# The Semi-Weekly Sentinel.

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## THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

### THE PENITENTIARY DEMANDED.

Whatever may have been, heretofore, the force of the objections to the establishment of a Penitentiary, in North Carolina, it appears to us that our present condition demands it imperiously at an early day. The last Legislature, perceiving the consequences which must result from the abandonment of our old methods of punishing criminals, in compliance with military orders, passed a law empowering the Courts, hereafter, to punish persons guilty of misdemeanors or crimes, by adjudging them to work on the public roads with ball and chain.

We learn that Judge Warren, at the recent term of Guilford Superior Court, ruled that the law in question had been rendered null by Gen. Sickles' general order, in which corporal punishments were henceforth forbidden in Military District No. 2. Hence he sentenced all the convicts to simple imprisonment in the county jail, for such terms as the nature of their offences required. We learn further that this decision occasions considerable uneasiness among the county fathers, on account of the large expense which the keeping of a number of convicts in the county jails will entail, and the consequent increase of the county taxes.

Taking it for granted that Judge Warren's interpretation of the Commanding General's order is correct, our people will very soon begin to feel where the shoe pinches, and perhaps will open their eyes to the absolute necessity of a Penitentiary.

What is to be the effect of this state of things, if our people continue to oppose the erection of a Penitentiary? Months ago, when urging its necessity, we warned the public of this state of things. We regard the question as settled, however unwise we may think it to be, that hereafter, in North Carolina, all corporeal and degrading punishments for crime are at an end. We must adopt either the county work house system or a Penitentiary. The county work-house system is wholly inefficient, troublesome and must be continuously expensive. Whatever objections may be urged against a Penitentiary, bear with still greater force against the county work-house system.

But two objections of any force have been urged against the Penitentiary. First, the cost of the Penitentiary in building and maintaining it; secondly, that it would be self-supporting, it must interfere with the mechanical enterprises of the State. The first objection falls to the ground, when it is seen that the county work house system can be shown to be far more expensive than a Penitentiary. It is estimated that the expense of purchase, construction and furnishing a county work-house, to be rendered really effective, will be from 10, to 20, or $30,000. Let it be admitted that the average cost of these would be $10,000, then it would require $890,000 to supply each county of the State with a work-house prison. If the convicts were required to do mechanical work, then they would interfere as much with mechanical trades as a Penitentiary could. Besides, being county institutions and the counties being unwilling to supply the means for working tools, &c., and the number of convicts being comparatively small, the expense of keeping them up, over and above the profits of convict labor, would be greater in proportion to the expense of a larger institution like a Penitentiary. But the actual cost of a Penitentiary, properly located and judiciously constructed and furnished, would not be to the State over $300,000. Hence there would be a saving of $390,000 in favor of the Penitentiary. But suppose our people were to declare against a Penitentiary, or a work-house system, and insist that all convicts, convicted of crimes less than the punishment of death, shall be punished by simple confinement in the county jails, then every county in the State would be compelled to build larger and more costly jails than they now have, each costing at least $10,000, besides submitting to the expense of keeping convicts in prison, which could not be less than from $2,000 to $4,000 annually. See, what an amount of money would be actually thrown away by each county, without adequately punishing crime, or in the least restraining it. The natural result from this state of things would be the release of every convict, in a few days, weeks or months, in order to save the people from expense. Will this do?

Already petitions are being sent in to Gov. Worth, to pardon convicts who have been just incarcerated, for the simple reason that the Counties cannot bear the expense. We hope the Governor will not listen to any such appeals for such a reason. Where the designs of the law and its honor are maintained, making the efforts of justice a "terror to evil doers and a praise to those that do well," in such cases pardon should be extended; but in cases where high crime and obduracy are evinced and the release of the culprit would be injurious to society, executive clemency should not be extended. We shall recur to this subject on to-morrow.

The Boston *Post* says the reason that Senator Wilson moves so swiftly in his electioneering journey, is that his last speech shall not overtake him before he delivers again.

RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York "*Express*" says:

"If Jefferson Davis is not released on bail by Judge Underwood next week, the President will order his liberation."

GEN. HOWARD, in his admirable address, delivered in this city on Sunday evening last, in reference to the condition of the Southern freedmen, made the significant statement that before the passage of the Reconstruction act, outrages upon that class of people were frequent, but that complaints on this account have almost entirely ceased. Such testimony, coming from a man who is more thoroughly informed than any other in the nation in reference to the actual condition of the freedmen, is the most conclusive vindication of the policy of Congress in the passage of the Reconstruction act, as opposed to that of the President and its other opponents.—*Chicago Republican.*

"Such testimony," coming from Gen. Howard or from any body else, only proves that the South, ever since the close of the war, has been the victim of persistent falsehood and misrepresentation, in order to the accomplishment of a certain object. That effected, by the passage of the Reconstruction acts, it is necessary to the vindication and justification of the "wisdom" of the Congressional policy, to say that "outrages upon the freedmen" have ceased, as one of its results.

According to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, however, the "passage of the Reconstruction Act" has had another effect. If his statements are to be credited, the tendency has been, since stopping "outrages upon freedmen," to multiply, at a fearful rate, outrages *by* freedmen. We presume, however, that that would be considered by the Chicago *Republican* and Gen. Howard as a matter of comparatively minor importance, only the difference between "my bull goring your ox, and your ox goring my bull." The correspondent in question, writing from Washington, under date of May 3rd, says: "Outrages by negroes in North Carolina are daily becoming more frequent."

This is all in solution. There is about as much truth in this statement, as there was in the other lie that outrages upon freedmen or Southern Loyalists were frequent before the passage of the Reconstruction Act. The truth is, our people, of both races, are peaceable, quiet and orderly. There is every reason, on the apprehension, however, that things cannot remain in this situation long, under the inflammatory and incendiary appeals that are being daily made, in the various sections of the State, to the passions of the colored race.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives prominence to what he styles "some remarkable utterances" by the Hon. Caleb Cushing. The following are some of them:

"New England has the reins, and while she holds them she will drive roughshod over the conquered States, and place the cup she has prepared even to the lips of her hitherto Northern allies. But the best counsels seem to be wasting, and he thinks a reaction may come in the next administration, when the awakening people of the West, who have, in the past, followed the lead of the East, will assert that great strength whose irresistible power is to control the future of this country. The East may at present have the cultivated genius and refined intelligence; but even these it cannot always claim; while the West will soon wield that ponderous common sense which is to wipe over the flimsy cobwebs of legislation now being spun in the land, and, with that mighty singleness of purpose which ever flows from that fountain, re-establish the Union and found that "more perfect Union" contemplated by the Constitution. The West will be just, but the West will also be generous, the West will exact, but it will also concede."

Considering that Mr. Cushing is himself a New Englander, of the clan Massachusetts, we accept the illustration of New England temper which he so unflatteringly gives. It accords entirely with all our previous notions of the intolerance and malignity of the descendants of the Puritans. "To ride roughshod over a *conquered people*" evinces a noble spirit, truly! Let Alaric and Attila hide their diminished heads.

Senator Wilson spoke in Wilmington on Wednesday last, and Benj. Robinson, Editor of the Wilmington *Dispatch*, replied to him.

We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that it is unfortunate, and detrimental to peace and good feeling, that Northern men should feel it a duty to come South to teach us our duty. The great mass of the people of North Carolina are ready and willing to submit to reconstruction on the Congressional plan, but they don't like outside interference. If office seekers and politicians would let the people (white and black) alone, everything would work right, and there would be no contention and strife. We repeat, that we are for leaving the work of reconstruction to be perfected by those that Congress considels loyal, but we protest against outside interference because we think that it can only result in harm.

We cordially endorse every word of the foregoing from the Charlotte *Democrat*, received this morning. We are for leaving the work of reconstruction to those whom Congress considers loyal. To find out who they are, we must look to the terms of the Reconstruction Act, and there alone. It is the only present guide by which we can possibly be governed.

If Radical emissaries will only keep away from the State, we shall get along pretty well. The *Democrat* will perceive, from recent outgivings, that we are to have an extraordinary importation of a more extraordinary character before long.

The New Orleans *Republican* says that 4,000 voters have been registered in New Orleans under the reconstruction act. The registration is now going on in all parts of Louisiana.

The colored people of Alabama, who have been in mass convention at Mobile for two days, declare themselves a part of the Republican party, and claim the right to sit on juries and to hold office. The convention has adjourned.

### VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extract from the travelling correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in relation to the state of things in Virginia and North Carolina. There is more truth in it than we usually find in the letters of Northern correspondents from the South, yet there is some exaggeration.

What he says, in the first sentence, of the feelings of the Virginians in regard to reconstruction, is correct, and is equally applicable to North Carolina. From the amount of internal revenue collected in North Carolina and reported at Washington, we had supposed our revenue officers were doing their duty. The correspondent is however pretty severe upon the Assessors and Collectors, and we publish his remarks to call their attention to it. We had no idea that frauds upon the revenue were committed to such an extent. The correspondent says:

"I conversed with a large number of planters as well as manufacturers, each of whom work an average number of idle hands, and they represent the prospect not at all encouraging. They mourn over the great suffering and destitution as a result of the unsettled position of affairs in the country. Reduced as to the farms, they say, "and we will soon be upon the property. Our labor is the best that can be procured, the negroes will work, work good and, when able, we must give them wages to pay them. At any rate, some of the sort of settlement of that will at the present position, and let there be no longer black wrangling. We are as loyal to the Union as Northern citizen." Such are the general sentiments of people in the country. I find they all accept the terms of the Military bill from necessities, as well as they believe it may be the first act of justice towards them.

The courts are recognized by the people of the Southern portion of the State, but, as I said before, justly considered for the tobacco growing counties, but in the adjoining counties in North Carolina, namely, Warren, Granville, Franklin, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Davie, Davidson and Randolph, grades and qualities of tobacco are grown. Planters and the people in these sections are more poor, and therefore Virginia. Previous to the war for manufacture of tobacco used chiefly to be shipped to the Virginia counties, to Lynchburg, Petersburg, Danville or Richmond, where it was manufactured and then shipped north or south as demand required. A different system has, however, lately been pursued by the tobacco growers to be sure, which, though logical towards others and illegal in its practice, has resulted not only beneficially to themselves, but to the whole country in which they live. Here I found the people to be in comparatively good circumstances, and I was inclined to think they had been specially blessed. The houses all presented a healthy appearance, with happy faces within, the negro cabins near each comfortable, their inmates merry and contented, and everything indicating a prosperity now so uncommon to the Southern States. A mystery was not evident, which after careful observation, was soon solved, and I found that business stagnation and poverty were nothing more than the result of the absence of those governmental leeches known as revenue officers. This was the explanation—illicit traffic in tobacco was extensively carried on here, and the government was defrauded out of its heavy taxes. Diligent inquiry into the matter showed me that while assessors, collectors and inspectors were numerous in Virginia, in North Carolina, in this section, one could hardly be found. I could not help congratulating these peaceful and happy people for such a happy riddance, but they must sooner or later be subjected to the rigors of the law, and in justice to their Virginia neighbors I feel it my duty to bring the matter to public notice.

In all of the counties named in North Carolina the very finest qualities of tobacco are grown. Here that celebrated cut-cut tobacco, such a luxury in the South, is made, from this section came those brands that took the prizes at the recent fairs held in Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and here alone can be manufactured tobacco that will be used in the South. This last fact established, the growers and manufacturers were not slow to take advantage of it, and since the close of the war they have shipped their tobacco southwards in wagons and by other modes, instead of through the regular channels of commerce that other were subjected to.

This rich country has been comparatively overlooked by the tax gatherers of the Government, and this year there will not be less than twenty thousand hogsheads of tobacco sent by clandestine means to the South, so as to escape the vigilance of revenue officers and custom house officials. Such proceedings, while beneficial to these people, are entirely unjust towards their Virginia neighbors, who are forced to pay the utmost to the, and whose trade is in consequence materially injured.

Illicit distilleries also flourish in profusion in this section, and if the tobacco brands are bad the whisky ones are much worse. Virginia is flooded with revenue inspectors, detectives and special investigators, while North Carolina is destitute of them, or, if such persons are there, they are so well located remote from the scene of their duties, or they are evidently interested for the immense swindles carried on there. Tobacco and whisky are moving freely at all and sold fifty per cent cheaper than elsewhere, and fortunes are made in this illegal trade."

MR. FRONTICH, a resident of Kennansville, Duplin county, has planted a Vineyard and made a comfortable home for himself and family. Mr. F. is a foreigner by birth, but has been in this section of country for several years, and, we think, for the last two or six years has resided at Kennansville, Duplin county. During this time, he has acquired, through his own exertions, quite a handsome homestead, upon which he has a beautiful Vineyard and orchard. He gives lectures, we learn, on each of the Wednesdays, which he has presented to the Nose we do not allude to Mr. Frontich's Wines for the purpose of bringing them before the public, but to draw attention to what industry and perseverance can accomplish. Mr. F. commenced here during the war, and met with several severe reverses, but he never gave up in despair. Others can do the same if they will. It affords us pleasure to record such evidences of industry and prosperity. We hope to be able to publish more of them in the future.—*N. C. Journal.*

### HABEAS CORPUS.

Last Wednesday the following petition was presented:

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS—HIS PETITION TO THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

*To the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia:*

The petition of Jefferson Davis, by George Shea, his attorney in fact, in his behalf, respectfully showeth:

That he is, and ever since the 19th of May, 1865, has been, restrained of his liberty, and held in close custody, as a prisoner in jail in that certain strong place of and belonging to the Government of the United States, called Fort Monroe, within the said District of Virginia; and that Brigadier General Henry S. Burton is now the Commander of said Fort Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in his custody.

That no ground of detention is alleged to the knowledge of your petitioner, or his said attorney in fact, unless it be a certain indictment, presented against your petitioner at the May term of the above entitled court, held in the year 1866, of which a copy is here in annexed, marked A.

Your petitioner further shows that the said May term was adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the fourth day of June, in the year aforesaid. That at said adjourned term your petitioner appeared in his proper person, ready and prepared to try, and offering to proceed without delay, but that the Government declined to proceed to trial. Your petitioner in this show that he was discharged, or admitted to bail, but that the Government objected to his enlargement, but the final moment of Court failed to try the trial.

Your petitioner further shows that his enlargement, although long, greatly impaired his health and strength, and continuance thereof through the coming summer would probably endanger his life, as your petitioner believes.

Your petitioner further says that ample sureties have appeared to abide judgment on said indictment, can be given, if your petitioner shall be admitted to bail.

Your petitioner further shows that his deprivation, imprisonment and custody aforesaid, have been and are exclusively under color of the authority of the United States, and that he has reason to apprehend that the Government may not proceed to the trial upon said indictment at the approaching term of said Court, which is fixed to be held in Richmond on the first Monday of May, 1867.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue from this Honorable Court, to be directed to Brigadier General Henry S. Burton, aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in custody, commanding him or them to have the body of your petitioner before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the first Monday of May, 1867, at the opening of the court on that day, or at such other time as in the said writ may be specified, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment and detention of your petitioner, and to do and abide such order as this court may make in the premises.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
By George Shea, his Attorney in fact.

United States of America, District of Columbia, ss: George Shea, being duly sworn, says, that he is attorney in fact for the petitioner in the preceding petition named; that he is acquainted with the petitioner, and saw him in close custody, as a prisoner, in Fort Monroe, in the month of March last; that he, this deponent, has a general knowledge of the facts in the above petition stated, and that he verily believes the said petition to be in all respects true.

GEORGE SHEA.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1867, at Alexandria, Va.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge.

It is understood that the petition for this writ was first made to Chase, and refused. It was then made to Underwood, who granted the writ, and it is said, made it returnable on the 13th of May. The Washington reports about this matter are so unintelligible that nothing seems to be ascertained except that the writ has been issued, and that General Burton will be directed to obey it.

LET THE POOR SENATOR Senator Wilson is still on the wing, "way down South in Dixie," and by our exchanges we observe that he is but a few days behind Dan Castello's monkeys, trained donkeys, and other intelligent quadrupeds. He may catch up with them yet. Of the tour of the talking Senator, the New York *Times* discourseth thusly:

"Senator Wilson's Southern tour seems to be productive of much good. The people are delighted with him, but there is no danger of his being spoiled, and he is likely to come back empty handed. The blacks listen to him, but wonder what all the fuss is about. They address him as 'Massa Wilson,' and have not yet learn the compliment of addressing anybody as anything but 'boy.' He has tried to win his heart's content. And the hour with equality, if not with respect, and then Mr. Wilson packs up his stock of platitudes and thunders and takes himself off unmolested to the next place. It is much to be doubted whether we may be sure, except what the Senator bargained for. Politics will not be discussed anywhere while the tour is in progress. Indeed, it would have supplied from [illegible] would not be [illegible] Accordingly, the times have [illegible] and the fact that he has not made a speech [illegible] is considered an omen. The Senator may not find out that it was not an earthquake or a whirlwind which had come on his tour, but only a fool shaken by the wind. And we say that this is very discouraging for poor Mr. Wilson, and we hope he will bear up heavily under his adversities.

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3. The street car difficulty was at last settled to-day by the directors agreeing to admit all classes of citizens to the cars. But few negroes availed themselves of the privilege, although [illegible] was not generally known. Senator Wilson addressed a large audience on Citadel Green this afternoon. About two thousand negroes and two hundred whites were present. His speech was two hours long, and consisted mainly in the arraignment of South Carolina as the foremost champion of slavery, and in advising the people, white and black, to unite upon the platform of the Union Republican party.

A man in Kentucky named Bedbug petitions the Legislature to change his name.

### "LITTLE JIM."

The cottage was a thatched one, the outside old and mean,
Yet everything within that cot was wond'rous neat and clean.
The night was dark and stormy, the wind was howling wild,
A patient mother watched beside the death-bed of her child.
A little worn-out creature, his once bright eyes grown dim,
It was the collier's wife and child they called him "Little Jim."

And, oh! to see the briny tears fast furrowing down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought—she was afraid to speak,
Lest she might wake one she love (far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had that poor collier's wife.
With hands uplifted, soft she knelt beside the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He will spare her boy and take him if not dead.

She gets no answer from the child—it fell these words from him:
"Mother, the angels smile, and beckon "Little Jim."
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but, oh, I am so dry;
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and, mother, don't cry."
With gentle, trembling haste she held a teacup to his lips,
He smiled to thank her as he took three little sips.
"Tell father when he comes from work I said good night to him;
You'll be alone, I'll go to sleep. Ah! poor Little Jim."

She saw at once he was done, that the child she loved so dear
Had moved in the night to take that sleep he took near;
The cottage door opened the collier stepped inward
For father and the mother meet, but neither speak a word.
He felt from all was over, he knew his child was dead,
He took the cradle in his hand and walked toward the bed;
His quivering lips gave token of the grief he fain conceal
And see! his wife has joined him, the stricken couple kneel;
With hearts bowed down with sadness they humbly ask of Him
In heaven once more to meet again their own poor "Little Jim."

GENERAL GRANT.—It is becoming more and more evident that the Radicals, jealous of the well established fame of General Grant, are doing their best to undermine his reputation. The particular incentive to these attacks at the present time, is the possibility of the nomination of the General for the Presidency in 1868. Until recently, these assaults were covert. Within a few weeks, however, the *Tribune* has admitted into its columns a number of undisguised flings at his military reputation, while the last number of the *Auto-Slavery Standard* prints in a most conspicuous place an article from an obscure paper in Missouri, which contains an open charge against General Grant's private character, too gross, in fact, to be printed in any decent newspaper. It is plain, therefore, that the Radicals have determined that the present General-in-Chief shall not be the next President, and will stop at no means, however dishonorable, to accomplish their purpose.—*N. Y. World.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Judge Kelley, accompanied by Colonel John H. Taggart, started for a Southern tour, to occupy about six weeks. They intend visiting Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, returning by the sea board route. Judge Kelley will take the stump against all comers, providing he has, at the close of argument, a half hour.

The President has concluded to make glad the hearts of another batch of repentant Confederates, whose petitions for pardon have been gathering dust in official pigeon holes for the last six months. He has directed that all the applications awaiting consideration be prepared for his approval. There are about 150 of them.

## COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM 1867.

Perry Godwin, vs. R. M. Barlow } *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that R. M. Barlow, the defendant in this cause, is absent beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made once a week for six successive weeks in the Weekly *Sentinel*, notifying the said defendant of the filing of the attachment, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, and answer or replevy the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claims.

Witness, P. T. MASSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Smithfield, the 4th Monday of February, A. D., 1867.

P. T. MASSEY, Clerk.

mar 16-186-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

T. N. Richardson, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb., A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Wm. H. Hood, Admr. vs. Michael Whitly, and others. } *Petition to make real estate assets*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. R. Whitly and Higden Whitly, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made, for six weeks successively in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a news-paper published in Raleigh, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to-wit the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 7-178-w6w

## COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

Robert F. Jones, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, the National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews vs. The National Express and Tansportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State, therefore it is ordered that publication be made, in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

George A. Lack, vs. Charles Ferris. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chas. Ferris, is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, as to him.

Witness J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, on the third Monday of Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 16-186-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

C. C. Lewis, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State. Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CALDWELL COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1866.*

Adna Barnes, vs. George Barnes. } *Bill for divorce and alimony.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the allegations of the bill in this case, which are sworn to, that the defendant George Barnes is a non-resident of this State:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, at the next Term thereof, to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in the Town of Lenoir, on the 3rd Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill for divorce and alimony, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, W. M. PUETT, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lenoir, the 3rd Monday of October 1866.

M. M. PUETT, C. S. M. E.

April 5 w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GATES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1867.

John R. Hill, Ex'r of Ro. R. Hill, vs. Mary S. Hayre, Jane E. Hayre, and Mariah E. Hayre } *Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in the above entitled cause are inhabitants of another government.

It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in the City of Raleigh,) once a week for six weeks, notifying the defendants to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Gatesville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, demur or replevy, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them.

Witness, ROSCOE B. G. COWPER, Clerk of said Superior Court of Law of Gates County, at office in Gatesville, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1867.

R. B. G. COWPER, Clerk.

April 24-w6w

## COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

Joseph H. Myers, vs. Wm. H. Hoggard. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. H. Hoggard is, and resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered that publication be made, in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

mar 15-185-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CAMDEN COUNTY.

Wm. J. Morrissett vs. Thos. O. Garrett. }

This is an original attachment; returnable to the present term of this Court, levied on a certain tract of land, situate in Camden County, the property of the Defendant, and he having failed to appear and replevy, it is ordered by the Court, that publication, for six successive weeks, be made once a week in the Weekly *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Camden County, on the second Monday of June next then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's writ; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

Witness, G. W. SPENCER, Clerk of said Court, at office at Camden Court House, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1867.

April 6-w6w G. W. SPENCER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CAMDEN COUNTY.

William J. Morrisett vs. Alexander W. Bell. }

This is an original attachment, returnable to the present term of this Court, levied on a certain tract of land situate in said County, the property of the defendant, and he having failed to appear and replevy, it is ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made, once a week in the Weekly *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Camden County, N. C., on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's writ; otherwise, judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against him and the property levied upon will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

Witness G. W. SPENCER, Clerk of said Court, at office at Camden Court House, the second Monday of March, A. D., 1867.

April 6—w6w G. W. SPENCER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM 1867.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb., 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 21-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HERTFORD COUNTY.

Henry J. Jenkins, vs. David Gatling. } *Orig'l Attachment.*

*L. C. Lawrence Summoned as Garnishee.*

The plaintiff in the above cause having made affidavit, that the defendant, David Gatling, hath removed himself out of the County, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the said David Gatling of these proceedings, and further, that he be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned and held subject to the plaintiff's demand and recovery.

L. M. COWPER, Clerk.

April 16-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CAMDEN COUNTY.

Dempsey Burgess, vs. Thomas O. Garrett. } *Orig'l Attachment.*

The defendant failing to appear, replevy or answer, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in Raleigh, N. C., for the space of six weeks, once a week, admonishing the defendant to appear, plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's writ, on the second Monday in June next; otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and cost of suit.

Witness, G. W. SPENCER, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Camden Court House, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1867.

G. W. SPENCER, Clerk.

April 5-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB., TERM, 1867.

Lewis Cotton, vs. Wm. J. Shaw. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a paper published in Raleigh, N. C. for six weeks notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same; or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.

WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

mar 14-184-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, SPRING TERM, 1867.

The Thomasville Bank vs. The Creditors of The Thomasville Bank. } *Bill to close the business of the Thomasville Bank.*

In this case, it is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, *Standard*, and Greensboro *Patriot*, for the creditors of the Thomasville Bank, to present their claims within the next twelve months, to J. L. Lee, Commissioner of said Bank.

Witness, F. C. ROBBINS, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, this 30th day of April, 1867.

May 2-w1y F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.