

We copy from the Columbia Telescope, the following correspondence, between Mr. Randolph, Executor of the lamented Jefferson and Dr. Ramsay of Charleston, who introduced the Resolution in the South Carolina Legislature, appropriating \$10,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Randolph—

Charleston, (Va.) Feb. 24, 1827.
 Sir—I am desired by my mother, Mrs. Randolph, to tender to you her grateful acknowledgments for the kind interest you have been pleased to take in her affairs, and to say to you, that your eloquence, communicating the spark to the generosity of South Carolina, has ministered a soothing balm to her broken spirit and agonized feelings; it has been enhanced an hundred fold by the fact of its cooling her to preserve from the hammer of the auctioneer the furniture of her father's bed-room and some few articles in themselves of little value; but rendered of interest from their intimate association with the dearest recollections. The unfortunate result to his family of a life of devotion to the public service, she never suffered herself to regret; she believed her country had been benefited; the consequent poverty to herself, she would not deplore. She believed it due to him and to her country, that the reputation of a republican leader should not be stained by a failure to discharge any just debt. The beneficence of South Carolina has done much to insure this.

We owe it to ourselves to offer you some apology for delaying thus long the expression of our gratitude. My mother's absence in Boston, whether I carried her, to remove her from the painful scenes incidental to the tearing from us those things with which our dearest recollections are entwined, & my own continued absence from home, in the discharge of my executive duties, prevented my receiving her desires upon the subject at an earlier day.

With feelings of the utmost gratitude and respect, your obedient servant,
 TH. J. RANDOLPH,
 Executor of Thomas Jefferson.
 DR. JOHN RAMSAY, Charleston, So. Ca.

ARCHWOOD, ST. PAUL'S PARISH,
 March 10, 1827. }
 Dear Sir,

It is scarcely necessary for me to express the gratification I have received from your letter of the 24th ult. I rejoice that the resolutions of our Legislature have been received in the spirit in which they were adopted, that they have been productive of some benefit to your mother; and I consider it among the felicitous circumstances of my life, that I was permitted to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the measures which could best testify to the family of Mr. Jefferson, our recollections of his high character and distinguished talents, and our gratitude for his services.

This vote of our Legislature, has furnished the means by which Mrs. Randolph has been enabled to save from dispersion some of the relics of her illustrious father, which are intimately associated with her dearest recollections, and which, otherwise would have been lost to her family. I feel assured that I utter the sentiments of my fellow-citizens, when I say, that it will from this circumstance, become in their estimation doubly valuable.

I still flatter myself that the example of Carolina will find some followers and if report speaks correctly, Louisiana has also repaid some of the obligations she owes Mr. Jefferson.

It may not perhaps be improper to mention, that accidental circumstances arising principally from the adjournment of our Legislature on the very day the act was ratified, occasioned a delay in the proper communication of it to your family. Governor Taylor, I understand, has, within a few days, written to know in whose name the stock shall be issued. Permit me to add, that if Mrs. Randolph wishes to dispose of it, Charleston will probably be the best market. Stock of this description will, I am well assured, now command in that city, a premium of from 17 to 22 per cent. and in any arrangement of this nature, I beg you will consider my services entirely at command. I request you to make my respects acceptable to your mother, and believe me to be, with a lively interest for the welfare of herself and family.

Very truly, your most obedient servant,
 JOHN RAMSAY.

From the Rhode Island American.
 FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The following statements will further illustrate the claims of Bolivar to the title of the "Washington of South America."

TRANSLATED.
 ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF LIMA.

The following account of the proceedings in the electoral college at Lima, at the adoption of the Constitution framed by Bolivar for Bolivia, was drawn up by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was present at the farcical ceremony.

On the 14th of August, in the afternoon, the electors were notified verbally, by the ward commissioners, to attend on the Wednesday following, 15th, of the same month, at nine o'clock, in the morning, in the Hall of the University of Saint Mark, for the purpose of approving the constitution.

Accordingly, some of the electors, to the number of perhaps sixty, (Lima reckons 300) met together at 10 o'clock, in the place designated. The Intendant of Police, Freyre, then caused some twenty copies of the constitution to be distributed, of which some of the electors had no knowledge.

The President opened the meeting towards 10 o'clock, and one of the members proceeded to read the constitution. Upon coming to article 10th, one of the electors named Baragan, observed that it appeared to him unjust to deprive a citizen of his rights, because he did not possess the virtues of a good father of a family, and every other necessary qualification; that a period ought to be prefixed, after the expiration of which, this provision might take effect. His voice was immediately lost, in cries; upon silence being obtained, the reading of the instrument was resumed. But this person was called out of the Hall by the Intendant, who demanded of him how he dared to oppose the dispositions of the Liberator; adding that if he should be so impudent as to indulge in any further observations, he would have reasons to repent of his temerity. The poor man thus intimidated, returned to the Hall without daring to open his lips afterwards, even to protest against the violence made use of to obtain his suffrage.

During the reading of the constitution, care was taken to distribute to every one of the electors, a ticket containing the following words, "Bolivar, President for life and abroad." Freyre himself took charge of this distribution; and towards 5 o'clock, the reading being finished, the majority of the electors, opposed and sought to prevent, cried out in a loud voice, repeating the words contained in the tickets. In this way was the constitution admitted.

Many of the electors then wished to retire to dinner, and for the purpose of eluding the necessity of signing the proceedings drawn up. But the government had foreseen that if the meeting were of short duration, no one would credit that the adoption of the fundamental compact had been the result of a mature examination and profound discussion, as the same prior to the proceedings stated. Accordingly cen-

trels had been stationed in the doors of the Hall, to prevent the electors from leaving it until 7 o'clock in the evening. A cold collation had been provided, and the electors passed the period of their imprisonment at the table. A similar course was observed in most of the other colleges.

EVERETT'S NEW WORK.

We have read with pleasure and instruction, a greater portion of a new work, written by Alexander Everett, Esq. and published by Carey & Lea, entitled 'America or a general survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their future Prospects.' It exhibits a knowledge of European politics and statesmen more minute and intimate than Americans generally possess; and, with regard to the institutions and future destinies of America, its views are generally sound, and present an animating picture of the happy and glorious career which awaits our country and our sister republics of the south. Perhaps if Mr. Everett had abstained from touching upon any of the topics of the day, which divide parties in the United States, his book would have been more useful, as it would have been read by all without prejudice.

Mr. Everett portrays the character of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning with as much fidelity to truth as could be attained, judging, as we do, from their measures and speeches seen through the medium of British pamphlets and newspapers. Lord Castlereagh he represents as "a statesman of mere routine," a chief clerk of a "higher order," who administered the government as it had been arranged by Pitt, without reference to the change of circumstances and the condition of the world. As a writer, "he had no pretensions to purity or precision; his despatches would bear any construction;" "he was imperfectly acquainted with politics as a science;" and, after an expensive and sanguinary war of thirty years, he tamely suffered England, in the scale of European politics, to acquiesce in the decrees of the holy alliance, and quietly to sink down into a secondary power. To the pen-knife of Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Everett ascribes the favourable change which has taken place in the policy, situation and prospects of Great-Britain. It placed Mr. Canning at the head of the cabinet, and led to the recognition by Great Britain of Spanish America, and to a tacit, if not active, opposition to the politics of the allies of continental Europe.

"Mr. Canning's character was in almost every respect the reverse of Lord Castlereagh's. He possessed most of the high intellectual and moral qualities that Lord Castlereagh wanted, but he united with them some of the quiet and practical merits that belonged to his predecessors. A finished scholar, a powerful and elegant writer in prose and verse, an eloquent orator, capable of deep thought, though not so much addicted to this, as to some other intellectual exercises, he united almost all the endowments that constituted a mind of the highest order; but in the pride of these advantages he has sometimes forgotten the cool and steady prudence, which is at once the instinctive resource of conscious inferiority, and invariable policy of true practical talent. Fond of exhibiting his skill in the graceful sports of wit and humour, he has not only often indulged in this way to excess, in his parliamentary speeches, but has even pointed his gravest diplomatic despatches with irony & sarcasm. He assured the Russian Chancellor, Count Romanoff, in answer to a conventional and common place remark upon the inconveniences of the war, which that minister had introduced into an overture for peace addressed to Mr. Canning from Erfurth, that it was not the king's fault, if the continental nations were distressed by their own system. In like manner, he informed our government, in reply to some similar expression, although his majesty regretted very much the inconvenience which the United States suffered from the embargo, they could not reasonably expect him to relieve them from it, by sacrificing his own right and interests. In this style there was as little good sense and good taste as there was good feeling. On some other occasions he has exhibited his natural independence and fearlessness of character, in a way which did him more honour, as in the affair of the queen. Though apparently partial to freedom in the abstract, he was led by a just and natural abhorrence of excess of the French revolution, and its adherents in England, to attach himself to the ministerial party; & in the theory of government he seems to have adopted the opinion, which in its application to Great-Britain is probably correct, that the constitution is in that country a thing entirely of practice, and not of theory; that it was not founded and cannot safely be reformed according to any known political rule, but must be left without touching, to follow its own course, at least until desperate evils shall require desperate remedies. But with all his great and brilliant qualities, his political course was, on the whole unsuccessful, and somewhat inglorious, until his second entrance into the cabinet of foreign affairs. His position in the ministry, after his first retirement from the department, was not honorable, and did not appear to be easy. The ascendancy of an inferior but more fortunate rival was evidently fatal to him, and we saw him, moving about like a restless spirit, in different parts of Europe, and finally preparing to embark for the east, when the death of Lord Castlereagh restored him at once to his proper post, at the very moment when it stood most in need of his energetic genius. Since that time his career has been sufficiently brilliant to atone for any preceding failure or defect. The crisis was eminently favorable to the exercise of superior talent, and Mr. Canning has proved

himself fully equal to it. He saw the fearful and growing power of despotism in his neighborhood, and felt that the only way in which England could avoid becoming a victim to it was to attach her fate at once to the rising empire of freedom in America. Satisfied of this, and conscious of his ability to strike out a new course for himself and his country, he broke off abruptly his connection with the continent, and, like another Columbus turned his hopes & views to the world embosomed in our western ocean. His second entrance into the cabinet of foreign affairs marks, therefore, the opening of a new era in the policy, foreign and domestic of Great Britain.

THE SESSIONS.

New-York, April 16.

We are not very fond of visiting Courts of Justice (civil or criminal) and rarely go there, except to listen to some noble exertion of the human intellect, or to witness some rare display of human wickedness.—Saturday was "sentence day," and those who like to study moral curiosities will find it a place where much amusement may be gained, and some useful lessons learned.

A vast apartment is crowded with delegates from every order of society. Men of all ages, professions and classes—of every degree of honesty and vice, from the unsuspected integrity of the judge, down through regular gradations, to the convict, black and loathsome with crime; some attracted from idle curiosity, some from business, some from an anxious interest in the fate of their unhappy relatives, & some from a still more fearful interest in the fortune of their guilty associates; an enormous throng of all complexions, and displaying all possible varieties of dress, from the ragged, shirtless, shoeless mendicant, to the spruce and perfumed coxcomb—weeping females, lawyers, jurors, judges, reporters, constables, &c. &c. make up the motley audience of a session's sentence day. The real business of the court is, to a stranger and a philanthropist, highly interesting. The first thing is "the discharges." Fifty or sixty miserable wretches are called up and ranged outside of the bar, without any regard to sex, age or colour, exhibiting a curious specimen of the strange company into which vice and misery always bring their victims. This gang is then discharged by proclamation, and they vanish in an instant. Then comes the persons convicted of the more serious crimes. They are brought up in pairs, and the Recorder very briefly recapitulates their offence, and pronounces their sentence.—Occasionally the unhappy culprits make an appeal to the mercy of the Court. On Saturday there were two instances where the prisoners appealed very powerfully and affectingly to the humanity of the Judge. The first was a young and good looking Irishman, who had pleaded "guilty" to a charge of having obtained a sum of money by means of a forged draft upon the North River Bank. He admitted his crime, and gave a history of his life, as ground for asking some modification of his sentence. He had been about a year in the country, and had exhausted his means in a vain attempt to obtain some permanent employ. His family in Ireland was respectable, and his own character had hitherto been unimpeached. "I know," said he, "that in my country, such a crime would have been expiated with my death. I ask no mitigation of my sentence here, I deserve to be punished, and I submit. But do not—oh! do not send me to mingle with the wickedness and profligacy of the common prison, as my principles and my heart are untainted, and I would be spared the temptations and the pollutions of such vicious communion. Put me in solitary confinement; send me to death; let me be shot at once, so that my name may never more be heard of, and my family & friends may be spared the story of my shame."—But justice was inexorable, and the poor fellow was sentenced to seven years hard labor in the state prison.

The other was a case of still greater interest. A well dressed, well educated, and well-born young man was placed at the bar, convicted of having been engaged with two boys in the commission of some petty felony. His address to the Court was long, vehement, pathetic and eloquent. He very skillfully reviewed the evidence, and examined the facts which appeared against him, with the vain hope of obtaining a new trial, and then prayed the lenity of the court on the ground of his misfortunes and his sufferings. He stated that he was actually the plaintiff in a chancery suit against his brother-in-law for the sum of \$11,000, and that his aged mother had been dragged from his arms and confined in a mad-house. His address was extremely well worded, and was very impressively delivered. It evinced a large share of talents. The court, however, was deaf to his entreaties, and sentenced him to three years in the state prison. It seems he had already been there.

For one female we felt no little compassion. She was an Irishwoman, neatly dressed, of a very respectable appearance, aged 24, and the mother of eight children. The children are at Boston, and her husband (a sailor) is hourly expected from sea. It appeared that this woman obtained a situation as a servant in one of those vile receptacles of sin which are permitted to exist even in the respectable streets of our city. As soon as she discovered the character of the place, she wished to quit, but her mistress refused to pay her wages. The poor woman then took some articles of furniture as a security till she could get her money. This was her crime, and the Recorder in passing sentence, gave her strong hopes of a speedy pardon from the Governor.

One tall gaunt Hibernian amused us a great deal. He was sentenced to 6 months hard labor in the penitentiary. "Could not your Excellency," said he, in perfect sincerity, "contrive to alter it to three months in one of the state's vessels?"

On Saturday, Mr. Emmet delivered one of the most powerful speeches that we have ever heard in a Court of Justice. It was on a motion for a new trial in the case of Mead vs. Barker. We have not yet been able to get our report of it ready for publication. In a few days we hope to submit it to the admiration of the public. Mr. E. was especially severe on that portion of the courts' charge which appealed to the feelings and fears of the jury, by telling them, if such publications (as the one in question) were tolerated, they themselves might find in the next day's papers some attacks upon their own reputations, or the characters of their female relatives torn to pieces and given to the winds. A single passage, in the mean time, is all we can now furnish. But it is no more a specimen of the whole display than the brick in the table was of the elegance and solidity of the temple.

Why was it, said Mr. Emmet, if the Court please, that in the trial of Warren Hastings, the speeches of Burke and Sheridan were published and read by an admiring world, and why is it that their intellectual productions have obtained universal publicity and celebrity. These high emanations of the human mind have justly drawn forth the wonder and astonishment of the world, and have aided to guide them in the paths of law, and have remained as everlasting monuments of civil liberty? To these we may also add the speeches of Gatan and Curran—and Fox—and Pitt, every one of whom, as well as all those who hid in their publication, if this monstrous doctrine be recognized as law, might be brought into a criminal court to defend themselves against an action for libel.—The right to publish these has never, and can never be controlled; they were proceedings of a judicial character, and thus became public property, and their publication justifiable in every point of view, and they have a strong analogy to the petition of Mr. Barker, which petition was received and entertained by the court, he having applied, before it was written, in open court, for permission to put his reasons for a new trial before the court, in the form or shape of a petition which was granted; and so long as it was so received and entertained, it must be recognized and considered as a legal proceeding; and whether regular or otherwise, where is the authority to question the doings of that court? who dare assume the authority to impeach their doings as not the doings of a Court of law? They granted to Mr. Barker permission to present the petition; he represented nothing more in that document than he believed to be fairly and fully deducible from the affidavits which accompanied it; the proof was positive, and not disputed, that the jury had cards, music and wine, and only needed the fourth indulgence to consummate all that was required of a club of bacchanals and bon-vivans.—We have no right to search the four corners of the world, and every recess of the human heart, to conjure up information, and infer motives for malice, which are never to be presumed, but always to be proved. Let the principles which led to the verdict in this case become the law of this land, and we may bid good bye to the freedom of the Press, the grand palladium of our Liberties. [Enquirer.]

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER,
 Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 23, 1827.
 WE wish that every friend of this Journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers, a remittance of their account \$20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5, on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to enclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to The Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper, the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one-half or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each vol. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

6w. J. S. SKINNER.

NEUSE RIVER.

A Majority of the Stockholders of the Neuse River Navigation Company not being present at the meeting called at the office of the Secretary of State on Monday last, the members present adjourned to the following day. A sufficient number of stockholders not attending at this second meeting, it was agreed to call a meeting at the same place on Saturday the 12th of May (being the first day of the Federal Circuit Court,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it is hoped the Stockholders generally will attend, as at that meeting, besides the annual election of the President and Directors, &c. will be laid before the Stockholders, a communication from the Board for Internal Improvements (which they understand has also been made to the other incorporated Navigation Companies,) calling upon this company for certain information respecting the state of its concerns, and desiring to know on what terms it will be willing to surrender its charter to the State, on which communication it will be proper then to act.

By order,
 MARK COOK, CLK.
 Raleigh, April 23. 59.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, on the 2d of March last, lost a Pocket Book, about half worn, with thirty-five dollars in cash, one note of hand on James Lynn for thirty-one dollars, on demand January, 1823; one note of hand on Jonathan Stephenson for fifteen dollars, on demand, Feb. 1823; one note of hand on Samuel Green, for seventy-five dollars, on demand next January; one note of hand, on Berry Dunson, for fifty dollars and fifty cents, on demand November last; one judgment for fifteen dollars, on Wiley Carpenter, Robert Carpenter and Elijah Sorrel.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who shall return said Hocket Book to the owner, with its contents. And all persons are forewarned not to receive or trade for the above Notes, as they will be paid only to the proper owner.

DEMPSEY SORREL.
 April 14. 563w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his House & Lot, in the town of Oxford, to which are attached about 100 acres of land; also, his Farm lying within 3 miles of the Town, and containing about 900 acres; and an undivided moiety of a Farmery now in operation. A particular description of the premises is not given, as it is presumed every person desirous of purchasing, will take occasion to view them.

JOSEPH B. BUTLERJOHN,
 Greenville county, Jan. 28, 1827. 35 6

CONFATIONARY.

The Subscriber's Ice-House will be opened on the 1st May next. The Ice will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, & on reasonable terms. Families supplied with the Ice-Cream at a short notice. Cream frozen for Families preferring it. Ice-Creams, Lemonade and other Confectionaries furnished Parties or individuals at any moment, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. every day (Sundays excepted.) Families honoring his establishment will find convenient rooms for their reception, free from intrusion. The subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion to please, and hopes to be pleased.

B. HARDIE.
 Raleigh, April 26.
 Daily expected a supply of fresh articles, in the above line.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, made at the last term, I will offer at public auction, before the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of May ensuing, that being Monday, a tract of Land, late the property of William Olive, dec'd, lying on the waters of Reedy Branch, and containing eighty two acres. Terms of sale, twelve months credit, the purchaser executing bond with good security.

April 7th, 1827. 55-6w
 H. M. MILLER, C. & M.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension of negro WESTON. He has been runaway nearly twelve months; has been repeatedly seen in the neighborhood of Raleigh, and is no doubt now lurking about its vicinity. He is a dark mulatto, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 5 inches high, stout and well made. He goes constantly armed with a gun. The above reward will be given on his being delivered to me, or being lodged in the Gaol in Raleigh.

April 18th, 1827. 57-11
 GEO. W. MORDECAI.

\$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th ult. a negro fellow named Armstead. He is very tall being six feet high or the rise, very black, well framed, and from 22 to 25 years of age, when spoken to has a down look, and a countenance rather serious, has generally but little to say or seems less intelligent than he really is. Having gone off during the night unexpectedly to all and without any cause whatever, it is probable his design is to get back to Virginia, where he was brought from by one Samuel Hobson, of whom I purchased him in November last.

The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him in any jail so I can get him, and if delivered to me all reasonable expenses will be additionally paid.

Any information of him to the subscriber conveyed by letter or otherwise, will be thankfully received.
 WILSON BIRD.
 Shools of Oglechee, Warren Co. Geo.
 March 2, 1827. 46-61aw.

Roanoke Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, made at the last term, in the suit therein depending, between Robert Wynne and his wife Susanna, as complainants, and Peyton R. Tunstall as defendant, I shall offer for sale on the first Monday of June next, that being Court day, before the Courthouse door for the county of Northampton, a very valuable tract of land, situate, lying and being in said county, on the waters of the Roanoke, containing about two hundred & ninety-three acres, it being the lot of land drawn by M. N. Jeffrey, in the division of the late Simon Jeffreys' real estate, and by said M. N. Jeffreys sold to Peyton R. Tunstall, the defendant aforesaid—or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the sum of \$1047 62 3/4, with interest from the 1st April 1816 till paid, together with the costs of said suit.

Terms of sale Cash.
 W. M. ROARDS, C. S. C.
 Raleigh, March 30. 52 1/2

Coach Making, Gigs, &c.

THE subscriber having employed one of the best and most experienced workmen, from Newark, N. Jersey, as Superintendent of his Shop, and having laid in a well chosen stock of materials in New-York and Philadelphia, he will furnish those who may want any thing in his line, as low as they can be purchased at any regular shop north of this.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of Carriages, Gigs and Harness, of almost every description; some of which are now finished, the rest in a state of forwardness; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash, or negotiable paper. The work, in every instance, will be handsomely finished, and warranted to be well executed. Orders are solicited.

THO. COBBES.
 Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 1827.

State of North-Carolina.

Martin County,
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
 March Term, 1827.
 Justin I. Edwards vs. Hiram G. Barnard.
 Original attachment. Asa Biggs summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hiram G. Barnard is not an inhabitant of this State, or has absconded so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.—It is 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, appear within the time prescribed by law, and reply, plead or demur, or final judgment will be entered 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 Wilmington, on the second Monday in March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of our Independence.
 T. W. WATTS, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,
 Surry County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1827.
 Joseph Puckett, } Original Attachment.
 vs. } Abraham Stuber summoned as Garnishee.
 Thomas Stuttherd. }
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for three weeks, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Surry County on the second Monday of May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Test.

Jo. WILLIAMS, C. C.
 SIGN OF THE CROSS KEYS.

One hundred yards west of the State-House.

MRS. ANN DILLIARD solicits a continuance of that patronage and liberal support which the friends of her late husband have so long given to this old Establishment—wishing that she will exert her utmost efforts to render the House what a good Boarding House ought to be. A few regular Boarders can be comfortably entertained.

Raleigh, April 5. 56 3/4