, he was rather slender than stout. His hair was of a light brown, and his eyes hazel. The contour of his face, was not striking, nor were his features, which were small, remarkable for symmetry; but his sountenance, was pleasing; and his figure. though not commanding, was neither inelegant nor ungraceful.

In his private transactions, he v 13 guided by a spirit of probity, honor and liberality; and in his political career, he was animated by an ordent and enlightened and disinterested zeal for liberty, in whose cause he exposed his life and endangered his fortune. He had no tinge of the visionary or of the fauatic, in the complexion of his politics. " He read the volume of human nature, and understood it." He studied closely, that complicated machine, man; and he managed it to the greatest advantage, for the cause of liberty, and for the good of his country. That he sometimes adopted artifice, when it seemed necessary to the attainment of his purpose, may be admitted, with little impulation on his morals and without disparagement to his understanding. His general course of action, in public life, was marked by boldness and decision.

an exact and a minute economist.

Easy in his manners, affable, courteous, with a fine taste for letters and a genious for music, he was always an interesting, sometimes a facinating companion.

He had read extensively, for one en gaged so much in the bustle of the world; and he had read with a critical eye and an inquisitive mind. Yet in the perusal of his familiar letters, we are disappointed, and we ask ourselves, why it is, that we do not perceive any indications of that elegance or of that refinement, with which his character was imbued.

In conversation, he was never voluble. The tongue, an unruly member in most men, was, in him, nicely regulated by a sound and discriminating judgment. He paid, nevertheless his full quota into the common stock; for what was wanting, in continuity or in fullness of expression, was supplied by the glance of his eye, the movement of his hand and the impressiveness of his pause. Occasionaly too, he imparted animation to discourse; by a characteristic smile of such peculiar sweetness the money; and managed with so much | and benignity, as enlivened every mind forecast and address, as to direct it and cheered every bosom, within the sphere of its radiance.

Although affable in address, he was reserved in opinion. He could be wary and circumspect or decided and daring, as exigency dictated or as emergency required. At one moment, abandoned to the gratifications of sense; in the next, he could recover his selfpossession and resume his dignity. Ad dicted to pleasure, he was always ready to devote himself to business; and always prompt in execution. An inflexible republican, he was beloved and honoured by the adherents of the monarchy, amid the fury of a civil war. A deist in principle and a libertine in practice, he was casessed by the moralist and courted by the votary of chris-

tianity.
Such was Cornelius Harnett. Once the favorite of Cape-Fear, and the idol of the town of Wilmington; his applauses filled the ear, as his character filled the eye of the public. Now forgotten, his name awakens none of those associations, which keep alive the recollections of a brilliant life.

His grave is to be seen in the North-Eastern corner of the grave yard of St. James' Church, in this town, with a head stone, on which is the following inscription: CORNELIUS HARNETT.

Died April 20, 1781, Aged 58 years. Slave to no seet, he took no private road, But look'd thro' nature, up to nature's God.

THE NEGRO'S SONG. What are the joys of white man here!
What are his pleasures, say:
Me want no joys, no ills me fear,
But on my honja play:
Me saig all day, me alcep all night,
Me hat no care, my heart is light,

this indulgence. Aware that his disease must terminate

He practised all the duties of a kind and charitable and elegant hospitality; and yet with all this liberality, he was

Me hater, in the sing-

he alone all day, he wone the full of eare, his bearing the great deal when, he delif-the sorry, so be fire.

Me cury not the white man all

Me sing all day, the sleep all meds lie hob see citie, our heart in light. Me sink that what to control I know Me hippy, so use sing.

The question if Why printers do not so in became as well as browers? " was the swored.—" Because printers word for the and browers for the stomach, and where to men have a stomach, but one has a heal,

Dr. Franklin observed "The rea of at people are the even that rain us. If all her a self were blind, I should want neither fine he

## Fashionable Hat and CLOTHING STORE

Panetteville Street, three doors below the Bust

The Subscribers respectfully inform the friends and the public, that they have just core ed from New-York, a fresh supply of fresh White's Drab and Black Heaver Hats, of the of Newbern. White's Drab and Black licewer that, of the latest approved fashious, percicularly quality in the approaching season. They daily expect full and complete supply of Spring and Summer Goods, of superior quality, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for each!

(1) Persons having accounts of long studies with the subscribers, are requested to come faward and make acttlement, and, by so doing will much oblice.

FREDERICK C. ELLIS & Co.

Raleigh, May 10, 1927

RALEIGH Dying and Scouring Establishment North Carolina.

The subscriber embraces the present oppor-tunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemes of Raleigh and the public generally, that he has commenced the Dying Business, in all its var-ous branches, in the tenement two doors southof General Daniel's office, Payotteville street, where he is prepared to finish piece goods of all kinds, cannot be imported, viz. Cloths, Cassingse. equal to imported, viz. Cioths, Cassimere Gords, Velvet stuffs, Silks, Satins, Crapes, H siery, &c. Gentlemen's garments of every de-scription scoured, dyed, or renewed, and finishscription scoured, dyed, or renewed, and faished at the shortest police, in as much perfection as
at any other establishment in the Union. Ha
mode of Steam Scouring extracts all kinds of
grease, paint, tar, see, and is admirably calculated to preserve clothes during the summer season from moths, &c. Ladies' Dresses of every
description, dyed to any shade, or blacks changed to other colours. Leghorn and Straw Bontest bleashed or string removal. nets bleached, or stains removed, or dyed and trimmed to the latest tashions. Ribbons, Gleres, Stockings, Shoes, &c. dyed to any colour. Ladies' Polisses scoured, dyed, or pressed—Alis, Merino and other Shawls, scoured, and the co-lours revived, equal to new, North-Carolina, a Domestic Cloth, consisting of cotton and vecdved and pressed, to appear elegant. Military Uniforms, Embroidery, &c. cleansed and restor-ed to their orginal brilling. Ladies and Gen-tlemen are invited togail and examine specimens dyed at this catablishment. He warrants all hi colours, which for brilliancy and durability cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the

N. B. Gentlemen's Clothes neatly repaired. with despatch, on reasonable terms. All a cles sent to the establishment to be dyed or see ed, will be ready for delivery in two or three days from 4' - time of receiving them, weath

JOHN BRISSINGTON

Sign of the Cross Keys,



One hundred yards west of the State House. MRS. ANN DILLIARD solicts a continue of that patronage and liberal support which the friends of her late husband have so long given to this old establishment—assuring them that she will exert her utmost efforts to render the house what a good boarding house ought to be. A lew hoarders can be comfortably entertained regular bourders can be co ltaleigh, April 5.

Jailor's Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Orange county, North-Carolina, on Satorday, the 5th inst. a mulatto man, who calls himself R.M.P.H., and says he is the property of Michael Collera, of Warren, N.C. The said Ralph is five feet, five sches and a quarter high, tolerably stont build. The owner is requested to some forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES CLANCY, Jailor.

May 5, 1827. May 5, 1827.

Jailor's Notice.

Was committed to the fail of Orange county, North-Carolina, on Saturday, the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself ABRAHAM, and says he is the property of John Gaies, of Warren, N. C. The said Araham is five teet, 5 inches high, very black and stont built. The swieris requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES CLANCY, Jaffor.

May 5, 1827. 20-3tp

For Sale,

The tract of land, formerly in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Glenn, & adjoining the town of Milton, N. C. This tract of land contains about 200 a-

of land contains about 290 neers, of good quality, a small portion of which is how grounds. It is a beautiful hesidence, with every genteel and comtortable requisite for a landly. Attached to the above are a number of building lots on High Street, which are well educated for private families. The flourishing condition of Müton, combined with the subvisy of the sination, and the excellence of the seesely of the town and surrounding country, must render it desirable residence. The terms of sale are three equal annual instalments, with bonds and approved security. Application to be main to the subscribers, living in Holifax, Ya. or to Mily John E. Lewis, Milton, N. C.

INO. G. CHALMERS,

DAVID CHALMERS,

Executors of James Chalmers, decement

Executors of James Chaimers, decei-

Janor's Notice.

Taken up and commissed to the Jail of Net Taken up and commisted to the Jail of St. Hanover county, on the 1st inst. a negro leike named WILLIA M, about 22 years old and ver black, and says he lognerly belonged to family Rutledge, of Wake county, about 10 miles from Wake Court House, who sold him to Mr. Recommission, and ran away from bin the 3d day when on his way to the south. The owner's required to some forms of any support of the courty, and requested to come forward, prove property, to charges, and take said fellow aver.

CHARLES IS MORRIS, Jailors Wilmington, N. C. May4, 1826.