

Registration.
Registration commences on the 15th inst. and we hope that every man who can do so will register himself promptly as a voter. We need not repeat the reasons, which we have so often urged, why they should do so—our readers cannot have forgotten them. We would, however, urge them to give a careful perusal to the circular of his Excellency, Gov. Worth, on that subject, which we publish to-day. It is just such a document as was to have been expected from him, and we hope all will follow the counsel which it gives.

Mistaken.
The Daily Wilmington Post, speaking of the reconstruction acts of Congress, says: "As to the constitutionality of these measures, that has already been tested before the highest tribunal in the country. We of course refer to the Mississippi case, so ably discussed by Robert J. Walker."
We are surprised that a journal of so much intelligence as the Post should have fallen into such an error. The Georgia and Mississippi cases went off upon a technicality. Even the Attorney General did not argue that the acts were constitutional, but argued upon technical grounds that the Court could not entertain the bills, and it was finally held by the Court that a bill in Equity by a State, to prevent the execution of a law of Congress, would not lie. No decision was ever made by the Court involving the Constitutionality of the acts, one way or the other. While we feel confident that they are unconstitutional, we yet recognize them as the law of the land until they shall be so decided, and as such we shall obey them.

Kentucky has gone for the disunionists by a large majority. Helm's (democrat) majority is 40,000 for Governor. Kentucky has no test-oath for voters, and hence the result.—*Standard.*
We suppose the above will satisfy our worthy brother of the Charlotte Democrat that what we have long been telling him is true—that all of that class of Republicans who recognize the Standard as their leader are for disfranchising the great body of the intelligent white men of the State; including the editor of the Democrat himself, unless a special dispensation be granted to him, and a few others, because of their humble compliance with the wishes of the Ex. P. G.

Tennessee.
The election in this State has resulted as every sensible man expected it would. Brownlow has been elected by a heavy majority, and the Radicals have carried every Congressional district. If we may believe the statements of the conservative press in Tennessee every species of fraud was resorted to in order to bring about the result. Many of the best Unionists in the State, who desired to vote for Etheridge, were disfranchised, while men who were notoriously "rebels" were allowed to vote for Brownlow. The Radical press of this State is, as a matter of course, greatly rejoiced at the result, but we observe that the better class of Republican journals North take a different view of it. They begin to see that power purchased at such a price cannot be permanent, and apprehend a revolution in public sentiment at the North and West as a consequence of such extreme measures. That able Republican journal, the New York Times denounces the whole affair as "a meaningless form." It says it was not Brownlow's militia nor the peaceful disposition of the people that preserved order, but the United States troops, and that however unpleasant such a reflection may be, we may as well recognize it frankly. It then adds: "The condition of Tennessee is then, to-day, as it was a week ago—volcanic; so evidently explosive that it must continue a source of most painful anxiety."

Co-operation.
This word heads the editorial of the Virginia Papers. The *Whig*, which we doubt not, is honest and sincere in its course and really desires to subserve the best interests of its State, favors co-operation with the Republicans, by joining their organization. The *Enquirer* on the other hand opposes co-operation with that party altogether, yet it does not take ground squarely against reconstruction.
Now, we submit that it is impossible to engage in the work of reconstruction without co-operating with the Republican party unless we could control the State Conventions, as that party is for reconstruction under the acts of Congress. But the question is, "how shall we co-operate with them?" It is necessary to become members of that party to be able to co-operate with it? We think not. There are thousands of good men in that party who are opposed to any disfranchisement—who are for a strict compliance with the acts of Congress; and nothing more. With this class of Republicans we have expressed a willingness to co-operate in reconstructing the State gov-

ernment. The two wings of the Republican party if it should divide on the question of "a test oath for voters" as we doubt not it will. In this way we can co-operate with the moderate Republicans in defeating the disfranchising scheme, which is now openly avowed, of the extreme radical wing.

The Legislature will not meet on the 19th Instant.

We are glad to have it in our power to settle definitely the question which has been, of late, so frequently asked, Will the Legislature meet? The following extract from Gen. Sickles' Special Order No. 114, furnished us by the Private Secretary of Gov. Worth, settles that matter. We quote from the official order, dated Charleston, August 1st, duly signed, &c.

"IV. The Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, appointed to be held at Raleigh on the third Monday in August next, is hereby postponed until further orders. The Commanding officer of the Post of Raleigh will transmit, to the Governor of North Carolina, a copy of this order, with the request that the same be communicated to the presiding officers and members of the Senate and House of Commons."

As a matter of news we append the 5th section of the same order:

"V. The Governor of North Carolina, the Treasurer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, are hereby constituted a Board to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost of providing a suitable temporary place of confinement for prisoners undergoing sentence for felony. In determining the location, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and the employment of the prisoners in mining, or other work in metals, quarrying marble, brick-making, or manufacturing, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art."

See to it, Union men, that none Register except those entitled by law.—*Newbern Republican.*

The *Republican* gives good advice. We know of men, who were Justices of the Peace before the war, who did every thing in their power for the rebel cause during the first two or three years of the war—except to join its armies and fight for it, urging men to volunteer, canvassing their county to raise funds to pay them a private bounty, or maintain their families in their absence, as an inducement for them to enlist, contributing of their own private funds to equip volunteer companies, making speeches for the war, &c., &c., who now intend to Register and vote the disfranchising ticket. We hope the true and honest union men, will with these fellows, challenge their right to register, and have them arrested for perjury if they should be permitted to take the registration oath.

To the People of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C. Raleigh, Aug. 3d, 1867.

Under recent acts of Congress, called Reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State.

At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote, unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote from Registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts.

All male citizens, white or colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the day of election, (with certain exceptions,) will be entitled to vote, upon producing the certificate of the Registrars.

It is expected that instructions will be issued at an early day, from Major General Sickles, who has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to carry out the provisions of these acts in North and South Carolina, explaining to the Registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register, and those to whom this right is denied; and these instructions it will be the duty of the Registrars to obey.

As I understand these acts, no person is to be allowed to register or vote, who at any time before the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." I presume, in the expected instructions from Gen. Sickles to the Registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts, touching the right of registration, which may seem to him susceptible of variant interpretation.

It is believed that nearly all the colored voters, above 21 years old and who have resided a year in the State, will be entitled, under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote.

There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainty, as to the number of white male residents, above the age of 21 years, who will not be allowed to vote.

At the last census,—1860,—the total white male population was 313,570, and the total male colored population was 191,000.

of the State before the war.

Whatever may be the final settlement of the questions as to the political equality of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless humanity is to be shocked by the expulsion or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly towards the other. Every good man, who is a wise statesman, will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consolidate to gain political ascendancy, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combination, and hostility between the classes, injurious to both and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

I have not heard of, and have no idea that there exists, among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote, to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated.

After the Registrars shall have decided who are to have the privilege of voting, the persons so registered will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of such Convention.

These acts provide that, in case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention and elect members; and if such Convention adopt a Constitution which shall be ratified "by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification," and "when Congress shall have approved the same; and when the State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the 39th Congress and known as article 14;" and when three-fourths of the States shall have ratified said 14th article, then "the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

The sole object of this address is to urge on every citizen of North Carolina to register, who may be entitled to register, and I have gone into this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which me so to advise you.

If you do not register, then you will not be allowed to vote for or against the call of a Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution, contemplated by these Acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the Delegates may deem proper.

If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for any delegate to the Convention.

When the Convention shall have proposed a new Constitution, if you shall not have registered, you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may admire or abhor it. And if you do not register you will not be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature, who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th article, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

I have no hesitation in urging upon every citizen, who is allowed the privilege of voting under these laws, to register so as to vote, if he choose, on these questions.—No citizen allowed to register and vote, who fails to vote, will have any right to complain, if those, who do register and vote, should adopt a Constitution which should be ever so oppressive and proscription.

Whatever Constitution may be adopted will no doubt contain a provision making it difficult to amend it. Hence every citizen allowed to do so, should do what he can to make the new government as good as possible.

Let me ask each of you, who is allowed to vote and register,—are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constitution and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting taxes?

Whether you regard those laws as constitutional or unconstitutional, wise or unwise, you ought to register and put yourselves in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form the government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot have such a government as you desire, make it good as you can.

A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in governmental affairs; and I therefore most earnestly entreat every citizen not to despair of popular government, but to register and vote, and try to maintain a government, which will give to him, and his posterity, as much of security and happiness as possible.

JONATHAN WORTH.

How DOth the LITTLE BUSY BEE!
A few days since a hive of bees was being conveyed through Winchester, Mass., in a cart, when the cover of the hive was by accident shifted. The bees in escaping became enraged and stung the driver of the cart, and he being enraged in turn, turned the hive into the street where the bees stung a number of passers-by, who fled in all directions.

General McClellan, who has been living very quietly for more than a year in Switzerland, has taken his passage home for November. He will support General Grant for the Presidency.—*Paris Letter.*

Shrove Tuesday, being a very quiet day, on Wednesday last, professionally to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines of Italy. On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt.) Express, Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Jeff about the village to ride, when several incidents occurred not altogether pleasing, we imagine, to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "petticoats," and various like remarks more suggestive than pleasing everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady, stung by the recollection of the suffering and death of a near relative at Andersonville, gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him. Permission was asked that Jeff might ride about the grounds of Mr. Carlos Pierce, and take a look at his noted herds, but the request was emphatically denied by Mr. Henry Pierce, in charge of the premises, who declared, in unmistakable language, "that in no event could Jeff Davis be admitted to those grounds."

Colic in Horses—Treatment.—A. J. Murray, conductor of the Veterinary Department of the Western Rural, recommends as a cure for colic in horses an ounce of sulphuric ether and a like quantity of the tincture of opium in a pint of tepid water as a dose. If one does not afford relief, administer another after the lapse of half an hour. In flatulent colic great benefit is obtained by the frequent administration of injections, and they are also very serviceable when the colic arises from indigestion, which it frequently does. Seven or eight drachms of allies should also be given, as this will remove any irritating substances from the intestines which may have given rise to the colic. He condemns the practice of running horses about under spur of the whip, as is sometimes practiced as a means of relief, and states that quietude is much better than enforced excitement in such cases.

MARKET REPORTS.

SALISBURY, N. C., AUG. 3, 1867.

Bacon, per pound	14 to 16
Coffee, per pound	25 to 30
Corn, per bush, of 56 lbs.	10 to 12
Meal, bush, 46	1.25 to 1.30
Copperas, per pound	10 to 12
Candles, Tallow	20 to 25
Adamantine	25 to 30
Cotton, per pound	15 to 20
Yarn, per bunch	2.25 to 2.50
Eggs, per dozen	10 to 15
Feathers, per pound	40 to 50
Flour, per bush	12.50 to 14
Fish, Mackerel, "No. 1	625.00
" " " " " " " "	24 to 30
" " " " " " " "	3 to 4
Fruit, dried, apples peeled	10 to 15
" " " " " " " "	6 to 10
" " " " " " " "	8 to 10
" " " " " " " "	6 to 10
Leather, upper, per pound	60 to 75
" sole, " " " "	40 to 50
Iron bar, " " " "	8 to 10
" castings, " " " "	8 to 10
Nails, cut, " " " "	9 to 10
Molasses, loghumb, per gal	10 to 15
" West India, " " " "	75 to 100
" Syrup, " " " "	1.00 to 1.25
Onions, per bushel	40 to 50
Pork, per pound	10 to 15
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel	75 to 80
" Sweet, " " " "	60 to 70
Sugar, Brown, per pound	15 to 20
" Clarified, " " " "	20 to 25
" Crushed Pulverized	0.00 to 0.05
Salt, coast, per sack	3.50 to 3.60
" Liverpool, " " " "	5.50 to 5.60
" Table, " " " "	60 to 70
Tobacco, Leaf, per pound	35 to 40
" Manufactured, " " " "	25 to 30
" Smoking, " " " "	40 to 1.00

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY MARKET

REPORTED BY SPRAGUE BROS., BROKERS, Salisbury, N. C., August 8, 1867.

Buying rates.	
Bank of Cape Fear	35
Charlotte	35
Clarendon	35
Commerce	12
Fayetteville	8
North Carolina	40
Wadesboro	22
Washington	16
Wilmington	18
Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank Wilmington	18
Farmers' Bank Greensboro, (old)	20
Merchants' Bank Newbern	40
Bank of Roxboro	40
Miners and Planters Bank	30
Bank of Thomasville	35
Greensboro's Mutual	5
Bank Lexington	15
Bank Salisbury	20
GOLD—Buying	\$1.37
SILVER—Buying	1.32
N. C. Coupons	53

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS. Call and get a bottle at G. B. TOULSON & CO'S Drug Store, Wyatts old Stand, Aug. 8, 1867.—if

HEALTH! HEALTH!
HAVING erected comfortable houses at the "POWDER SPRINGS," four miles from Olin—Families can have the use of water, wood and house, with two rooms and stone chimneys at \$10 per month.

JOHN F. FOARD.
Olin, Ireddell co, F. C., Aug. 8, '67 if

New Books! New Books!!
HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR OLD Stock, we have now an ENTIRELY New Stock of Goods, bought at the latest and most reduced rates. We have on hand

School Books of all kinds,
Stationery Law Books,
Sabbath School Books,
Historic Poetical Works,
Sheet Music Bibles, Testaments,
Blank Books Periodicals
Standard Novels and Novellists, &c., &c.

New Publications announced as they appear. We pay special attention to orders.
Our new store is next door to Tucker's New Hall.

Branson Farrar & Co.
July 18, 1867.—Raleigh, N. C.

VIA PETERSBURG & CITY POINT.

The Railways comprising this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently agreed to unite in a

Great Through Air Line

route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges via our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.

No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great produce of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely owned by the State.

This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any other line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the Wm & Weldon R. R. and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same time that they can be carried by any other route.

This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

Cars run through without breaking Bulk.

Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by Old Dominion Steamship Co., 157 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay Line from Baltimore.

By Clyde's Steamers or Annesette Railway, Philadelphia.

By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here.

Take a through receipt to go by the "Inland air line," care R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.

WILLIAM SMITH, Master of Transportation, Aug. 3, 1867.—In Wm & W. R. R. Co

PICTURE GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
Pictures of all kinds,
KENNEDY'S!
KENNEDY'S!
at
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
REDUCED PRICES!
30 DAYS!
30 DAYS!
30 DAYS!

At the Old Stand, Main St., OPPOSITE MURPHY'S ROW, SALISBURY, N. C.

MR. KENNEDY tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for past patronage and would respectfully announce that he will be in Salisbury about the 1st of August, and will be prepared to execute all kinds of pictures in an improved manner. He would call particular attention to his Improved Style of CARTES DE VISITE, which are superior to anything of the kind yet introduced in town. Examine specimens and judge for yourselves. Satisfaction given in every instance or no charge. A fine assortment of albums constantly on hand. July 27-3w.

Fisk's Patent METALLIC Burial

The Subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial cases for sale at the following prices to wit: For an Adult Person, \$100

Smaller sizes in proportion. A large assortment of Wood Coffins on hand at all times, specimens and judges for yourselves. Satisfaction given in every instance or no charge. A fine assortment of albums constantly on hand. July 27-3w.

Patent Mica Roofing.

The New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1854) are manufacturing under Letters Patent the best article of composition roofing ever offered to the public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adapted its use in the Navy Yards, and upon Public Buildings. The Roofing is put in in Roofs, and has only to be nailed to the roof to make a Durable Fire and Water-Proof Covering. We particularly recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

Mica Roofing Paint.
For coating Tin, Iron, or Shingle Roofs. It forms a body equal to three coats of Ordinary Paint. No roof can rust under it, and old leaky roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.

The Paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price \$1.00 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, Tarred Felt and Roofing Pitch. Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address THE MICA ROOFING CO., 194 Broadway, N. Y.

Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal street, N. O., Sco field, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga., Baldwin H. Woods, Montgomery, Ala., Thomas S. Coates, Raleigh, N. C., F. A. Tucker, Richmond, Va., Henry Wilson, Petersburg, Va., Agents. April 6, 1867.

CONSTABLE WARRANTS

For Sale at the North State Office, July 4, 1867. (pr fee \$8) 6w

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that J. L. Sullivan is a non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made for six successive weeks in "The Old North State," notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington on the second Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead, and show cause if any he has why the plaintiff's should not have judgment against him and the lands levied upon to be sold to satisfy the same. Also that he show cause if any he has, why an order of sale shall not be granted against him in the above case of Green H. Lee.

Witness, Jno. Haines, Clerk of said Court at Office in Lexington, the second Monday of May A. D., 1867. JNO. HAINES, Clerk. (pr fee \$8) 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity,
Gideon F. Howell and John C. Howell, Administrators of Joseph Howell, dec'd, vs. Wm A. Howell, Joseph Howell, et al. In this case it appearing from the affidavit of Gideon F. Howell, that Joseph Howell, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Joseph Howell, to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Davie, at the Court House in Mocksville, on the last Monday in August, 1867, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set for being in part, as to him.

Witness, L. Bingham, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, July 13, 1867. L. BINGHAM, C. M. E. July 16, 1867. [pr fee \$7] 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1867.
Gilbert A. Lowe, Adm'r of Abraham Jones, dec'd, vs. Mary Jones, William Jones and Saml. W. Jones. PETITION TO SELL LAND. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Mary Jones, and Samuel W. Jones, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Old North State, a newspaper published in Salisbury, notifying said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Surry at the court house in Dobson, on the 2d Monday in August next, to answer and plead to the petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and an order of sale granted. Witness, H. C. Hampton, clerk of our said court at office in Dobson, on the 31st Monday in May, 1867. H. C. HAMPTON, CLERK. July 4, 1867. [pr fee \$8] 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1867.
Wm. Grimes, Adm'r, vs. J. H. Thompson, et al. Petition to sell land. The heirs at law of Geo. Grimes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the heirs of Henry Hedgpeeth, Mary Jane Hedgpeeth, and Hedgpeeth, defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Old North State, for six successive weeks notifying said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 2d Monday of August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition in this case or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Harris, Clerk of said Court at office in Lexington, the second Monday in August A. D., 1867. JOHN HARRIS, Clerk. June 30, 1867. [pr fee \$8] 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1867.
J. H. Thompson, vs. J. Sturgis Davis. Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that J. Sturgis Davis is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered and adjudged that publication be made for six successive weeks in "The Old North State," notifying him to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in September next then and there to answer according to law, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against said defendant. Witness, H. N. Heitman, Clerk of said court at Office in Lexington, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1867. H. N. HEITMAN; C. S. C. June 22, 1867. [pr fee \$8] 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D., 1867.
Joseph F. McLean, vs. Wm. A. McCorkle, Attach. levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William A. McCorkle, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Old North State for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant 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 first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment and costs. Witness, Obadiah Woodson, Clerk of our said Court at office in Salisbury, the first Monday in May, A. D., 1867, and in the ninety-first year of our independence. OBADIAH WOODSON, CLK. June 29, 1867. [pr fee \$8] 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.
Nancy York vs. John York, Nathan York, Alfred Slinger and wife Phebe, Lewis York, Tyro York, Agam York, D. L. Holcomb and wife Ann, J. H. Maxwell and wife Laura, E. L. York, Little York, Jasper York, Claudius York, T. B. York, E. York, and Moley York, heirs at Law of M. A. York, dec'd. PETITION FOR POWER. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John York, Nathan York and Alfred Slinger and wife Phebe, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Old North State, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, for six successive weeks notifying said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, and answer and plead to said petition or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, H. C. Hampton, clerk of our said court at office in Dobson, on the second Monday of May 1867. H. C. HAMPTON, CLERK. July 4, 1867. [pr fee \$8] 6w