SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The " organization" of a party opposed to the present Executive Administration. right or wrong, has been admitted by the confidential organs of that party, so for as regards the Senate of the United Statesnot in terms, but in effect. Admitted, die we say? It has been exulted in by the most influential of those prints, at the same time that, filing in that chirct at the last session, a similar organization is predicted in he other tranch of the Legislature at the xt session. The Ohio Republican, of the 13th, holds the fellowing language on the occasion of the vote in the Senate for a Printer to that body : "Their appointment, we ere informed, tested the force and in fluence of the Administration." " We had previously been informed that no mea sure could be carried through the Senate without the aid of the factions opposition." The Richmond Enquirer is has been seen was informed by its correspondents in Congress exactly to the same effect. Con-Edent in their strength, they took pains to make it known to those who were cu-laborers with them; and they determined to "punish" those who would not labor a long with them. So at least says the Charleston Mercury, always the true ba rometer of the feelings of that party, and particularly sensitive as well as exact a the present moment, for a reason we need hardly mention. It was in that print, e ven before the inauguration of Mr. Adams as President, that it was predicted. from Washington, "at a determination already existed to "hurl Artaxerxes from his throne," referring, by this figure of Speech to the President and the old arm-chair in his study. Since the visitation of Mr. AN BUREN, and his illustrious friends, to Charleston, the same print has been fired with fresh zeal in its vocation. From that paper, thus respired, of the 21st of the present month, we copy the following tolerably distinct sign of the times :

The National Journal, under the impression, no cloubte that the statement would produce wonders, has published the following as a correct list of the votes at the late election of Printer to the Senste :

* For Duff Green, Editor of the Telegraph Mesers. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Findlay, Havne, Johnson of Kv. King, McKinley, Macon, Randolph, Reed, Ridgeley, Rowan, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Wood-

For Gal's & Seatin, Editors of the National Intellegencer. Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bel. Rouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Harris n. Hendricks. Holmes, Johnson of Louisiana, Kane, Knight, Marks, Mills, Noble, Robbins, P. ggles, Sanford, Silsbee, Seymour, Thomas-

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Cobb voted for nei-

ther, and Mr. Willey was absent. " As we humbly believe that all those Senafors who voted for the Telegraph, instead of heing crushed for their audacity, will be honoured for their independence, and firm determination to support the rights of the People; & that the Peoble will support them in having preferred a genuine Republican Jucksonian to a decided Adminisfraim point, we have cheerfully transferred the statement to our columns, in order that every true Jacksonian in the Senate may be known. It will be seen that there are twenty-three of them. Messrs. Fru ans and Coss, who did not vote, are a so anequivocally triendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, and when Messrs. Ellis and McLane take their s. ats, there will be two more Jacksonians ad ed to the list, making a clear and decided majority-ave, let the Journal and letelligencer gaineny it if they can-a clear and " organized force." in the Senate, with another organized maj rity, at the next session, of about ten or twelve, in the I ouse of Representatives, (of which there is now no doubt,) will do pretty well, considering that all these " developments' will be made at least eight months before the actual election of President by the People, when a still more decisive "developement" of an "organized opposition" to the present Administration may rationally be expected. What do the Journal and Intelligencer think ?"

We should not ourselves have undertaken to designate, by name, in this print. those Senators who voted for the National Intelligencer, or for the Telegraph, in the Senate. The designation has been made, however, and its correctness has been recognized by the paper of the party published at the present Head Quarters of correct principles. The article which we have quoted from the Mercury may be considered as semi official. It has about it al the adour of a "concentration of senti ment. We have copied the entire arti ch, with its Italies, &c., that the reader may survey it in its length, and in its breadth, and in its depth. In this article. the Mercury has discovered that the National Intel' . rencer was " an Administra tion print," before the vote of the Senate. whilst, three days previous to that disco very, (we are sorry we have not preserved the paper, to quote its exact words,) the same print announced to its readers that we had run up the Administration flug be eause of the vote of the Senate. But the Mercury has made another discovery, of transrendantly greater importance than this, to the good People of the United States, viz e that the "organized opposi-States, is a true Jacksonian' party, and that this fact is established, greatly to its honor, by the vote above recorded. Either this statement is true, or it is

pot. If true, it satablishes, by admission of the party, what we have endeavored to establish by circumstances, that an organfixed opposition existed here last Winter. by whose cambination questions were decolled in the Senate, one way or other, up on mere party considerations, apart from expediency or the role of right. It establishes, further, if true, that Mr. Van Du new is a " true Jacksonian," and that the Presidential Election, the "control" of which the New-York Advocate has declared to be "absolutely and certainly" withi the power of the State of New-York, has been already decided, in secret caucus here, in favor of Gen- Jackson. Now. here arise two grave questions: First-to whom have the People of the State of New-

Presidential Election? Secondly-If they have given no such authority to any bady, how came they, unconsulted and unadvised, to be transferred, in gross, to General Jackson? Is this the reason why they have been urged to avoid " premature committals"-in other words, to have no opinion of their own, until the "Master Spirit," by whose agency the New-York Advocate says all this is to be brought about, furnish them with one ready made up ? If the statement of the Mercury be true, Heaven save the Republic from the future consequences of such a tolerated canker in its rore as this same sly and secret Congress-

If the statement in the Mercury be not true, then have we a still more disgusting view of the desperate game that is playing. If these twenty three Senators are not "true Jacksonians," then is that untrue statement held forth, merely to shield from present exposure the operations which are on foot for attaining a very different object from the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. We observe that the Albany Argus has lately stated, with a cautious reserve upon every other point connected with this discussion, that " the Republi cans" of New-York do not propose to of fer Gov. CLINTON as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency; and that its editors are not aware that it is the wish of the "Republicans" of that State that the Vice-President* should be located in that State. But not a word, from the Argus, about the Presidency! How would it please the "R"publicans" of New York to have the Presidency filled from that State? It is not dishonorable, and far less is it criminal for any individual, under our free and equal Government, to aspire to the Presi dency. We believe, if Mr V. B. would patiently await his turn, that we might have a more dangerous President than he would make. But if, buoyed up by political success, the distinguished Senator shall have met the weird sisters on the blasted heath, and drank in his ear a glorious prophesy-why, what then? If the "control" of the State of New York over the election be "absolute and certain," if will be seen, it is a matter to be determined by "the master spirit," in whose favor that control shall be exercised—that is, i "the master spirit" has accomplished all that the Advocate supposes; which, how ever, we are far from believing-and of course our supposition goes for nothing.

Whether the statement of the Mercury he true or false, however, the uninstructed reader will see that there are more things in Heaven & Earth than are dream

of in his philosophy.

The Richmond Enquirer at first attempts to ridicule the views we have taken of this matter. In the very next paper, however, the Editors appear to think them of rather too grave a nature. They say they are informed that we misunderstood the meaning of Fr. VAN BUREN'S Speech in the Senate. Mayhap we did, though the Richmond Enquirer probably did not obtain the information from the gentleman himself. But if so or not, that Speech. and the vote by which it was followed, first opened our eyes to the extent of the organization" which is now not only not denied but boasted of. That vote was a better test of the "organization" than any other thing could well have been : it was extorted, if we may say so, from reluctant hands, by the power of that most potent of instruments, a secret sub-caucus. Mr. VAN BUREN himself wept over the " dire

We shall offer but one more illustration of the power of a "eoncentration of sentiment," such as the Advocate has announced to have taken place at Washington, during the past Winter. The Richmond Enquirer has remarked that the Senators ought to be confronted with their accusers. Without chusing to be considered in that light, otherwise than we often accuse the Enquirer itself of being operated upon by prejudice in a manner which may or may not operate to the public injury, we will confront ourselves with the votes of those gentlemen on three leading questions of the last session, which were as follows:

The first in the order of time, (Feb. 12) was that upon the motion of Mr. BENTON declaring it to be inexpedient to send a Minister to Tacubava in the place of Mr. Anderson, deceased. On that question the offirmative votes were as below.

The second in order of time (Feb. 28) was that upon the choice of Printer to the Senate, upon which the names stated beow are admitted by the Mercury to have voted for the Editor of the Telegraph.

Thirdly on the 3d of March, after a bitter Speech from Mr. TAZEWELL, the Coonial Trade Bill was rejected by the disagreement to the amendment of the House of Representatives thereto. The gentlemen named below voted against that a-

The votes on these questions (excluding the names of Senators who did not vote for either of the candidates for Printer, that being now acknowledged to have been the test of " true men" stood as follows:

* It has been loudly rumoured (and we have seen the rumour embodied in notices in the New York Commercial Advertiser and the Democratic Press) that at one of the latest " concentrations" in this City, it was determined that Mr. CALHOUN is not to be sustained by the Combinination for the Vice Presidency, for another term. We believe the rumour to be substantially true. The intimation in the Argus confirms its truth. The force of organization must be very strong when the personal friends of such a man as Mr. Calhoun consent, on grounds of political expediency, to sacrifice him, who has sacrificed every thing to them. Who is to be the next victim? The first offence in the eyes of an inquisition of any sort is daring to doubt its infallabillity : the vice next in enormity, in the eyes of King Caucus, is the not being able to command votes. A man, with thirty-six votes in his pocker, has six and thirty times the claim to the Presidency (or Vice Presidency,) that he, with one vote has. The celebrated Bubb Doddington understood

The region and the same

Colonial Bill Chandle Chandler Dickerson Eaton Findlay Findlay. Johnson, K (Voted for this) (Left the City M'Kinley M'Kinley M'Kinley Macon Macon Randolph Randolph Randolph (Voted for this) Reed Ridgely Ridgely Rowan Smith, Md. (Noted for this Smith Md Smith, S. C Smith S C Smith S C Tazewell Tazewell Tazewell Van Buren Van Buren Van Buren White W hite

Williams

Woodbury Woodbury Woodbury The honorable Senators, in their severa votes, doubtless acted conscientiously, and in their own view of the matter, with strict regard to the public interest. Al that we contend for, is, that these votes on the three most trying questions of the Session, could not all be thrown so by accident, and that it is therefore demonstrated, as far as circumstantial testimony can go, that on these three questions there was a distinct understanding and a community of action among a certain number of the

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We do not know how far we shall satisfy our readers of the honesty and single ness of purpose with which we have, in this and preceding papers, called their attion to the signs of the times. Every man knows his own motives best, and we have thoroughly sifted our own. We endeavor to have, in our editorial course, no guide but the public interest. If, on any parti cular occasion, any thing like feeling is betraved by us, it is only when, by circumstances, we are released from the restraint which we habitualty impose upon ourselves in addressing the public. It was not under the influence of any thing like anger or ill temper, that we opened this subject. It was under a deep conviction of the duty of rousing the attention of the People to the schemes for managing their concerns. before their liberties were rapt from them. By their liberties, of course, we do not mean their freedom from personal restraint, or from privation of property, but the liberty of a free and unpledged suffrage for President and Vice President of the Uni ted States, and of being legislated for upon the principle of the public interest, insted of the principle of pro or con the Administration, upon which it appears to us, some questions had been decided during the late Session of Congress.

To what we have had to say, on this subject, when nothing better could be answered, it has been cast in our teeth, that we have "thrown off the mask," and come out for the Administration. Such is the substance of the language of the Charleston Mercury. With regard to the Administration, we are for it, thus far, and no farther: we shall not fail to treat with respect those of its measures which we approve, and we shall take especial care not to denounce measures merely because they are supposed to have the approbation of the Executive. We have spoken this language uniformly, in public and in pri-ate. There lives not the man who can deny it, or truly attribute to us a different sensiment; and we do not hesitate to avow, that if General Jackson had succeeded to the Presidency, instead of Mr. Adams, we should have given his administration the same degree of support, had he pursued the same national policy, and would not have aided in preventing his re-election, to have put in any other man in the Union. We respected the course of the Opposition, so long as we could believe it fair and correct; we still respect personally most of those who compose it, and none more than some whose public course demands, in our opinion, marked disapprobation. When we see the same cause for expressing disapprobation of the conduct of the Executive, it shall not be spared.

Our constant maders will, we think, do us the justice to testify, that our public course has never been directed by our personal interest, as some insinuate who ought to have been above the meanness of doing it. In the late Presidential contest, preferring Mr. CRAWFORD among the candid ates for the Presidency, we supported him against the opinion not only (as we suppose) of the then venerable PRESIDENT, but also of every member of his Cabinet If we could be satisfied that the public interest would be promoted by opposing the re-election of the incumbent, and substituting for him any one of the persons proposed as candidates to succeed him, no considerations of a personal nature would prevent us from favoring that course .-And, certainly, if private interest could be allowed to control a sense of public duty, our readers would never have seen, by our light, any thing of the " Signs of the Times."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

From the North-American Review. Continued.

The work first presented in the Report, is the proposed canal communication between the tide water of the Potomac and the Ohio river. This connexion of the central States with the great streams of the West, appears to have engaged attention, ever since our adventurous population began to pass the Allegany ridge. While we were yet colonies, and the segregated inhabi-tants beyond that barrier could scarcely have assumed the character of settlements, General Washington, then an undistinguished individual, obtained an act of the Virginia Legislature, to improve the navigation of the Potomac, with a view to extend a tie into those separated regions which might bind them by interest, as well as consanguinity, to the Atlantic shores. The war of the Revolution only suspended those exerti ons; for in 1784, as soon as the great work of independence had been consummated, and the leisure of retirement allowed him to turn his attention to peaceful concerns, we find him at whom have the People of the State of New-Virk given the power of seeling, bartering, are even given their votes upon the or even given their votes upon the ed by numbering his boroughs.

The celebrated Bubb Doddington understood that perfectly well, when, to all objections of the British Ministry to any demand of his, he amswered by numbering his boroughs.

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Once engaged in endeavors to spen this important communication. During the contest, the tide of emigration had been gradually, but constantly setting from the East, into the valleys of the West; and when the government of the E-

nited States went into operation, instead of find- whereas it is only in dear and searce says the Atlantic and the Allegany mountains, it was obliged to stretch forth its arms almost to th pi. If an easy communication with the West had formerly been important, when it was almost a wilderness, the territories, which were now rising up in its bosom, rendered such a facility doubly important. General Washington, therefore, exerted his influence to harmonize the various interests concerned, and happily induced a co-operation of the States of Virginia and Maryland, whose joint exertions effected the object intended, which was merely to improve the na-

vigation of the Potomac. But this beneficial improvement, which was probably equal to the ability, and may have an-

swered the demands of the times, is far behind the means, and affords but a slight accommodation for the intercourse, of the present day. The Cumberland road has greatly increased the facility of communication; still, however, these channels are insufficient for the great and constantly augmenting trade which is pressing against both sides of the Allegany mountains, like contrary tides seeking to mingle their waters. The State of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, which now no longer has its only outlet through Lake Ontario and the protracted, St. Lawrence, but finds itself gently conducted down the slope of intervening country into the Hudson, naturally turns to New-York, for many or most of its external supplies. Indiana, from somewhat similar local causes, may look to the same market. But populous and growing States south of Ohio, and even a part of the State of Ohio itself, naturally seek the Atlantic States through the Allegany ridge, & must form such a connexion with them. Their trade cannot be lured down the Mississippi, merely by the facilit descensus, the easiness of the descent; there is a shrewdness in mercantile calculation, which takes into account the difficulties and tediousness of the return, huc opis, hic labor est. Steam navigation has greatly accelerated the upward voyage; still, however, there are many months in the year, when the Ohio and its tributaries are nearly innavigable, from

the lowness of their waters. If, in estimating the importance of this central communication, we extend our views beyond the season of peace, and regard its utility under many of the vicissitudes, to which a nation is subjected, we shall find that there can be no work in our country so absolutely essential to its welfare. We have been involved in wars, and may be involved in them again. Under such a calamity, the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, being the most tangible, would probably be the first to suffer, and the supply of the West, by the way of New-Orleans, might be in a great measure cut off. And if the hostility were with Great Britain, which shares with us the dominion over Lake Eric, even the New York chain of connexion with the West might be severed.

But the proposed canal through the Allegany ridge, running through the heart of the country, will open a secure and almost intangible avenue | Nancy Norris, Robert Norris, John H. Norris, for commercial intercourse; not only with the states conterminous with that ridge, but with the whole western country. And as soon as the proposed canal navigation along the sea hoard shall be completed, this intercourse may embrace nearly the whole maritime frontier.

There can have been but little or no question, during some years past, that the trade which naturally passes across the Allegany mountains, is sufficient to repay, in due time, the expense of constructing the proposed canal. Satisfactory calculations have been made, which show that the transportation already moving slowly and heavily to and from the West, through this course, would veild a toll equal to the interest of a sum quite adequate to complete such a work. And the same calculations go to prove, that the probable difference in the cost of the transportation would be as one to twenty. The only questions then, appear to be, Can the means be obtained? and Where is the most eligible route? We confidently trust, that the means, as they exist in the country, will be forthcoming, as soon as the surveys shall, have definitively settled upon the best route. The practicability of the route has already been satisfactorily determined, and where any doubt remains as to part of the course, it arises only from the difficulty of selecting the best

We cannot follow the Board through all the scientific and minute details of their Report.--There appears to be no alternative, as to the course of the canal from tide water to the summit level, and that it must necessarily conform to the windings of the Potomac, which has sought out and followed down the only line of declivity, in that section, which runs from that elevation to the base of the mountains. In one instance, it has broken through a barrier, which the labor of man might vainly have attempted to surmount or | end on the 10th of July. Particular attention remove. The passage of the confluent streams | will be paid to Mares sent to remain with the of the Potomac and the Senandoch, through the horse. Separate lots are provided for Mares Blue ridge, so graphically described by Mr. Jefferson, in his . Notes on Virginia," is familiar to every reader. There can be no greater triumph of science, than the calmness and certainty with which it traces up its plan through this formida ble gap, unless it be the consummation of the work, when we shall behold a regulated stream gliding imperturbably along the rugged and precipitous banks of a powerful river, which rushes over the prostrate mountains, in all the wildness of the elements unchained.

On attaining the summit level, many routes present themselves, all of which, that hold out any promise, have been surveyed with sk lful minuteness. The Board sum up their remarks on all these various routes, with the observation. that 'the important advantages of a greater supply of water, by a length shorter by nine miles, of a tunnel shorter by two and a half miles, ren der the Deep Creek route superior to the other ; though the final surveys alone can settle that point, yet at this stage of our operations we would recommend that route in preference. This route is forty-one miles and seven hundred and eighte n yards on the summit level, has a tunnel a mile and one-third in length, through a ridge wo hundred and twenty-seven feet high, and has a deep cutting of nearly six miles. The tunnelling required on the other routes, varies from the above amount to more than five miles. It is ascertained that this route has an abundance of

The total length of the proposed canal, from the tide water of the Potomac to Pittsburg, is computed to be three hundred and fifty miles and a half. The total rise on the eastern side, is computed to be 22261 feet; the total descent on the western side, at 15434 feet : making an aggregate of rise and descent of 3837 feet, which is the total of lockage. This amount of lockage is considerably greater, it is believed, than that of any other canal extant, That of the Erie canal is small in comparison. The tunnel, however, is but a little more than a third as long as the Huddersfield tunnel in England. To be continued.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim "knowledge is power" more true than in regard to agriculture : hence no farmer can be accounted skilful in his profession who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry by the perusal of the ablest works that have been written on that subject. It is absurd to imagine, that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavour to raise good grain, for it will always sell, even in years of plenty.

Term, 1827.

Joseph Puckett, Original Attachment.

Abraham Stutherd summoned as Garshishee.

Thomas Stutherd. In moned as Garshishee.

Thomas Stutherd. In the Labert of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Italian Register for three weeks, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be below that the publication of the Court, that publication be made in the Italian Register for three weeks, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be below that always sell, even in years of plenty.

sons that there is a demand for grain of as inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. he of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion. He not above your profession, and al. pays consider it as the first that any man can follow.

No farmer ought to undertake to culfi. vate more land than he can stock or man. age to advantage. It is better to till 20 acres well, than 100 in a slovenly manner,

A man's owning a large farm is no ex. cuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot improve he need not undertake to cul. tivate. Most of our lands in the vicinity of villages, if left to the operation of has ture, will soon be profitable for fuel and timber. Large pastures may be profitable with no other labour than what is necessarry to keep them clear of bushes. But to run over 20 acres of ploughed land, for what, with good cultivation, may be obtained from five acres, is the quintes. cence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital, or industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteous. ness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid of trying experiments but let them be on a small scale at first and but few at a times

Taken up and Committed

O the Jail of Lincoln County, N. C. as Rung ways, two Negro Fellows, who call them selves Billy and Isaac, and say they belong Win. Burrows, and runaway from Charles Come of Sumpter District, South Carolina. They are both stout men. Billy is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has several sears on hi neck, which he says were caused by stabbing himself with a knife.

Isaac is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inclies high and dark complected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove

roperty, pay charges and take them as the las J. ZIMMERMAN. Lincolnton, March 10, 1827.

pr. adv. \$1 50 State of North-Carolina, Wake County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-February

Term, 1827. TOHN Atkins, John Hutchins and Nancy, his wife, Brantly Brown and Eliza, his wife. Mary Norris, Martha Norris, and Sarah Jane Nor ris, which said Nancy, Robert, John, Sanders Samuel, Elbert, Mary, Martha, and Sarah, are infants under the age of twenty-one years, who petition by Needham Norris, their Guardian and next friend,

Wm. Atkins' Administrator &c. of Wm. Atkins dec'd, and Henry Forrest, and Gracy his wife Petition for division of Negroes

IT having been made to appear that Henry Forrest, and wife Gracy, reside beyond the li mits of the State .- It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for 6 weeks, that unless the defendants come forward on or before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, Judgment will be taken pro coa-R. S. KING, C. C.

The Celebrated Horse, GENERAL MARION.



IJILL Stand the present season at my Stable half a mile from Halifax town, and will be let to Mares at Ten Dollars (cash) the single leap ; Thirty Dollars the season, payable at the expiration of the season; and Fifty Dollars to insure a Mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon a the Mare is ascertained to be in feal; with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season commenced the 1st day of March, & will with young colts, and they will be fed, if req ired, at 25 cents per day. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

General Marion, is a beautiful Dark Bay, black mane and legs, full 5 feet 24 inches high, now 7 years old, in good order &c. He was got by Old Sir Archie; his dam by Citizen ; his grandam by Alderman; his g. g. dam by Roebuck, hisg. g. g. dam by Herod; his g. g. g. g. dam by Part

General Marion was run at Lawrenceville, & gainst Sir Henry, and won the Jockey Club with ease -then travelled to New-Market, and there won the Jockey Club, beating Betsey Richard and others, &c.

The Editors of the Warrenton Reporter, R eigh Register, and Petersburg Republican are requested to insert the above advertisement three weeks, in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to Halifax?

> State of North-Carolina. Martin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

March Term, 1827. Justin L. Edwards us. Hiram G. Barnard: Original attachment. Asa Biggs summoned as Garnishee.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hiram G. Barnard is not an inhabitant o this State, or has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. -! therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, and Edenton Gazette, that the said Hiram G. Barnard, either by himself or his agent, appeal within the time prescribed by law, and replety plead or demur, or final judgment will be had

against him, and the property attached will be condemned and sold agreeably to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness—T. W. Watts, Clerk of our said Court. at Williamston, on the second Monday in March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of our Inde-T. W. WATTS, C. C. C. pendence.

State of North-Carolina, . Surry County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Februar

Term, 1827.

WILLIAMS, C. C.