FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE USION AS IT WAS

FOR GOVERNOR

NO PURTHER AMENDMENTS.

JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH

Fourth of July.

The day was celebrated in this City by the Military and the Freedmen,-an immense concourse of the latter being out upon the occasion ey were addressed, we learn, by B. F. Moore, Esq., We are glad to say that everything passed off quietly,-no disorder occurring to mar the observances.

Wherever the Declaration of Independence was read throughout the States of the North, on Wednesday, it is be hoped that the listening people were fired with a virtuous indignation at the recollection of the grievances inflicted upon the colonies by Guonau the Third,-the inhuman monster. For instance:

"He has refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of the people, unless those people would relinquish the right of REPRESENTATION—a right inestimable to the and formidable to tyrants only."
"He has affected to render the military ind

pendent of, and superior to, the civil power."
"He has kept among us, in time of peace standing armies."
"He has combined to subject us to a jurisdic

tion" (they had no Freedmen's Bureau, however, in those days,) "foreign to our Constitution an unacknowledged by our laws." "He has created a multitude of new offices

and sent hither awarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."
"He has quartered large bodies of armed troops among us,-protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders,

"He has imposed takes on we without our con-

The Amended Constitution.

In all free governments, the rights and pow ers of the rulers can only be properly defined and limited, and the rights of the governed properly prescribed and protected, by written compacts or constitutions. These have been universally regarded as the organic law of the land, incapable of hasty or inconsiderate change by the ordinary apparatus of legislation, which may be swayed by passion or prejudice. Hence, the public sense in all free governments, regard ing the organic law as essential to the existence of the State or nation, views with extreme sen sitiveness and jealousy every attempt to change or modify it. When the people, therefore, be come indifferent to proposed changes in the organic law, it argues a degree of insensibility to danger or a state of demoralization, bordering upon recklessness and ruin. Such, we hope, is not the condition of the people of this State, at the present time.

Important modifications of the Constitution of this State have been desirable for years; changes also have been necessary by the remarkable events in the history of our people, which have recently transpired, and a very earnest desire has been long felt among our whole people, for such an embodiment and codification of the original Constitution of the State, with all subsequent amendments of that instrument, as would present a connected, clear and systematic resume of the organic law of the

As we have heretofore stated, this work has been done, and we think admirably, by the labors of the committee, and the Convention. It will be found to be carefully condensed and arranged under appropriate headings, and made easily comprehended by the avoldance of technicalities, which serve to embarrass the unlearn ed. We have called it the new Constitution In the sense of comprehensiveness it is new though it embodies the old, bating such change as were deemed necessary.

Whatever objections may exist in the minds of the people as to the agency and powers of the Convention, or whatever prejudices may have been excited by the course of the body in regard to legislation, or to the objectionable views of some members of the body, we doubt the propriety or the prudence of making up a judg-ment adverse to the instrument itself from any extraneous cause. Nor should it be hastily rejected because of some imperfection or on account of one or more objectionable features.

All human efforts must be imperfect, and the hazard of frequent attempts to change the organic law ought to admonish us, not to risk the loss of what may be generally acceptable, for the sake of gaining one or two desirable changes, lest we lose more than we gain. We are, there tore, free to say, that while there are objection to us in the new or smeaded Constitution, we would prefer living under it for the next fifty years, rather than submit it again to a Conven-

tion claiming plenary and unrestricted powers. We therefore urge all the people of the State, carefully to read and digest the Constitution recently adopted by the Convention and now being scattered through the State, before mak ing up a settled judgment; and if they find it to be acceptable generally, as we think they will, let them beware of hastly rejecting it, because of a few objectionable features. In the rapid whirl of human events, it is more than proba ble, that in a few years, so great will be the progress of the spirit of change, and so radical, op-portunities for modifying it will not be rare, however dubious. At another time, we shall notice the important changes made in the in-

Goldsnoro' News.-We are greatly pleased to be able to chronicle the re-appearance of this able and conservative journal. We hope that the encouragement and patronage which it may receive, and which it merits, will speedily re pair the losses which its proprietors sustained

A Hopeful View.

port of folly, and of moral con rounding misfortunes. However oppressive in the present, and however portentous as to the future, the brave and sanguine will combat the one and go forth manfully to encounter the other. The existing condition of the South, and the further evils with which it is threaten ed, under the sway of Radical fanaticism and malignity, are certainly sufficient, if ever any thing was in the annals of nations, to crush the spirit and exhaust the hopes of a people. But if we will survey the field calmly and intelligently, in the light of the past, it will not be difficult to pluck some consolation even out of the very circumstances that now so painfully disturb us and excite our worst apprehensious.

The lessons of history, if they teach snything, plainly demonstrate that re-action is the logical consequence of excess. The violent and vindictive persecutions of the early Christians gave our holy religion an impetus that, under different circumstances, it might have been ages in acquiring. The demoniacal fury of the French Revolution, when the foundations of government were upheaved, the worship of God expelled and Reason enshrined as Delty, was succeeded by a long period of order and quiet, and a reign of morals and devotionalism most rare for such a country and such a people. The authors of the guillotine themselves perished beneath its blade, and Reason, hurled from its false throne, resumed its sway in the minds and hearts of men. And all excesses, whether in a right or wrong direction, are followed by counteraction. The puritanical fervor and austere habits of the days of Cromwell were succeeded by unbridled license, and a corrupt and voluptuous moral abandonment, during the reign of the second

These facts, we say, convey an impressive moral, and teach, for us, the encouraging lesson that the passions of men, in whatsoever form excited, are a fleeting, and subside with a rapidity proportioned to their excess. If such has been the case in the past, even in the remotest ages of antiquity, it is but reasonable to suppose that, in this day of vaunted progress, enlightenment and civilization, the same result will be the more speedily and effectually accomplished. There is no reason to suppose that the American people, in this particular, are an exceptional race. Indeed, there is every reason for the hope and the beliet, in our existing situation, that this popular tendency, when operated upon and assisted by the interests of trade and the facilities of commerce and inter-communication, will be hastened to its consummation. It is, therefore, our confident anticipation,-however inauspicious the present indica tions may be, -that the day is not remote when the angry tide apparently threatening to engulf the people and the States of the South will flow into other and better channels. Nav. it will flow backwards, and in turn will overwhelm the bad, desperate and unscrupulous men who would have let loose its turbulent waves upon us. When the sober-second thought, -the calm after the storm of passion which has swep across the skies, shall have taken possession of the masses of the people, there will come a day of regret for the madness which has ruled the hour, and an Indignant reckoning with its tomenters and instigators. In this speculation consists our "hopeful view" of the situation,

Of history we have no fears. The time for surely and certainly, the South will have no reacite the admiration of posterity. No, we have no fears of history. We are content to leave in its hands everything connected with the great war. Burying all passion ourselves, we address discharge of its duties great ability, unwearied us to the present, and hope that we have succeeded in impressing our readers with some little.

CLARENDON. of the encouragement which we are disposed to Indulge,

Address of Members of Congress

We give to-day the address of the conservative Democratic Senators and members of Congress to the people of the United States. Its fervid patriotism all will admire, and we hope that its spirit will be fully imbibed by the entire mass of conservative tion and recommend him to the people of the men, whether they be Democrat, Republican or State. We venture that a selection made by

By some strange obtuseness the Newbern

Times classes us with the New York World as opposed to the proposed Convention in Phila-delphia on the 14th, of August next, We have at no time expressed an opinion adverse to that Convention, but on the contrary have warmly advocated it from the beginning. We have insisted that all conservatives of every party should lay aside for the present their peculiar party predilections, for the sake of harmony among the friends of President Johnson. We specially commended the course of those Democrats who were ready to do so, for the highly patriotic reason, that the country was in danger, and it was important that all should merge or ignore party for the present, to save the country from the rule and ruin of Radicalism. We beg that the people of North Carolina will not delay action upon this subject. Let every district in the State send two delegates, one for each of the old parties, prudent men, who would act wisely in that Convention. The delegates elected from the several districts could among the friends of President Johnson. We

Pardons.

Variants of murdons have been received at ice as well, to succumb to the pressure of sur- the Executive Office for the following persons, who can obtain them by personal application, or by weitten authority. Blank certificates of acceptance accompany the pardons, which must be signed in duplicate and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington :

Alamance.-Chesley F. Faucett, N. R. White and A. A. Pattillo. Anson,-W. H. Patrick and William Allen, Buncombe. - Montraville Patton. Burks - Abel Hartson

Cumberland .- T. S. Lutterioh and S. T. Hawey. Carteret.-W. F. Howland, S. C. Howland, M. Haskitt, J. P. Haskitt and Z. J. How-

Columbus. - Daniel M. Hobbs. Cabarrus. -- Samuel Pharr, Charles J. Harris, and Ezekiel Johnston.

Catawba. - Henderson Sherrill, Hiram A. Law nce, Jos. M. Lawrence, John Wilfong, and M L. McCorkle. Caswell.-C. L. Hunt, W. H. Henderson, Jno.

D. Kessee, John A. Hambrick, Samuel Henton, Thos. L. Lea, and J. W. James, Chatham.—Wm. A. Rives, P. J. Snipes, Harman Sears, Samuel H. Crutchfield, James T

Rives, J. C. Hooker, and H. Henderson. Caldwall .- D. E. Bowers. Davidson, -John Michael.

Edgeonabe, E. L. Doore and Benjamin H.

Formthe, Orestes A. Kecchler and Robert Franklin.—Joel Thomas and C. B. Riddick

Gullford. -Sampson B. Glenn, S. W. Sum-ners, George M. Isley, Cyrus J. Wheeler and John A. Mebane.
Gaston. J. W. Hanna, Granville, -S. S. Royster, Richard Thorp,

Isham M. Kittle, Samuel Lattimer and Jol Hargrove. Greene, -W. H. Edmundson. Halifax .- Wm. H. Smith, A. B. Hill and Ben

amin Hunter. Haystood, G. M. Moore. Hertford .- Dr. G. C. Moore and Horatio Hays Hude - E. H. Sanderson.

Iredell.-C. W. Howell. Jackson, -William Hicks Lenoir,-James Herring.

Mecklenburg.-David Parks, Joseph H. Wilon, H. H. Johnston, H. A. Hunter, and James P. Irvin. Macon, John Ingram Madison.- Nat. Kelsey.

Moore. L. W. Lawborn and W. T. Jenkins. New Hanover .- W. B. Whitehead. Orange, T. B. Ray, Hugh Kirkpstrick, A. Hunter, and John B. McDade. Person .- Hardy Hurdle.

Pitt.—James Joyner.
Polk—Hazzel Hicks and R. M. Moore. Rouan-W. R. Fraley, Levi Trexler, W. M. Kincaid, Joshua Miller, Lawrence A. Bringle, oseph A. Hawkins, W. T. Marlin and M. S. McKenzie. Rockingham-Richard M. Jones and Richard

Randolph J. C. Bain, John Rightsel and N. Jarrell

Rutherford-L. O. Jolly and T. B. Justin. Stanly-Linsey Hathenck, Surry-Martin L. Patterson and Wiley Pat-

Transulcania,-J. W. Killian. Wake. — William H. H. Tucker, Leroy Jor-an, Needham Price and Alfred Jones. Warren. — W. J. Green and H. H. Goodloc. Wayne. — Laura B. Hughes and J. F. Korne-

Ay. Wilkes, -Enoch Triplett, Mrs. D. A. Hunt, m. H. Hubbard, James C. Harten, A. L. Hack tt, Emanuel Harold and B. F. Johnson Yadkin,- Hon. R. C. Puryear, J. M. Jones and

For the Sentinel.

Lieutenant Governor. MESSES, EDITORS :- Among the names men fioned in connection with the office of Lientenant Governor, on the ticket with our present worthy Governor, there is one which the people writing it, or making it up, has not arrived .- in this section of the State would be delighted The prejudices and animosities growing out of the late conflict have not sufficiently subsided. New Hanover. Mr. Wright has always been When, however, the calm and dispassionate one of our ablest lawyers, and a pure-minded, judgment shall have been formed, as it will be, high-toned, honorable gentleman. He would dignity any office in North Carolina, I do not know whether he would accept the position, son to blush for the record. Its endurance, but the State at this time needs the services of valor and heroism,—its conduct of the war, so its best citizens, and I think we have the right far as lay in its contracted ability, according to civilized usage,—the names and the fame of its sons sacrifice would be too great. Mr. Wright's great leaders and of its citizen-soldiery,—will illuminate the pages of the historian, while its whole bearing in the unequal contest will extend to preside over a superior of the pages of the historian, while its whole bearing in the unequal contest will extend to preside over a superior of the pages of the historian while its superior of the position are unquestional ble. Decided abilities, pleasing address, and a suavity of manners that would disarm opposition are unquestional ble. deliberative assembly. As the East is entitled to the representative, I know of no one better qualified for the position than he. Never a paror a sectional man, he would bring to the

> Wilmington, July 4th, 1866, [Every man or woman in the State, who knows Mr. Wright, will endorse the above. But among so many good old conservative Whigs and Democrats named for the place, who is to make the choice? We repeat our suggestion, that the gentlemen who have been named for that office, of both the old parties, sliould meet in this city on the 22d, of August next, if the Constitution shall be ratified, and make a selec-

those gentlemen would receive the support of all the triends of President Johnson's policy.— Convention of Southern Disunionists. We are informed by the organ of the Radical party, that it is contemplated by the earnest disunion men of the South, "who feel that they have been basely betrayed by Andrew Johnson, to call a convention at an early day, which will be attended by all who steadily adwhich will be attended by all who steadily adhere to the principles announced by Andrew Johnson himself during his great campaigns against the rebels." He adds, that this "great meeting will be one of the most imposing events

who would not wisely in that Convention. The delegates elected from the several districts could name four gentlemen to represent the State at large. The Convention meets in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th. day of Aug. next. Virginia and other States are moving. Let not the Old North State be behind.

citizens of the South. By all means, let us have the convention. We are anxious to see the mustering of the Ferrets in the day time; and though the eyes of these vermin are proverbially unable to sustain the light of the sun, still we suppose they might venture out in the twilight of evening, or the haze of a rainy day.—

Lynchbury News.

National Politics.

The following pungent letter, from Governor CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Wall, of New Jersey, to Hon. Montgomery CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C. Blair, we take from the New York News. rebuke of the ultra abolitionists, who are now the Radical Jenders, will, however, be lost upon BUBLINGTON, June 24, 1866.

To the Hon. Montgomery Blair: DEAR SIR: I have this moment read with some interest your Maryland speech, a copy of which I received on Saturday morning. surprises me, however, is that gentlemen of your national proclivities should ever have been so decrived as to both the origin and object of the late war. The same fell agency is visible at Washington now that was visible at the commencement of the struggle. The same tanatical spirits who were then guiding and directing the storm are guiding and directing still. The present alarming condition of our national affairs is but the logical conclusion from the principles taught so energetically by the leaders of the Republican party; nay, they are only the fulfillment of the predictions made by the founders of that Republic, if the sec-

attain ascendancy in this country.

You were constantly wont to attribute to those of us who sternly and consistently op-posed the late civil war a lack of patriotism.— How terribly you were mistaken! The men who could dare the most relentless persecution, in the shape of imprisonment, banishment, social ostracism, and defy even death itself in cation of Constitutional principles, and to save his country from the very present evils of which you complain in your speech, are no more to be charged with a want of patriotism than with lack of firmness of purpose. The infamous conduct of the disunionists in Con gress and throughout the country at this very our is vindicating the sagacity of that little band at the North who so persistently and fear-leasty opposed the late wretched civil war, and is confirming the truth of their allegations as to the designs of the Radicals against the Constitution and the Union. "The sober second thought" of the great mass of the people who were so deceived by these disunion leaders, I ope, will soon begin to make itself manifest The people are rapidly discovering the real character and motives of those who grievously betrayed them, and they will yet rebuke such wickedness as it deserves. The reserve force of the nation will yet come to the rescue of its outraged and imperiled Constitution. The time rest assured, cannot be far distant "when the penitentiaries shall reclaim their fugitives in office, and these banditti be scourged back to their

caverns."

Men who grasp at arbitrary power, who rash ly contemn the liberties of their own race in mad quixotic scheme to give liberty to an inferior race, have played, and are playing, a deep stake; but the more startling and intolerable their short pre-eminence, so much more destructive will be their fall, so much the more exem plary their punishment. Lord Temple once very sagaciously remarked, "that liberty was in many other dangers from itself, besides those which arose from formed designs of destroying One of its greatest dangers arises from hypo ritical pretences or remantic schemes to rest on a more perfect plan." Both dangers have threatened us, but more particularly the last .-It was under this hypocritical pretence the late ivil was commenced and carried on to its conclusion. It was under this bald pretence, that great constitutional principles were overturned nd the liberties of men in the Northern States struck down by the hand of arbitrary power. It this pretence that justifies the mad legisla tion which to day keeps eleven States out, of this Union; and is aiming to centralize the pow-ers of this Government. "The remantic scheme o restore liberty on a more perfect plan," has already torn millions of contented slaves from the care and comfort of a mild form of vassalage, and huried them forth vagabonds upon he community, or what is infinitely worse handed them over to the espionage of the Freed meen's Bureau, whose tenderest mercies are cru el. It was fortunate for this country, and the interests of the coming generations, that an all-wise Providence called Andrew Johnson to his present position at the moment he did. Under other auspices, ere this, the well-matured schemes of the radical leaders in Washington would have ripened to perfection, and the dreams of Wilson, Sumner, and Wade would have become frightful realities. "What are all our histories," well asked Oliver Cromwell "but God manifesting himself that He hath shaken, tumbled down and trampled under foot, whatever He hath not planted?" have realized this to some extent already .-Some of our radical, far seeing divines imagined that they discerned in the assassination of Lin-coln an interference from on high, by which an overruling Power had removed a man whose temper was too mild, to make way for one of iron will, "whose little finger would be heavier than the loins" of the mild and amiable Lincoln. How vain and short-sighted were such speculations? On the contrary, the way appears to have been opened for Andrew Johnson, that he might rescue the nation from the wicked designs of an uncompromising radicalism, whose r. publican institutions.
The great, the absorbing issue now presented

to the American patriot, is the restoration of the States in the Union now unrepresented, to all their rights and privileges in the Govern-ment under the Constitution. Like Aaron's rod. it swallows for a time all other issues. Partizan prejudices and predilections for a while must be laid aside, in view of that all absorbing issue. Patriotic men of all parties must rally to the side of the President, and defend him from the machinations of the bold, bad men who now bear rule in Congress, and who appear to have adopted as their motto, "After us pear to have anopted as the deluge." Yours respectfully,
JAMES W. WALL

President Johnson, in his late Message to Congress objecting to the proposed radical amendment to the Constitution, uses this significant language:

"That of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from repre-sentation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of

the land."

This is plain language; and if the States have been entirely restored to all the functions as States, why is it that military commanders and Bureau officers are permitted to interfere with the civil affairs of a State-arraigning and trying citizens and imposing penalties? According to the President's own declaration they have right to arraign and try citizens, and we advise all who are thus dealt with to appeal to the President, and lay the matter before him. He will give it attention.— Charlotte Democrat.

The Baltimore Sun says: "The facility with which divorces in general are obtained, and the which divides in general are cottained, and the numerous expedients resorted to for severing what no man should put asunder, would seem to indicate a lamentable degree of domestic intecility, which might be obviated by proper degrees of consideration before marriage or mutual forbearance afterwards." RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES. Bank of North Carolins (Gold 25) G. B. 35
 Cape Fear
 25

 Charlotte
 15

 Lexington at Graham
 15
 Thomasville..... Wilmington....

Fayetteville..... "Yanceyville...
Miners' and Planters' Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough....
Commercial Bank, Wilmington... Merchants' Bank, Newbern South Carolina

Gold tional principles of such a party should ever Silver..... Old Sixes. Exchange on New York....

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / PITT COUNTY, Wm. M. Nelson, Adm., of Edw'd. A. Laughinghouse, dec'd.

Heirs at Law of said Laughinghouse. Petition to make real estate assets, Filed June 8th 1866

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sta. 1866.

It appearing from Petition, that John Laughing-house, one of the defendants, is a non recident of this State, and if he be dead, leaving issue, that and issue are non-residents of the State, and affidavit having been made of said non-residence, according to law, therefore said non-resident defendants are hereby required to appear and make defence to this suif, at the next term of this said Court, to be held on the first nday in August next, or, in default thereof, p will be taken pro confesso and heard according G. A. DANCY, C. C. Clerk June 20. wftw

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) BERTIE COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, May Term, 1866.

WM. K. FOLK. Attachment Levied on

It appearing to the safisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Sentine, a paper published in Asington to the lend for the Courty of Bertie, at the Court House in Window, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff selet.

Witness WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Windowr, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1866.

May, A. D., 1866 WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. G., may 31-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) BERTIE COUNTY, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, ? May Term, 1866.

Attachment Levied on JOHN R. FERGUSON. Land It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a paper published in Raleight notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Bertie, at the

this Court to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court House in Windset, on the second Monday in August, next, and replevy the property or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff spect.

Witnest WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of May A. D., 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C. may 31-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, I BERTIE COUNTY,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. MAY TERM, 1866. WILLIAM CORBITT, Attachment Levied WILLIAM H. HOGGARD, on Land.

William H. HOGGARD, on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this
State, is ordered by the Court, that publication, for
six weeks, he made, in the Scatise!, a paper publish
ed in Ralegh, N. C. notifying the defendant to appear
at the rest term of this Court, to be held for the
County of Bertie, at the Court House in Whatsor, on
the second Monday is Avent and the second Monday is August next, and replays the property levied on, or judgment final will be entored against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the s WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of said Court at office in Windsor, the second Monday of day, A. D., 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C.



It is an entirely new scientific discovery combin

\$1,000 REWARD if the Sicilian Bair Benewer dose not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance will our instructions.

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

veguatore of the most perfect preparation for the fluir ever offered to the public.

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It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Gray Mair to its original.

Color.

It will keep the Hair from fatting out. It cleanases also scaip, and makes the Hair seft, Justrous, and afficen.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young abould fall to use it. It is recommanded and used by the first Medical authority.

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r and take ne other.

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Nashus, N. H.

Williams & Haywoo
and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 16-169-sod & wilm.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PRANVILLE COUNTY,

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS I May Term, 1866.

THEOPHILUS N. MANN, THOMAS L. MANN. & OTHERS.

RUFUS B. MANN,

RUFUS B. MANN,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that RUFUS B. MANN, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks surcessively, in the Raileign Sentine, notifying the said Rufus B. Mann of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro conferso, and heard ex parts as to him. Witness Angustive Landis, C erk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May 1856.

A. LANDIS, Clerk, page 21 wifer.

may 21 w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOOBE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1866.

BRYAN DOWD & WIFE & OTHERS. CARLETTI MATTHEN BYED & WIFE.

Petition for Partition of Land; It appearing to the astisfaction of the Court, that the de endant. Matthew Byrd, and wife Lavedy, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Sentinel, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th. Monday in July next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be

answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte,
Witness ALEXANDER H. McNEILL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1866.

A. H. MONEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

REAUFORT COUNTY. Spring Tray 1866 WILLIAM F. JEWELL AND

CAROLINE BIS WIFE,

Upon the complainant presenting the affidavit filed in this case at this term, it is ordered by the Court that notice of the filing this bill be published in some Gazette or news paper printed in this State, viz. the Sentinel for six weeks, and informing the defendant that the object of said bill is to appoint a new trustee in the different of the court of the state in the place and stead of him the saidHeavy P. Alle fo whom the property, which he holds in trust to Caroline Jewelf, one of the Complainants in said bil Caroline Jewelf, one of the Complainants in shall be conveyed to hold in the same trusts as it is now held by the said Henry P. Allen, and that unless he does appear before the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Beaufort at the Court House in for the County of Beaufort at the fourth Washington on the righth Mouday after the Monday of September next, a decree will be unede that the said bill be taken as confessed and such other decree as simil be deemed just MATTHEW HAW, C. & M. E.

Washington, June 15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) CHOWAN COUNTY:

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSION,)

May Term, 1866. FREDRICK L. ROBERTS, ADM'R. OF)

DUNCAN McDONALD,

DUNCAN A. DIXON ET AL. It appearing to the Court that Duncan A. Dixen, and William P. Williamson and wife Penelope B., reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Sentinel, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh for said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court, to be beid at the Court-house in Edenton, on the 1st Monday of August next, then and there to answer &c. and there to answer, &c. Witness Wm. R. SKINNER, Clerk of said Court,

at Edenton, the let. Monday of May. A. D., 1966. WM. R. SKINNER, Clerk June 19. w60

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) BEAUFORT COUNTY COURT, June Session 1866.

LEWIS CLARK, Original Attachment JOHN P. PERKINS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that JOHN P. PERKINS is a non resident of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the Raisigh Sentimel for 6 weeks, giving notice to the said John P. Perkins that he appear before the Justices of the Court of Piens and Quarter Sessions for Beaufort County on the third Monday of September next at the Court House in Washington, and plead or answer to the above suit, having replevied the estate attached, or a judgment will be entered against him.

WM. S. CORDON, Clerk. June 12-6w law

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY

TERM, 1866. CAROLINE WEESTER AND MATILDA ROGERS, Petition for Par tition. ALEXANDER HENDERSON

AND OTHERS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Henderson, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State, it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for air weeks in the Raleigh Sontinel, notifying the said Alex. Henderson of the filing of this Petilion, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, and answer the Petilion, the same will be taken pro confesse and heard or parks as to him.

Witness R. C. COTTEN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittaboro, the 2nd Monday in May 1866.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. AND OTHERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, I TYRREL COUNTY, [QUARTER SESSIONS, APRIL TERM, 1866.] BEARLEY WATERS AND

AUG. A. HACHMENT, JOSHUA J. PARAMON. In this case it ap-

JOSHUA J. PARAMON. In this case it appearing to the estimated on of the Court, that the do tendant, Joshua J. Paramom, is a non residence of the State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Sentinel, for six weeks, confuseding the said Joshua J. Paramom to appear at the next term of this Court, to plead, and, or and demur in this case, or udgment pro conferro will be entered up against him THOS. H. ALEXANDER, Clk. may 18-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BERTIE COUNTY, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, ? May Term, 1866.

May Term, 1866.

LITTLETON JOHNSON

VS.

Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the Scatissic, a paper published in Haleigh, molitying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Bertis, at the Court House in Windoor, on the second Mooday is August next, and replieve the property levied on or judgment final will be entered Egainst him and the land levied on rold to satisfy the Pinntiff's debt.

Witness WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Co. C.

WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

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