FANEUIL MALL MEETING:

Acreeably to notification, a meeting was held in Fanenil Hall, Buston, on Friday evening week, to take into consideration the expediency of nominating a list of Representives to the next General Court, without reference to former political par-

The meeting was called to order by the Hop. T. H. Pinkins, William Barry, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and John Lowell, Jr. E.q. Secretary.

David L. Child, Rsq. first addressed the meeting, and moved the following result-

Resolved, That we will, by all fair and honor oble means, support the present National and State Administrations

Besolved. That it is expedient that the City of Boston should be represented by such men as will consult the great interests and welfare of the State and Nation, reg ruless of all party dis-

Resolved, That a Committee of thirty-six, two to be taken from each Ward, and twelve at large he appointed to select a list of Candidates for Representatives in the next General Court, as soon as the City Government shall have determinest u 's the number which shall be sent, and that said committee report the list to an adjourn-

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve, one to be taken from each Ward, be appointed to select the Committee provided for in the foregoing resolutions, and to report the same forthwith to

Geo. Bond, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Clough. and Hon. Daniel Webster, successively addressed the meeting, in support of the resolutions. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

At the abovementioned meeting,

Mr. WEBSTER said, that there were many and brious reasons, why he might have wished to for bear taking any part in the proceedings of this meeting, Nevertheless, as the object of i was one which he entirely approved, he felt it his duty to express that approbation, and to take his part in the responsibility belonging to the oce sion. Notwithstanding the odium which some attempted to attach to what they were pleased to call amalgamation, he entertained the belief that the time had come when it was important, and indeed indispensable, for those who entertain similar opinions, and sought to promote similar objects, to act with united counsels, & unit. ed force. The resolutions which had been read tions. Now, if the subjects which caused these by his friend in the gallery, (Mr. Child) are ex- differences still exist - if there still be ground for pedient for those who approve the general course of the Government, to unite, without reference to former party, in the election of members to the Legislature, favorable to that Covernment, and inclined to give it a sincere and hearty support. As bearing on this question, it might be roper to look a little on the actual state of

The last President, Mr. Monroe, had been e lected for his second term of office by a vote almost or entirely unanimous. The course of his Administration, generally speaking, was satisfacmy and accepta le. But with this gentleman the list of card dates for the office of President. whose claims rested on Revolutionary merits and services, terminated. An election was next to be made from a new generation of men; and that happened which was quite natural, & should surprise no one, that several candidates were proposed and supported by their friends. The Fast and West, the North and the South, put forth their respective favorites. In a country so extensive, it need be no cause of wonder, when the class of Revolutionary Patriots were gone, that opinions should not unite on any one candidate, or even be divided between any two candida'es, for the highest office. We had no Casars, to lestride the land like a Colossus. Our Home encompassed many men distinguished, for talents and services, & who, in the circles where they were best known, were respectively deemed wor he of the highest honors. In this state of things the late election came on, and no candidate received a majority of all the votes. The ultimate election, of course, devolved on the House of Representatives, and the choice fell on distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth. But ere he had well entered on the duties of his office, a thorough and determined opposition wes commenced. Indid not wait to guide its judgment by the measures of the new Adminis tration, but, four ding itself entirely on the choice that had been made, and complaining only that mother choice had not been made, it seemed toposed not to abow men the common privilege of standing or falling, according to the merits of their conduct. For his own part, he had no hesitation to sav, that he looked upon such a principle of opposition, as dangerous to the very being of the Government. It must sometimes, and may often happen, that a majority of the electors do not agree in the choice of President. The choice then, of necessity, must be made by the House of Representatives ; and if all those whose favorite candidate I as not succeeded, are, for flat reason alone, to array themselves in determined hostility to the measures, right or wrong, of him who does succeed, what had we before us, for ourselves and our children, but a prospect of perpetual strife and dissention-perhaps of commotion and civil war. He held it the duty of every good citizen, to acquiesce in the will of the whole, as constitutionally expressed, and he fraied, that we should prove ourselves unworthy of a tree Government, and, indeed, unfit for it, and unable to maintain it, if, when disappointed in the election of a particular favorite, we give ourselves up to an an ry and undiscriminating opposition to the more successful competitor. Without some forbearance from pressing cur personal preference to so extreme a pointwithout some degree of hat charity, which does not allow us to deny any virtue, or any ability. ment of the peace, alluding to the manner in to honorable rivals - without a disposition to abstates from rancor and animosity, towards those who have no fault, but their greater f vor with the public, he did not perceive how our free and popular institutions were to be maintained. Certainle he thought the prescut President was entitled to a somewhat kinder treatment than that which he had received. He was a citizen of Massachusetts, a State not unknown nor undistingu shed in the history of the country. She had manifested no exclusive regard to those who belonged to herself. She had at no time withheld her rote or her support from distinguished nion, and for three of these, at least, Massachu-

and zealous, because she found no accasion to complain of his measures. It was not, therefore,

unnatural to expect that when a citizen of Mas-

suchuse to had been elected, in a constitutional

manner, to fill the same high office, he might at least have experienced the common candor of

The second of th

ther unworthy of observation. The ground of objection to the election of the present President was, that he was not the leading candidate before the People—that another received more than he, and that that other, as approaching nearer to the choice of the People, ought to have been elected. Now, it is somewhat curious, that this complaint should be most loudly made by those who supported, not the highest, but the lowest candidate; by those who gave their own votes for him who came with the least recommendation in from the People, and who, having endeavored in vain to elect him to the Presidency, now charge disrespect for the public sentiment, and absolute effrontery, on those who voted for a candidate who had received twice as much support, in the popular election, as their own.

The President had received the vote of the People of this State, and the vote also of their Representatives in Congress. He had been chosen principally by the Northern and the Western States, and since an organized and extensive opposition had been raised, for no reason that he Mr. W.) knew of, except simply, that he had been chosen, it seemed the duty of those who had blaced him in office, to give him a fair and just

If it were the general sentiment, then, as he believed it to be, that the Administration ought o be supported against personal or groundless opposition, the question was, how should that support be rendered? Speaking in reference to parties that had heretofore existed in the Commonwealth, were these parties to unite, and to act with concert and effect, or were they still to preserve towards each other an attitude of coldness and distance, if not of hostility, although their sentiments and objects were now acknowledged to be the same? For his own part, he thought such a question answered in the very stating of it. Could there be a case in which union was more necessary, or distinion more senseless? It was said, indeed, that parties had existed in the Commonwealth for thirty years that they had differed on leading public ques tions—that these differences had gone deep and wide-and that, therefore, it would be impracticable now to reconcile them. If the premises be true, let not the conclusion be too hastily aditted. What was the nature of these differences? On what did this distinction of parties rest They were not distinct orders in the State, with separate and unequal privileges. They were not the Patrician and Popular parties of Rome, nor the feudal or landed interest, arrayed against the mercantile and industrious classes, as in some modern States. In these last instances, there were permanent grounds of difference, a rising from opposing interests. Our differences, on the contrary, have been mere differences of opinion, upon questions of Government, and on its public measures. The rich and the poor, the learned and unlearned, the powerful and the feeble, were found on both sides of these quesconsciencious opposition of opinion, then of course, it ought to continue. Men were not to be persuaded to go where, if they did so, they must leave their honesty behind them. He would be the last to sacrifice, himself, or invite others to sacrifice, a consciencious opinion. But what was the fact? Did these grounds of controversy still subsist? Most assuredly they did not. The two great parties which had so long divided the country, had their origin almost contemporaneously with the Constitution itself. The French Revolution, and the part taken in relation to it by the Government of the United States-our own unhappy differences with the revolutionary Governments-then the misunderstanding with England, and the general embarrassment of our foreign relations, leading to a commercial non-intercourse, embargo, and finally to war-these were the great topics on winch parties had been divided. It was quite obvious

Should we not expose ourselves to some degree of derision, if, forgetting the things which are around us, and before us, and which immediately concern us, we should employ our tongues our pens, and our presses, upon any one of the topics to which he had alluded ! And was it a ny more wise in us, because we had differed on those topics, to resolve that we would not now unite in a regard to those objects in respect to which our sentiments, our wishes, and our hopes, were the same? It was quite obvious to him, that the Administration could only be supported on its awn principles. When the President came into office, he stated frankly and honestly, that, in his opinion, a sacrifice of party feeling and party prejudice was to be made. His sentiments had been full, and his words emphatic. Setting out upon this basis, how could it be said that the Administration was supported by those who, while they professed friendship for it, denounced and proscribed others, who felt as much friendship for it as themselves. For his own part, he thought it no want of charity to distrust

that, as practical questions, all these had ceased

How was it to be expected of men, who had no more interest than others in the matter, that they would be willing to breast the Opposition with which the Administration was assailed, if at the same time they and their friends were to be held as objects of distrust and jealousy, and made the subjects of a narrow, selfish, and exclusive policy? Had we not seen enough of the result of such a course? In alluding to the inaugural sentiments of the President, he did not mean to say, that they were any other than might have been expected, from either of the other candidates. Most of them, if not all, he believed, had expressed similar sentiments. Certainly the distinguished citizen, who is a candidate in opposition, had expressed such sentiments. They were the necessary result of events. Differing in many other things, all parties had agreed in welcoming the peace of 1815, The French revolution, with all its sympathies and its antipathies, was then at an end. Our own foreign relations were amicably adjusted, & the aliment of party was consumed. So apparent was this, that he recollected to have heard a gentleman, equally distinguished for quick perception and forcible expression, say, at the mo-" each of the two parties will now break its com-

mon seal." It was said to be lawful to learn from an enemy, and the admonition might be applicable to the present subject. If Mr. Chairman were to imagine two leading gentlemen in the Opposition, to be conferring in Washington on the mode of so influencing the course of two differ-. nt States, as to bring them to be parties to the Opposition; if he should suppose them to suggest to one of these States, having the majority of one political party, that it was impossible for ind v duals, citizens of other Stafes. Virginia, the present Administration ever to treat that parpost to urge in the other State, a dangerous parsetts gave her vote, as in Mr. Monroe's first elec- tiality on the part of the Apministration, for that tion, her support of the President was sincere, same party, and press the necessity of crushing both it and the Administration together-if, he said, Mr. Chairman were to imagine such an occurrence, he doubted whether his fancy would the ing pulged by his acts. He wished to speak where with great respect of Virginia. He remembered that all the was a time when she and Massachuse preservation the leading champions of independence and his leading champions of the leading champions of

Virginia and never once given her vote for the to the Administration, by disunion and division. which knocked his two hind legs over a restrict to the state of the

sustaining and maintaining him in all just measures. But nothing short of firmness and union could accomplish this object. The case was not one to be trifled with.

Mr. W said that he wholly abstained from an

local subjects with which the ensuing election might be connected, and he purposely forebore, also, from any remarks on particular measures of the General Government; although there were one or two of those measures, on which i might naturally be supposed he should be desirous of saying something to his fellow citizens. He concluded by saying, that in any efforts ne cessary to maintain the Administration agains undeserved opposition, to uphold the Govern ment and carry on wise measures for the improve ment and happiness of the country, he was ready to take his own humble part. If, in pursuit of these objects, it were necessary to encounter opposition, however loud or however violent, he should not be, he trusted, the first to shrink from it. But he must say, that for contentions a home, for contests between parties now merel nominal, for reviving past heats, and smothered animosities, he had no heart. He could see no result of such controversies that would do honor to the State, or confer utility on the country; poor and humble as were his own public servi ces, he would not make the sacrifice which they require, nor continue them a single hour, if his duties were to be discharged with reference to such consideration. Highly as he valued the distinction of the situation he held, and conscious as he was, how little he merited it, he would not hold it a day, after it should be required of him to render allegiance to any party, or to serve, or ecognize any masters, but the People, and the whole People whom he had the honor to

HEAD'S JOURNEY.

The notice of the U. S. REVIEW and LITERARY GAZETTE of " Head's Journey across the Pampas and Andes." of South America, is an interesting article, and will excite a desire to peruse the work it literally and justly commends. As a specimen of the work we extract the following lively description of the difficult passige of the traveller with mules and the Indian guides Guichos over one of the most dangerous passes in the Andes.

The passage of the Andes.

" As I was looking up at the region of snow, and as my mule was scrambling along the steep side of the rock, the capataz overtook me; and asked me if I chose to come on, as he was going to look at the Ladera de las Vaccas, to see if it was passible, before the mules came to it.

He accordingly trotted on, and in half an hour arrived at the spot. It is the worst pass in the Cordillera. The mountain above appears almost perpendicular, and in one continued slope down to the rapid torrent which is raging underneath. The surface is covered with loose earth and stones, which have been brought down by the water. The path goes across this slope, and is very bad for about seventy yards, being only a few inches broad; but the point of danger is a spot where the water, which comes down from the top of the mountain, either washes the path away, or covers it over with loose stones. We rode over it, and it certainly was narrow & bad In some places the rock almost touches one's shoulder, while the precipice is im mediately under the opposite foot, and high above the head are numbers of large loose stones, which appear as if the slight est touch would send them rolling into the torrent beneath, which is foaming and rushing with great violence. However, the danger to the rider is only imaginary. for the mules are so careful, and seem so well aware of their situation, that there is no chance of their making a false step -As soon as we had crossed the pass, which is only seventy yards long, the capataz told me, that it was a very bad place for baggage mules, that four hundred had been lost there, and that we should also very probably lose one; he said, that he would get down to the water place about a hundred yards, and wait there with his Jossa to catch any mule that might fall into the torrent, and he requested me to lead on his mule. However, I was resolved to see the tumble, if there was to be one; so the capitaz took away my mule and his own, and, while I stood on a projecting rock on the end of the pass, he scrambled down on foot. till he at last got to the water.

"The drove of mules now came in sight, one following another; a few were carrying no burdens, but the rest were either mounted or heavy laden, and, as they wound along the crooked path, the difference of color in the animals, the different colors and shapes of the baggage they were carrying, with the picturesque dress of the peons, who were veciferating the wild song by which they drive on the mules, and the sight of the dangerous path they had to cross-formed altogether a very interest-

"As soon as the leading mule came to the commencement of the pass, he stopof course all the rest stopped also.

" He was the finest mule we had, and which corporations are sometimes dissolved on that account had twice as much to carry as any of the others; his load had never been relieved, as it consisted of four portmanteaus, two of which belonged to me, and which contained not only a very heavy bag of dollars, but also papers, which were of such consequence that I could hardly continue my journey without them.-The peons now redoubled their cries, and leaning over the sides of their mules, and picking up stones, they threw them at the leading mule, who now commenced his journey over the path. With his nose to the ground, literally smelling his way, he walked gently on, often changed the position of his feet, if he found the ground would not bear, until he came to the bad part of the pass, where be again

in which the present Government had existed, benefit was proposed by those who were frien is point, struck his load against the rock, THE TAIL OF THE PERSON OF THE ACTUAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

the same of the sa

office of President, to any but a native of her They who had elected the present President, if the precipice, and the louse stones imm - own State. There was another thing not altoge- they remained united and firm, were capable of distally have the louse stones imm distely began to roll away from under them; however, his fore legs were still upon the narrow path ; he had no room to put his head there, but he placed his nose on the path on the left, and appeared to hold on by his mouth his perilous fate was suon decided by a loose mule who came, and in walking along after him, knocked his courade's nose off the path, destroyed his balance, and head over heels the poor creature instantly commenced a fall which was really terrific With all his baggage firmly lashed to him, he rolled down the deep slope, until he came to immediately attended to. the part which was perpendicular, and then seemed to bound off, and turning round where the power is applied—the small size of stones,—and the application of pressure to a cluthe absence of weight. on his back, and upon his baggage, and instantly disappeared. I thought, of course is placed on the spindle, and facing upwer he was killed; but he rose, looking wild and scared, and immediately endeavoured to stem the torrent which was foaming about him. It was a noble effort, and for a moment, he seemed to succeed, but the durability and cheapness, and its conven eddy suddenly caught the great load upon his back, and turned him completely over : down went his head with all the baggage; & as he was carried down the stream, this kind, with persons who can judge all I saw was his hind quarters, and his things correctly. long, thin, wet tail lashing the water. As suddenly, however, up his head came again; but he was now weak, and went down the stream, turning round and round with the eddy, until turning the corner of the rock, I lost sight of him. I saw, however, the peons , with the lo-sos in their kands, run down at the side of the current for some distance; but they soon stopped, and after A River Navigation Company not being proposed to be some sent at the meeting called at the office of the seconds, their earnest attitude gradually Secretary of State on Monday last, the me relaxed, and I walked up to the peons. bers present adjourned to the following day. and I was just going to speak to them, when I saw at a distance a solitary mule

walking towards us. "We instantly perceived that he was the Phæton whose fall we had just witnessed: in a few moments he came up to us to join his comrades .- He was, of course, dripping wet; his eye looked dull. and his whole countenance was dejected: they understand has also been made to the other however, none of his bones were broken. he was very little cut and the bulletin of his health was altogether incredible.

" With that surprising anxiety which the mules all have to join the troop, or rather the leading mule which carries the bell, he continued his course, and actual ly walked over the pass without compulsion although certainly with great caution.

FOR SALE. A valuable Plantation in Wake.

THAT valuable Farm, lately known by the name of West-Hill, lying on both sides of Swift & Williams's Creeks, adjoining the Plantation of Governor Branch, about nine miles from Raleigh, on the Road to Haywood, settled originally by Joseph Lane, the Grandfather of the late occupant of that name, at a time when farmers had choice of the best lands in the country. The whole Tract of land contains Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty acres near 1200 of which is prime land—a considerable portion of it fine low grounds. The residue is well-timbered long-leaved Pine Land, and is supposed to afford the best range for cattle and hogs in the county. The farm under cultivation is between 3 and 400 acres, on which there is a tolerably good Dwelling-House, and other outbuildings, on as han some and healthful a site as can be found in the county, or perhaps in the State. There is a small Grist-Mill, which is convenient for family and neighbourhood purposes. The farm is in good order, and that and the land may viewed, on application to Mr. Thomas Howell, on the premises; and the terms of sale, which will be accommodating, will be made known on application to J. Gales. Raleigh, April 26, 1827.

NEW FERRY.

THE Subscriber has established a Ferry from Cashoke to Plymouth; also land Conveyance from Cashoke to Webb's Ferry, on Salmon Creek. Persons travelling between Edenton and Plymouth, may now avoid the disagreeableness of the long and tedious water passage, directly across the Sound by way of the mouth of

Considering the certainty and safety of this route, compared to the one on the Sound, where head winds, dangerous and boisterous weather, are so frequently experienced, it is believed when generally known, it will be preferred. The charge for the Ferriage, will be sixty

cenls, and for the conveyance by land, fifty cents. THOMAS L. WEST. March 28.

CONFECTIONARY.

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 Ice-Cream at a short notice. Cream frozen for families prefering 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.) Ladies honoring his establishment will find convenient rooms for their reception, free from intrusion. The subscriber ped, evidently unwilling to proceed, and pledges himself to use every exertion to please, and hopes to be pleased.

H. HARDIE.

Daily expected a supply of fresh articles, in

Raleigh, April 26.

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 4 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.

GEO. W. MORDECAL. April 18th, 1827. 57-tf

Land in Wake for Sale.

very much outrun the facts. It was notorious indeed, that this sort of topics was now used, according to the latitude and longitude of the place where wanted. When it was thought better, by those who are opposed to the Administration, to preserve party distinctions, they were preserved, and trey are disregarded when it is better for the promotion of their own objects to disregard them.

In this state of things he did not heart and in the pass, where de again the property of sindeed, that this sort of topics was now used, according to the late them. Billy is about 35 or 40 years of to the late Wm. Gilmour, the one containing 397 acres, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Branch, joining John Bradford's line. The other Tract contains 177 acres, lying on the south side of Swift Greek, adjoining Wm. Utley. Said last a young mule, carrying a portmateau, with two large sacks of provisions, and as them.

In this state of things he did not heart things in presence of things the did not heart them. TWO Tracts of Land formerly the property of

Apply to Richard Davison, Esq. Warrenton: or to J. Gales, Raleigh.

Raleigh April, 24

NEWMAN'S

The Runner at the Bottom A dent of the United States, to Edward New man, for his valuable improvement on the Grand, the subscriber is fully authorised and e powered to make sale of Rights for using a sing Mill, or the Rights for using said Mills in County, or in any State in the Union, ero

Persons wishing to purchase Rights, can rect their letters to Samuel Morehead, Poster, Martinville, Guilford, N. C. and they

The superior advantages of this Mill. in the grinding being done so near the ply the absence of weight. The running the bed stone, which is permanently fixed. pressure is applied to the centre of the run and the grain introduced into the mill the the eye of the bed or top stone,

The simple construction of this Mill, its m and usefulness to all persons having large family and stock, and the facility with which animal a water power can be applied, have given it to decided preference over all the inventions

SAMUEL MOREHEAD. Agent for Edward Newman, Patent The Editors of the Register are author to act as Agents for the sale of Rights, in Wal county.

NEUSE RIVER.

Majority of the Stockholders of the New sufficient number of stockholders not atte at this second meeting, it was agreed to call a meeting at the same place on Saturday the 12u of May (being the first day of the Federal Circum Court,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when is hoped the Stockholders generally will attend as at that meeting, besides the annual election of the President and Directors, &c. will be h before the Stockholders, a communication fro the Board for Internal Improvements (which incorporated Navigation Companies,) calling up on this company for certain information respect ing the state of its concerns, and desiri know on what terms it will be willing to surren der its charter to the State, on which commun cation it will be proper then to act.

By order, MARK COOK, CPk. Raleigh, April 25.

THE subscriber, on the 2d of March last, los 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 Stephe son for fifteen dollars, on demand, Feb. 1823: one note of hand on Samuel Green, for seventyfive dollars, on demand next January; one not of hand, on Berry Dunson, for fifteen 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 own r, with its contents. And all person are forwaned not to receive or trade for the above Notes, as they will be paid only to the proper

DEMPSET SORREL April 14.

NOTICE

moval 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 Tannery 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.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN. Granville county, Jan. 28, 1827. 35 tf

State of North-Carolina.

Martin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1827.

Justin L. Edwards vs. Hiram G. Barnard. Original attachment. Ass Biggs summoned as Garmishee. Tappearing 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 repley, 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 Aswitness-T. W. Watts, Clerk of our said Court,

A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of our Inde-pendence. T. W. WATTS, C. C. C.

\$25 Reward.

UNAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th ult. a negro fellow named Armstead. He s 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 unex-pectedly to all and without any cause whatever, it is probable his design is to get back to Virginia, where ne was brought from by one Samuel Hobson, of whom I purchased him in November

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 WILSON BIRD. Shouls of Ogechee, Warren Co. Geo. ?

March 2, 1827. 46-61law.

Taken up and Committed O the dail of Lincoln County, N. C. as Runa-

ways, two Negro Fellows, who call themwm. Burrows, and runaway from Charles Comer,

property, pay charges and take them as the law directs.

Lincolnton, March 10, 1837.

pr. adv. \$1 50.