Miscellaneous.

THE CONSTITUTION CONVENTION. (!)

Nothing of consequence was done in this body on Wednesday beyond the election of officers. Calvin J. Cowles, Esq., of Wilkes, was chosen President; J. A. Barus, of Cumberland, Secretary; John H. Boner, of Asheville, Assistant Secretary; J. H. Jones, (negro) Principal Doorkeeper, and J. H. Ball, (white) Assistant Doorkeeper. The proceedings on Thursday being of much more interest, and of such a character as to give our readers a clear insight into the temper, disposition and ultra radicalism of the body we give them below, entire from the *Raleigh Sentinel* of yesterday:

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1868.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, of Guilford, at the request of the President.

Roll called and record of the last two days read, and, after a few alterations, approved.

In accordance with Mr. Heaton's resolution of yesterday, to appoint a Committee of two, from each judicial district, to report upon the best mode of proceeding to frame a Constitution, the President designated the following delegates, viz: Messrs. Nicholson, Jones, of Washington, Heaton, Rodman, Dowd, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Tourgee, Cox, Abbott, Hood, (negro,) Parkner, Hobbs, Jones, of Caldwell, Bradley, Gahagan and Garrett.

The Chair also designated the following committee on rules of order, viz: Messrs. Sweet, Galloway, (negro,) Pool, Graham, of Orange, and Fullings.

Mr. Abbott called up his motion to submit Mr. Pool's resolution of yesterday (on the subject of legislation by the Convention,) to a committee of three.

Mr. Pool opposed the reference, saying that he supposed that the somewhat bitter opposition it had met with, proceeded from its being misunderstood. At some length, he gave the motives that led to its introduction, and he combated the various objections urged against it,—concluding his remarks by a faithfully drawn picture of the idleness of the other constitutional conventions, in consuming time in dealing with everything but the objects that called them together.

(At this moment, Messrs. Baker, of Edgecombe, Williams, of Sampson, and Garland of Mitchell, by direction of the President, came to the desk, took the oath and assumed their seats.)

Mr. Jones, of Washington, claimed the floor. Prefacing his remarks by a quotation from Shakespeare, he said that he was not prepared to enter into an important constitutional argument, but would endeavor to refute the principal arguments of the gentleman from Pasquotank (Mr. Pool,) in favor of the resolution. In regard to the power of the convention, he alluded to Judge Gaston's opinions in regard to the sovereignty of conventions.—He claimed supreme authority: the military, he said, had performed its office, and left them untrammelled.

Mr. Tourgee opposed the resolution and its commitment, unless it was committed with definite instructions.

Harris, of Wake, (negro) was in favor of referring, as he wished time for consideration.

Mr. French, of Chowan, offered, as an amendment, to refer it to the committee of sixteen already appointed. Agreed to.

By Mr. Jones, of Washington: A resolution inviting the clergymen of the city to open the services of this Convention with prayer. Adopted.

Mr. Abbott presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That no Reporter for any newspaper be allowed upon this floor, who treats the convention, or any of its members, with any disrespect, but that they shall, in case of offence in this respect, be excluded from the floor of the Hall and from the galleries.

He went on to say [alluding to the Reporter of this paper,] that in one of the morning papers, a distinction had been made between the *white and colored delegates*. He read an extract from the *Sentinel*, in which the expression "Galloway, [negro]" occurred.

Mr. Durham, of Cleaveland, expressed his sorrow at seeing the resolution introduced. He knew he was in the minority yet he had hoped that the other gentlemen would act fairly. He could'nt sit calmly by and see the liberty of the press assailed without entering his solemn protest against such a proceeding. The negro was a negro, and why not *tell the truth* and call him so?

He was interrupted by Mr. Abbott, who called his attention to the *Sentinel's* heading of "So-called Convention."

Mr. Durham resumed that the people wanted to know how everybody voted and who were negroes. He would enter his protest upon the record.

Hood, [negro,] wanted to know if there was a negro on the floor. *He* did not believe that there was.

Mr. Abbott, again on his feet, substantially reiterated what he had before said.

Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, read the extract in question and claimed that it was a fair and impartial one. In the midst of his remarks, he was interrupted by Mr. Swisr, of Craven, who arose to a point of order, viz: that Mr. H. was not confining himself to the question under debate.—[The Chair sustained the *point*!]

Mr. H. resumed his remarks, protesting against such a high-handed outrage upon the freedom of the Press.

Mr. Ashley (himself the conductor of the Press) understood that the reporters were here by the courtesy of the convention and they had a right to demand the same respect from them that would be due them under their own roofs. He wanted the Conservatives to understand that the convention would protect itself from insult.

Harris, of Wake, [negro,] did not care what the Press called him, but since so much party spirit had manifested, and certain editors were endeavoring to cast odium and insult upon the convention, and would if it were in their power, enslave the negro race again, he would vote for the resolution.

Tourgee, [white,] Galloway, [negro,] and various other Radicals, of both complexions, were rampant, successively.

Mr. Durham, in a few well chosen and eloquent remarks, warned the Radical element of the ruinous policy of entering into such a proscriptive course. The history of all Republican governments dated their downfall from the commencement of such legislation. He, Mr. Durham, in giving utterance to these patriotic expressions, only echoed the sentiments of all the Conservative gentlemen on the floor. In closing his remarks he made known his intention again of entering his protest upon the record.

Mr. Abbott said a good deal about not wishing to proscribe any one or muzzle the Press—he only wanted proper respect paid to them.

Mr. Moore, of Granville, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and, when attempting to make a few remarks, was decided to be out of order, upon a point brought by Harris, of Wake, (negro,) and sustained by the chair.

The yeas and nays, on the motion, were however called and resulted as follows:

AYES.—Andrews, Aydlett, Baker, Benbow, Blume, Bradley, Chilson, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Franklin, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Hare, Harris, of Franklin, Hobbs, Hodnett, King, of Lincoln, Lennon, McCubbins, Moore, Nicholson, Parker, Rich, Sanderlin and Williams, of Sampson.

NAYS.—Abbott, Ashley, Barnes, Bryan, Carey, Carter, Candler, Cherry, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Franch, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway, Garrett, George, Graham, Grant, Gully, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, Heaton, Highsmith, Hoffler, Hood, Hyman, Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Lee, Logan, Long, Mann, Mayo, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom, Patrick, Parks, Petree, Pierson, Pool, Ragland, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rich, Robbins, Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker and Williams.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bradley, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Graham, of Orange, Grant, of Northampton, Hare, Harris, of Franklin, Hobbs, Hodnett, Lennon, McCubbins, Moore, Nicholson, Parker, Sanderlin, and Williams, of Sampson.

Mr. Durham then submitted the following protest:

"As the resolution is a step in restricting the liberty of the Press, and keeping information from the people, we protest against its passage: (Signed)

P. DURHAM,
J. W. GRAHAM,
P. HODNETT,
JAS. R. ELLIS,
J. B. HARE,
ALEXANDER WILLIAMS,
THOS. SANDERLIN,
J. S. MCCUBBINS,
HAYNES LENNON.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, offered an objection to entering the protest without the consent of the body.

Messrs. Durham and Ellis both urged their right to word their protest in any language they pleased, and appealed to intelligent and fair minded men upon the floor to accord them an undeniable matter of justice.

The President announced his determination to reserve his decision until some future time, and so the matter dropped!!

Mr. French moved to go into the election of Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to adjourn; but withdrew it.

By Mr. King, of Lenoir:

A resolution fixing the hour of convening at 11 A. M.

Motion to adjourn being renewed, it was lost.

Mr. Abbott moved that the election of Sergeant-at-arms be gone into. The Radicals were agreed, but the Conservatives objecting to such a useless piece of extravagance.

After some further proceeding, motion, by Mr. Morton, to adjourn was decided out of order by the President, but it being intimated to the President that a motion to adjourn is always in order, (!) the question was put, and the Convention decided to adjourn.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17th, 1868.

Convention came to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

It being announced that the Assistant Secretary was unable to attend, by reason of sickness, Mr. Logan Harris, of Rutherford, was, on motion of Mr. Welker, appointed to act temporarily.

Mr. Rodman's motion, of yesterday, to reconsider the vote upon the passage of the resolution creating the office of Sergeant-at-arms, in order to allow Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, an opportunity to speak, being renewed.

Mr. H. arose and said that as he did not wish to trouble the House, he hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion; and it was accordingly withdrawn.

Messrs. Holt, of Orange, and Merritt, of Person, presented themselves, were sworn in and took their seats.

Mr. Abbott, of New Hanover, moved that an election of Sergeant-at-arms be at once proceeded with, and he nominated J. W. Peek, of Wilmington, therefore.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, said that, in order to save expense, he offered the name of J. T. Ball, the Assistant Doorkeeper, who could discharge all the necessary duties.

Mr. Watts, of Martin, by request of Mr. Ball, withdrew the nomination.

Mr. Moore, of Granville, nominated C. J. Rogers, of Wake.

A viva voce vote being taken, resulted as follows: Peek 22, Ball 9, Rogers 2.

Mr. Peek was declared duly elected and directed to come forward, take the oath and enter upon the duties of the office.

Mr. Sweet, of Craven, from the Select Committee on Rules, submitted a report and moved that it be read in whole and passed upon *seriatim*, and that, except where a vote is demanded, or an amendment offered, each rule shall be declared adopted, without a formal vote. Adopted.

The Rules read. Articles 19, 23, 24 and 29, providing a call of the previous question, were objected to by Messrs. Graham, of Orange, and Durham, of Cleveland.

The question being put, the objections were not sustained.

Mr. Rich, of Pitt, moved no one, except delegates, reporters, &c., &c., be allowed to come in the body of the House, except on invitation of a member.

Mr. Ashley introduced the following, as a substitute:

Ordered, That the Doorkeepers be directed to allow no persons, except members and officers, to come upon the floor, except by invitation of one of the members of the Convention; and in no case shall any such person be allowed to come within the bar, except invited by vote of the Convention.

After some debate, the resolution was finally modified and adopted as follows:

Ordered, That no persons, except members of the Convention, be allowed to come upon the floor, except by invitation of one of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Heaton submitted the report of the Committee of Sixteen, appointed to consider the best mode of proceeding to frame a Constitution, as follows:

"The Committee appointed to consider and report upon the best mode of proceedings to frame a Constitution and civil government, according to the acts of Congress, respectfully report:

Resolved, That standing Committees be appointed by the President, to report on each of the following subjects:

1st. On Preamble and Bill of Rights.
2nd. On Governor and other necessary State officers.
3d. On Legislature.
4th. On Judicial Department.
5th. On the Finances.
6th. On Internal Improvement.
7th. On Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages.
8th. On Corporations other than Municipal.
9th. On Punishments and Penal Institutions.
10th. On Militia.
11th. On Education, Common Schools and University.
12th. On Homesteads.

The Committee also recommend that the different standing Committees, as named, shall consist of thirteen members."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Mr. Heaton moved that the usual number of copies be printed for the use of the Convention. Carried.

Mr. Graham moved that the same number of the Rules of Order be also printed.—Carried.

Mr. Ashely offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Committee of 16 was directed to consider and report the best practicable plan for establishing a Constitution and civil government, loyal to the Union, and *whereas* the report now presented only provides a plan for the establishment of a Constitution, entirely ignoring anything like a plan for the adoption and carrying into effect that Constitution: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed, as soon as practicable, to consider and report upon the best method of carrying into effect the Constitution establishing a civil government in North Carolina.

Mr. French, of Chowan, called up a resolution, previously offered by Mr. Jones, of Washington, directing the President to inform Gen. Canby of the permanent organization of the Convention; and it was adopted.

Mr. Forkner offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention Assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish each delegate of this Convention with a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Convention of 1865 and '66.

Mr. Tourgee moved that the words "the Secretary of State" be stricken out, and "Provisional Secretary of State" inserted!! Adopted.

J. W. Hood, (negro,) of Cumberland, suggested that it would be better to "request" rather than "direct" the Secretary of State to furnish the the copies; which suggestion was adopted; and

The resolution, as amended, passed.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of eight, to consist of one member from each Judicial District, be raised, whose duty it shall be to devise and report some plan to relieve the people of the pressure of debt which they labor, and which must, unless some remedy be afforded, result in general bankruptcy, and thus add very greatly, not only to present general distress, but operate to the serious injury of all our industrial pursuits.

Mr. Rodman offered an Ordinance as a substitute; which was accepted by Mr. McDonald.

(Mr Rodman's ordinance provides for a stay of all debts, executions, and judgments, until the Constitution is ratified. It is meant to apply especially to debts, &c., prior to May 20, 1861. Executors, Administrators, or public officers, with their sureties, are not relieved by the operations of this ordinance from their liabilities.

Mr. Tourgee moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next, 12 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Durham, Cleaveland, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sincere desire of the people of North Carolina to restore the State to her Constitutional relations with the Federal government, at the earliest day practicable, upon terms just and honorable, both to the government of the United States and to the State.

2. That, recognizing the helpless condition of North Carolina, and the power of the Federal government to force the acceptance of the terms of Reconstruction, proposed by Congress, it is, nevertheless, the sense of this Convention, that the measures, known as the Reconstruction acts, are unconstitutional, unwise, unjust and oppressive of the rights and liberties of eight millions of people, and calculated to hasten and complete the destruction of that wise system of government, which, when faithfully adhered to, secured so much happiness and property to the American people.

3. That the white and black races are distinct by nature, and that any and all efforts to abolish or abridge such distinction, and to degrade the whites to the level of the black race, are crimes against the civilization of the age and against God.

4. That the Government of the United States, and of the several States, were instituted by white men, and that, while the lives, liberty, and property of the black race should be protected by just laws, these Governments ought to be controlled by white men only.

4. That we appeal to the sense of justice of the masses of the Northern people of the Southern States the degradation now heaped upon them, and to consider the dire results to the whole country, if the policy of depriving eight millions of people of the services of their statesmen, disfranchising intelligent whites and transferring political power into the hands of blacks, shall be continued.

The President decided that the resolutions would lie over one day under rules; and then

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

SATURDAY, January 18, 1868.

The Convention came to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the City.

Messrs. Legg, of Brunswick, and Dickey, of Cherokee, appeared, qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Tourgee presented a memorial from "The Friends' Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia." He hoped that it would receive the careful consideration of the House, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Education, when such Committee was formed.

Mr. King presented a similar memorial.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee of Sixteen, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Pool, of Pasquotank, upon the subject following report:

"The Committee of Sixteen, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Pool, of Pasquotank, have had the same under consideration, and report the following as a substitute therefor:

Resolved, That the Convention, being called to frame a Constitution and civil government, in accordance with the Acts of Congress, will proceed in the discharge of that duty, as speedily as practicable."

Mr. Tourgee moved its adoption; and it was carried.

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, moved that the Convention go into an election of an Engrossing Clerk, and nominated J. E. O'Hara, (negro,) for the position.

Mr. Heaton, of Craven, moved to elect *by acclamation*.

Mr. Sweet called attention to Rule No. 18, as applicable to such cases.

After quite a lengthy debate upon the proper construction of the Rule, it was determined to let the matter drop until resolutions regularly came up.

Mr. Bradley offered the following resolution, which lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, and inform him of the organization of the Convention and that the Convention is now ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

The resolution offered by Mr. Ashley, on yesterday, coming up, he offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee of 16 be instructed to further consider, and report, as soon as practicable, upon the best method of carrying into effect the Constitution establishing a civil government in North Carolina.

Mr. Abott moved its adoption. Carried.

Mr. Durham's resolutions of yesterday (published in the *Sentinel* of Saturday) were next reached, when

Mr. Durham said that, in order to give the other gentlemen time to consider the resolutions, he moved that they be made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. King opposed the motion, and moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Abbott said, that as he wished to discuss the resolution, he would oppose the motion to table.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (negro,) hoped that the gentleman from Lenoir, (Mr. King) would withdraw the motion, as he wished to introduce a substitute.

Mr. King at once withdrew.

(Harris hereupon introduced a substitute, which was so irrelevant as to be ruled out of order, and it was returned to him.)

Mr. Ashley moved to refer the resolutions to a select Committee of three; but

Mr. King renewed his motion to table.

Mr. McCubbins said that the reason why a postponement was wished, was that the resolutions might be withdrawn.

Mr. Durham said that he did not intend to withdraw them under any circumstances.

Mr. Ellis wished their postponement, as he desired time for consideration.

The question on tabling being insisted upon, the yeas and nays were called, as demanded, and resulted in the rejection of the motion.

Mr. Abbott said he would vote against the postponement to a future day and for reference to a Committee.

Mr. Tourgee hoped that neither the motion to postpone nor that to refer would prevail, as he wished to debate the question to-day.

Mr. Durham said he did not arise to discuss the merits of the resolution.—His only reason for being willing to postpone the matter for a few days was to afford time for consideration.

After some further colloquy,

Cuffee Mayo, (negro,) of Granville, wanted to expatiate, but was squelched by the President.

After a great deal of talk,

Mr. King, of Lenoir, offered an amendment to Mr. Durham's motion, postponing the whole matter until 20th May, 1868.

Mr. Pool was understood to advocate this disposition. He thought the present debate unnecessary, and that there would be ample time for discussion when the suffrage question came up in the Constitution.

Mr. Durham was himself earnestly anxious to settle the thing to-day, but respected the reason why he had moved a brief postponement.

The question recurring on Mr. King's amendment, it was rejected; Yeas 7, Nays 103.

The question upon Mr. Durham's motion was then taken and resulted Ayes 32, Nays 76.

Mr. Abbott said he was in favor of the first resolution and moved its adoption.

Mr. Durham said that there was nothing objectionable in any of the resolutions; that the Reconstruction Acts were certainly unjust and oppressive.

[Here Harris, of Wake, (negro) arose to a point of order, stating that the gentleman from Cleaveland was discussing the entire resolutions, (!) when the first only was under debate. The Chair *sustained the point*.]

Mr. Durham resumed, and said, in reply to the ruling of the chair, that the resolutions had an intimate connection, and it was plain the gentlemen of the other party were endeavoring to dodge the issue.

Mr. Abbott said that if the resolution was taken according to his interpretation, he was in favor of it, but, taken in any other light, he would vote against the whole series, and asked Mr. Durham if the resolution meant "restoring the State to the same constitutional relations as existed before the war."

Mr. Durham replied, "Certainly not;" that he would not, if he could, assume the moral responsibility of reviving the institution of slavery. Neither did he wish to have the unjust provisions of the Reconstruction Acts forced upon the people.

After some time consumed in further debate,

Mr. King moved the *indefinite postponement* of the resolutions, and it was carried by the following vote:

Ayes:—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Benbow, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Chilson, Colgrove, Congleton, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Ellis, French, of Bladen, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, George, Graham, of Montgomery, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hay, Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hyman, (negro,) Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Lee, (negro,) Legg, Logan, Long, Mann, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Murphy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pierson, (negro,) Pool, Ragland, Rhodes, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stillwell, Teague, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Welker and Williams,—62

Nays—Aydlott, Barnes, Blume, Bradley, Durham, Etheridge, Forkner, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Holt, Hood, (negro,) Jones, of Washington, Lennon, Mayo, (negro,) Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Moore, Mullican, Parker, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Rich, Sanderlin, Taylor, Tourgee, Watts and Williamson,—29.

Mr. Heaton's resolution declaring J. E. O'Hara (negro,) Engrossing Clerk, came up.

Joel Ashworth was also nominated, but the nomination was withdrawn.

O'Hara was then elected, as a matter of course, but

Messrs. Ellis and McDonald, of Chatham, wished it understood that they voted for Ashworth.

The Convention, on motion of Mr. Ellias, adjourned until Monday Morning.

☞ There was quite a lively time in the Commissioner's Court in Winston last week. Dr. J. L. Johnson, Assistant Assessor of this district, was tried in two cases—one for making a false return, the other for receiving a bribe. The evidence in both cases was conclusive, and he was bound over in the sum of $1,000, in each case, for his appearance, at the next term of the Federal Court.—*Winston Sentinel*.

ARRESTED.—The troops at this post, more fortunate than the generality of mankind in this community, were paid off on yesterday, and as a natural consequence attending such a thing, a portion of them exhibited their gratefulness by getting on a bender. The result was, they were very quickly given rooms at the well known establishment of Mayor Haywood, before whom they will, this morning, have a hearing.—*Raleigh Press*, 16th.

Confessation.

This idea seems to have been altogether abandoned, even by those who were, twelve months ago, its most ardent advocates. General Butler is reported to have said in Richmond the other night that confiscation was not advisable, and that no one wanted it. He might have added, that if the price of land in the South continued to fall as it has done for the last six months, but few land owners will care whether the same is confiscated or not.

State of North Carolina
ROWAN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D., 1867.

Maria L. Swink vs. Wiley Swink and others.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Abner E. St. Clair and wife E. St. Clair, and Hezekiah Bishop and wife Charlotte Bishop, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore Ordered publication be made in the *Watchman and Old North State* for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3rd Monday in February next, then and there to answer, demur or plead to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, Obadiah Woodson, clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1867.

OBADIAH WOODSON, Clerk.

12:6pr f. $3.

State of North Carolina,
WILKES COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term A. D., 1868.

J. M. Ferguson & wife
vs.
N. N. Pinnix & Executor of Jane Mathews, dec'd.
} Petition for Legacy.

It appearing upon oath of J. M. Ferguson, the plaintiff in this case, that Owen Mathews and Elizabeth Gordon, next of kin and legatees of the said Jane Mathews, dec'd., are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Watchman & Old Mortality, a paper published in the town of Salisbury, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said Owen Mathews and Elizabeth Gordon to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Wilkes at the Court-House in Wilkesborough, on the fifth Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the aforesaid petition should not be granted.

Witness, G. H. Brown, clerk of our said Court at office in Wilkesborough this the 6th day of January A. D. 1868.

1:6:pr f $3. G. H. BROWN, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina
ALEXANDER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1867.

Aaron Barnes, & Sarah Barnes
vs.
Solomon Barns and others.
} Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Barnes, Joshua Barnes, Solomon Barnes, Nathan Austin and wife Mary; Barton Brown and wife Ruth, and Benton Payne, defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six successive weeks in the *Watchman and Old North State*, a newspaper published in Salisbury, North Carolina, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that they appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Alexander at the Court-House in Taylorsville on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the petition shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, R. P. Martin, clerk of our said Court at office, in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday in December, 1867.

R. P. MATHESON, Clerk.

1:6:pr f $3.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

M. L. & R. J. Holmes,
vs.
Sackett, Belcher & Co.,
} Original Attachment

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William K. Belcher, Justus R. Sackett, William Swansboro, William E. Townsend, Henry Everson and John S. Belcher, partners, trading under the name and style of Sackett, Belcher & Co., defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Watchman and Old North State*, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 12th Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against them.

Witness, A. Judson Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 12th Monday after the last Monday in August, A. D., 1867, and in the 92d year of our Independence.

A. JUDSON MASON, C. S. C.

1:6:pr f $3.

State of North Carolina,
WILKES COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D., 1867.

Susannah Brown, vs. Benjamin Brown.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Brown, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Watchman & Old North State*, a paper published in the town of Salisbury, N. C., for six successive weeks; notifying the said Benjamin Brown, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesborough, on the fifth Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer the petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree of divorce granted accordingly.

Witness, G. H. Brown, clerk of our said Court at office, in Wilkesborough, the fifth Monday after the last Monday in August, A. D., 1867.

1:6:pr f $3. G. H. BROWN, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
ALEXANDER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1867.

Jacob Moser, by his son, J. F. White,
vs.
Daniel Miller, and Wife.
} Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in the above cause absconds themselves from this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *Watchman and Old North State*, a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C., notifying them to be and appear at the next term of our said court to be held for said county at the Court-House in Taylorsville, on the 1st Monday in March next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment will be taken against them, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claims.

Witness, R. P. Matheson, clerk of our said court at office in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday in December, 1867.

R. P. MATHESON, Clerk.

1:6:pr f $3.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

R. T. Martin, vs. Deep River Copper Min'g Co
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Officers, Members and Agents of the Deep River Copper Mining Company, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Watchman and Old North State*, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 12th Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment and cost.

Witness, A. Judson Mason, clerk of our said Court at office, the 12th Monday after the last Monday in August, A. D., and in the 92d year of our Independence.

A. JUDSON MASON, C. S. C.

1:6:pr f $3.

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Jan 4, 1868.—w6w.

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