## FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH OF RANDOLPH.

Ought the Southern States to Adopt the

nstitutional (Howard) Amendment? This is a question of the highest import .-The early reconciliation of the Southern States with the Federal Government and a really restored Union is one of the highest political objects to be sought by them, bearing upon the future well being of the Southern people. What-ever they can do, which is not in direct conflict with the personal honor of our people and their future peace and quiet; whatever sacrifices they can make consistently with their honor, their devotion to the Constitution of their fathers and their future existence as a people, we are free to admit they ought to do and make; and we would be the last to throw any impediment whatever in the way of their willingly and promptly doing it,

Let it first be premised that the Southern States have never, in any form, proposed any terms, claimed any rights, or refused to accept any terms offered them precedent to their full recognition or reconciliation. They have never presumed to be parties, nor have they been naked to be parties, in any manner, in fixing upon any terms of settlement in order to peace and entire reconciliation. It is proposed by the Congress, in advance of any proposition to admit the Senators and Representatives of the eleven Southern States engaged in the "rebellion," to smend the Constitution in several important particulars, and the amendment proposed will be submitted to all the Legislatures of the several States. This Congressional (Howard) amendment is, however, treated by its friends and supporters as a direct proposition on the part of the Congress, -as a preliminary and precedent to the reception of the representatives of the Southern States-This is claimed after the positive rejection, by a large majority of the Congress, of a resolution directly proposing it, and in the absence of any reliable assurance that it will, in any sense, be a preliminary to full reconciliation. The action in the case of Tennessee is the only ground for such a supposition. But her present status offers no hope to the other ten States.

The Southern people are urged to adopt it, first, because it is said the President's policy is a failure secondly, because it is assumed the amendment will certainly be adopted by the Northern States; thirdly, that it is essentially the same as the plan of the President, and fourthly, because if the Southern States reject it they may expect less reasonable terms. In this view the New York Herald, Raleigh Standard, and others concur. On a review of the article of the Watchman, edited by Rev. Dr. Deems, we find that it only concurs fully in the first two reasons assigned by others,—that the Watchman does not warmly urge its adoption, but presents such views as indicate that it thinks it would, perhaps, he better for the South to adopt it. We may, therefore, on yesterday, have hastily and unwittingly done injustice to our friend, Dr. Deems, and his able and excellent paper, the Watchman. If so, we assure him

that it was foreign to our purpose or design, But admitting that the President's plan is a tailure, and that the Howard amendment will be adopted by all the Northern States and by enough of the Southern States to secure the amendment, or admitting that it may fail and thus bring upon the South greater humiliation and ruin, still, even in that case, we cannot see the force of the reasons which impel those who favor it as " the best we can get," to urge the Southern States to adopt it. Our reasons for this opinion are briefly these:

First, the Howard amendment is not present ed to the Southern States as a condition of reconciliation with the Union and the admission of their representatives. If it were, still the question would arise, can the Southern people voluntarily do what they conceive to be wrong and an evil thing, that good may come, or in order to the avoidance of a greater evil ? Where the choice is plain between two evils, perhaps duty to future generations might require the choice of the least. But are we positively certain that this amendment to the Constitution is the lesser one i Those who urge its adoption insist that the terms are nearly similar to those of the President-that there is no great harm in it, nothing that we will not be obliged to come to at last, and that the sooner we come to it the sooner our difficulties will end, and we can then start on the road to prosperity. But all this is assumption. Who knows that it will sooner end our difficulties? May it not comparatively begin our troubles? Who can see any prospect of prosperity to the South in such an amendment of the organic law? What Northern man would think of coming South with his capital, with such a prospect before him? What man that looks to the future would seek a home here, with a representation in Congross which could never be a check on the growing North, or a representation based upon ne-gre suffrage, to which must soon follow negro equality in all respects, and with a large pro-portion of the intelligence and experience of the South distranchised? Is it not the most certain step to depopulate the South of white labor and intelligence? Would not every whiteman, who could do so, speedily escape to some land free from a colored population, where he might enjoy a white man's chance?

Beconsily, As the amendment is not presented of reconciliation, but is a clear proposition pro ented to all the States upon its intrinsic merits, it is only in this light they can properly view it, and either accept or reject it as they may judge of its intrinsic qualities.

The proposition itself-concedes two very important admitted facts by the Congress. First, that there is yet such a thing as a Constitution of the United States. And secondly, that the States, to whom it is submitted, are still States of the Union under that Constitution. If the Congress had embodied the doctrines of the amendment in the form of bills or laws of Congress, their incompatibility with the Constitution, as it is, would have been apparent to every one. Is the amendment less so in its present form? Can it be reconciled with the other parts of that instrument, without further amendment?

The first and fifth sections, as we have already shown, contain the germ of consolidation and the destruction of the efficiency, if not the existence, of the State governments. The friends of the amendment glide over the first section as if it contained nothing of a practical character. Mr. Holden thinks there is no harm in it. The New York Herald regards it as simply asserting what all are ready to admit. The Watchman thinks it deals in merely innocent generalities. But are these things so? It defines first who are citizens of the United States, a chief solely upon being born in, or being naturalized and under the jurisdiction of, the United States and residence in the States. It econdly forbids the States from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The fifth section empowers Congress to adopt any appropriate legislation necessary to carry out that amendment. Suppose Congress were to declare, if this amendment pass, that the elective franchise was a privilege which no male citizen of the United States 21 years of age, should be deprived ? Would there be anything in the Constitution to make such a declaration, or law in accordance therewith, unconstitutional f Could not Congress, it it chose to do so, pass a law endowing all male negroes 21 years of age with the elective franchise? What could hinder? But it is said that if, at the adoption of that amendment, negroes have no such privilege, being without it. could not be abridged. Of course the States could not. But the amendment fixing the status of all the citizens of the States, it would be within the province of Congress to define what citizenship is, and with what it should be endowed. Thus, the practical working of the first section leads to negro suffrage, Moreover, it empowers Congress to organize such Courts and Bureaus in the States as that body might deem proper, transferring the jurisdiction over a particular class of persons and cases in the States from the State Courts to those of a Federal character, where said class would be entitled not only to sue and be sued, and to testify, But where they might be allowed to be jurors, lawyers and judges, to the great damage and injury of the other race. What evil, then, we ask, could Congress fasten upon the Southern States which is not constitutionally and legally provided for in this amendment? Would it be as bad, as dangerous to Southern peace and honor and prosperity, to bear what Congress might impose upon us without the support of the Constitution as with it? Is there not more reason to hope for a change of a bad law, than to change a bad Constitution? We put these questions soberly to the friends or apologists for this amendment,

The second section, it is said, proposes a change in the representation which is just and right in the abstract, and which equalizes representation. This is not true in fact. If all the States were to divide with us the colored population pro rata, then it would be just and equal. Not otherwise. Every Northern State would doubtless choose its representation according to population. The South could not do so, at present at least, without certain ruin, until our entire population became fit to vote. The South, on the other hand, would choose a mengre representation, rather than submit to negro suffrage. Would that be equal? Would that be right, either in the abstract or concrete? Besides, in the present condition of the colored race, is it not just and right that they should be represented, just as women and children are who do not vote? What injustice could it be to the North to have all our population represented as well as theirs? The North might the congressional delegation stands ?? Reserved to the congressional delegation stands ?? blacks; the South could not. Yet the North refuses to grant universal suffrage to the blacks there, but the Radicals demand it of the South.

The third section demands of the Southern people to vote for the exclusion from office of miselves, and their friends and neighbors. who are so more guilty, if as guilty as they are themselves. Any reasonable, wise and just punishment for their political sins the South would quietly bear, when convicted of crime before a proper judicial tribunal. If the North forces this section upon us we will submit; but it majority. this section upon us we will submit; but it seems to us no Southern man of honor can vote for it. It convicts and punishes, by an expost facto process, the innocent as well as the guilty. It obliges the South to accept men for office, and as Legislators, who are not of their choice, and in many cases unfit. It would seriously interfere with the proper administration of justice and the enforcement of State and

of justice and the enforcement of State and national law, because of the unfitness and in experience of the executors of the law. It punnishes many, (for it is designed as a punishment for assumed treason,) who have already been pardoned for the offence, thus mulifying the power of the Executive prerogative and vitiating its design.

power of the Executive prerogative and vittating its design.

The fourth is already provided for, yet no objection would be made to it as a simple amendment by itself.

But it is said, whether the South accept it or not, it will be forced upon us, and much worse, whether we will or not. If so, ought a Southern man to be partices crimins in inflicting the punishment! Congress may pass laws afflicting us without our consent, but laws are changeable and often easily rescinded, but a constitutional

na without our consent, but laws are changeable and often easily rescinded, but a constitutional amendment passed by Southern votes may stand for all time, and we shall become parties to measures, which may result in the overthrow and destruction of the Republic, and the ex-tinction or removal of one or both of the races in the South. We ask Mr. Holden, or any one else, to sh

the fallacy or the error of the view above taken.

TELEGRAPHIC. Maryland Registry Laws-Excitement in

Baltimore BALTIMORE, Oct. 9. Randall, Attorney General of Maryland, bas published an elaborate opinion, in opposition to that of Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe, maintaining that no citizen registered this year can vote at the municipal election on Wednesday. He says that only those who were regis-tered last year can legally vote. If this be adopted, 15,000 persons will be prevented from voting, and Chapman will be elected Mayor. Much political excitoment prevailed to-day.

ad last night several fights occurred. The Judges of election met in the Court House and resolved to adhere to the decision of Randall, and to receive no votes of newly regis tered voters in the municipal election. and a majority in both branches of the Legis-

From Washington,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. The President has appointed Jno. S. Eys, of Ohio, Minister Resident and Consul General of the U. S. to the Republic of Liberia, and Char. Seymour and W. B. Budd, of New York and E. R. Mudge, Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.

Mr. Seward was well enough to attend a Cab net meeting to-day. Certain persons in Washington and elsewhere

claim that they have peculiar facilities for ob-taining pardons for Southern participators in the late civil war. This is an imposition on the public, and numbers of persons have been vic timized.

Matters in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Plour firm and stock light. Wheat steady orn scarce. Provisions inactive. Seeds steady. Plax seed \$3.15. Groceries firm. Whiskey

heavy, Western \$2.42. A report is in circulation that Gov. Swann intends removing the Police Commissioners for alleged official misconduct, respecting arrangements for the municipal elections to morrow. The rumor causes much discussion and excite ment.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9. Thurlow Weed announces, in the New York Times, that he supports the Democratic nomination for Governor, and that he prefers to act with the Democratic party to acting with the Radicals, from whose ascendancy he fears the worst results for the country.

The Elections in Pennylvania, &c-Probaable Election of Geary-Reported Gain of Radical Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, P. M. Alleghany County gives 9,000 Radical majorty,—same as in 1864. Blair County gives Geary 800 majority,— a loss

Chester County gives Geary a majority of 9.800. The returns from this City show large gains

for the Democracy, who have also gained one State Senator and three members of the Legis-Returns from the interior indicate gains for

each party, but there is no doubt of Geary's election by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

The Democrats have lost the member of Congress from the 10th District—Cate, Republican, being elected, probably, by a small majority.

Later.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, P. M.

A dispatch to the National Union Committee ere states that the Republicans claim Philadelphia by only 5,000 majority, which is a large Democratic gain as compared with the election

Latest

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, Midnight. The Press estimates the majority for Geary in this city at 5,000 and in the State at 15,000. Dispatches from Thad, Stevens say that Lancaster gives 6,200 majority for the Republi and Alleghany 9,000.

Forney claims gains for the Republicans of Cake in the 10th District and Koontz in the 15th for Congress. Another special reports Republican gains in it the Western counties and also in Eastern

No farther reports from the West.

The Pennsylvania Elections. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

Geary's majority in this city is 4,698 and in he State from 10 to 15,000. Randal, dem., for Congress has 4,600 majority, —a gain of 2,500. Kelly, Myers and O'Neil, Republicans, elected by reduced majorities. Taylor beats Russ in the 5th district, where

the democrats confidently expected a gain.

Dennison, dem. is elected in the 12th., but
his election will be contested on the ground of

publican to 6 Democrats, with the 21st District in doubt. Republicans gain one, and the elec-

## Ohio Elections.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10, Close contest in the 1st District between Pen dleton, Dem., and Eggleston, Rep. The latter, probably elected by 500 majority—a loss of 1000 n the vote of '64: Fifteen Republicans certainly returned to Con

## Indiana Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10. Election returns very indefinite and unsatis-factory, but the Republicans claim the State by a reduced majority. In the 1st. dist., Niblack, Dem., is elected; in the 3rd. Hunter, in the 5th, Julian, in the 6th. Burns, in the 9th. Collax, in the 19th. Williams, and in the 11th, Shanks,-all Republi

Baltimore Elections. BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.

The city election is progressing quietly and is confined exclusively to registered voters.

> Markets and Financial. Naw Yonk, Oct. 10, P. M.

Gold \$1.505; Fives, of '65, \$1.101. Tens 90). Cotton active. Sales of 4,500 bales Middling at 38a40. Flour lower, with siles of 396 bhis Southern at \$11,90a\$14.30. Wheat 3a5 lower Spts. Turpentine 69a70, Rosin \$4.20a\$9.50. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, P. M.

Cotton stiffer and unchanged. Corn 90a92; Wheat 95. Superfine flour \$12. Pork \$35.

Gold \$1.474.

MORELE, Oct 10, P. M. Sales of 1100 bales Middling Cotton, to-days

The Northern Elections. PHILADELUGIA, Oct. 10, P. M. As far as heard from, Geary's majority will be about 15,000. The Republicans gain two

members of Congress.

CINCINNSTI, Oct. 10, I'. M.

The total vote in this City foots up 30,000. an increase of 8,000 votes over any previous 

about 900 majority. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10, P. M. Peturns come in steady. The State ticket is generally conceded to the Republicans by about

In the Sixth District the Democrats gained 500 votes on the vote of '64, but Colburn, rep. is elected. The Republicans claim eight Congressmen

Inture. Committee of the state From Mexico, -di insect

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The Steamer Manhattan, from Vera Cruz, 30th., brings the rumor that Maximilian had again taken a strong stand in relation to retainog his empire in Mexico : that Franch money was on its way there, and that French troops will remain to support him.

Latest Financial News. New York Oct 11 M Gold \$1,501. Sterling 71 for 60 days.

Latest from the Elections.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11. From the best estimate that can be made the Republican majority in the State will be 15,000. Eight Radicals and three Conservatives are elected to Congress. [This is a Conservative The Republicans claim two thirds of both branches of the Legislature,

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 41. The Helectia arrived, on yesterday, from Liv erpool, having tweaty cases of cholera on board-There were fourteen deaths on the passage, four of which were from cholera,

The Herold's Matamoras correspondent says that Gen. Algeria, the imperial Commander, has moved on Monterey, and a battle has probably tal en place, cre tin

It is said that Maximilian, as a last resort, has gone over to the Clergy party, has restored old church property, annulled offensive laws,

National Thanksgiving

The following is the proclamation of the Pres ident alluded to in the telegraph column on

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTED WINTER PROCESSATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Pather has been pleased to vouchsale to us, as a peo-ple, another year of that national life, which is an irdispensable condition of peace, seen-rity and pagers. That year, no over las-been crowned with many peculiar bessings. The civil war that recently closed among us has not been anywhere re-opened. Foreign interven-tion has ceased to excite alarm or approbension intrudve pestileace has been benign mitigated domes.ic tranquility has improved; senti-ments of conceination have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism lived been widely revived; our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining indratry has been rick ly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our Railroad system far into the interior reor ses of the Country ; while our commerce has resumed, its customary activity in foreign seas. These grew, national blessings demand a national

acknowledgement. Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend at at at Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed Everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thunks giving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man sp ak of His Honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion, these do humbly and honestly impiore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remains the King forever." Them that are meck shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the ssing of peace." — have hereunto

L. S. set my hand and caused the seni of the - United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

Andrew Jon ason. WM. H; SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Endorsement of the Constitutional Amendment by Oregon Expunged.

San Francisco, Oct. 7. - A dispatch from salem, Oregon, states that in the Wouse of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Humason offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional amend ment before the admission of members from Grant county was fraudulent, and by the aid of one "Union" member, the resolution w. a alop ted-yeas 24, mays 23. The Secretary of State was then requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Secretary of State at Washing ton. Further action will be had to-morrow,

The steamship Evening Star, of the New York Mail Steamship Company, which left New York on the 29th ult., with an assorted cargo and two hundred and fifty calcin and steering passengers, and a crew of seventy men, toundered at sea, one hundred and cighty miles east Tybee (Savannah) Light, on the night of the 1st inst. The news was conveyed to New York via Savannah, Georgia, and was obtained from two of the rescued passengera who had arrived at Sayannah. Another host had arrived at Fernandina, Florida, having on board the purser and chief engineer of the ship. Captain Knapp, commanding the vessel, was drowned. The schooner S. J. Waring, which has prived The schooner S. J. Waring, which has arrived at Fernandina, Florida, has some of the rescaled crew and passengers on board, but how many is not stated. The rest are supposed to have been lost.

It is strange to see that Connecticut has come a tobacca growing State. Such is the fact. Her journals speak of large crops, one county it is estimated producing 500,000 lbs. this season. This shows that natural products, if propely taken care of, will adapt themselves in some degree to soil and climate.

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW." AND Trained Wild Animals.

FORMING A MODEL AND MORAL EXHIBITION :



Knights in Real Armor, Ladies In Regal Robes, Queen's Carriage of State,

The Mounted Zouaves, The Cornet Band, Horses, Ponies and Mules.
will be prominently men and admired, but
THE NOVEL FEATURE

will be the LIVE LION LET LOOSE IN THE STREETS, TAKEN FROM ITS CAGE,

by the Intropid HERR LENGEL, WALKED OVER A PLATFORM, AND PLACED UPON A CAR, CARRIED IN TRIUMPH.

The Golden Car of Orphous, containing ECRHART'S SILVER CORNET BAND. et Parade. Gorgeous to an Extreme, Unmis-takably indicative of the Strength and Resources of Dan Castello's Great Sirow,

> RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.

Admission 75 Cents ; Children Under 12 year SEPARATE SEATS FOR COLORED PER SONS, 50 CENTS.

The Manager in announcing the commencemen the Second Annual Southern Tour of Dan Castello's Great Show, pleased to be enabled to present an Array of Artis-names, comprising the very best Talent in the

DAN CASTELLO

THE ORIGINAL CONVERSATIONALIST. Will appear at each entertainment and introduce the only Thoroughly Trained Horse in the Universe,



The creature with the Flowing Mane and Sweeping all, styled the "Animal with Soul," the paragon of Beauty, Decility and Intelligence.

In fact, a finer and better show than has ever been organized. Elegance, Refinement and Attractiveness are the distinguishing features of DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.

Burnell Runnells.

TICH EMBODIMENT OF The expression of the control of the

DARING ACROBATS, SMALLER PONIES, FINER HORSES, FUN-NIER MULES, MORE ORIG-INAL CLOWNS.

Mr. E. Holloway, the Lightning Leaper; Messus. Hannon and Powers, the Daring Calisthenic Artists; Mr. T. Watson, who bids fair to win the title of Champton Eider of the World; Le Jeune Burt, the Wild Horseman of the Plains; Mr. Hobert Johnson, Scenic Equestrian; Mr. J. Saunders, Leaping and Vanlting Rider; Mr. W. Lerman, a very expert Somersusiter; Mr. Thomas Burgess, a quaint and old-fashioned Clove; Mr. Horsee P. Nichols, the most affable of Ring Masters, and others of Versatile Abilities, that must in time win them fame and promotion.

The Batoutte Leaps, Are specialities to the Great Show, and are given in nattempted by cotemporary concerns DAN CASTELLO WHAL LITERALLY FLY OVER

A HERD OF HORSES,
HERR LENGEL, THE LION KING, WILL
ENTER THE DEN OF THE FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS,

And piec an entertainment that, for intropid daring, bur surpasses the triumph archieved late I. A. Van Amburg.



WILL EXHIBIT AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

COLISPORO, Wednesday Oct. 17th, WHATINGTON, Thursday, Priday and Saturday, Gills NS 19th and 26.
Gills NS 19th and 26.
Oct. 10-d6tswiwi

ud yes down FOR RENT. ONE of the most desirable resident Oct 9-tf THIS OFFICE.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAKE COUNTY COURT. Quent Busbee, Trustee, Attachment to

W. W. Peirce.

It satisfactorily appearing that the defendant in the above entitled cause is a non-resident, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him.: It is ontonable, that public advertisement be made for six weeks, in the Sentinei newspaper, published in Raleigh N. C., for said defendant, W. W. Pearce, to appear and plead, or judgment of condemnation against the property attached will be moved for

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
Sept 10-ditwew W. W. Peirce.

Sept 10-ditw6w

CHAS. KUESTER, ) ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

W. W. PEIRCE, ) In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that the defendant is a manand that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is ordered, that public advertisement be made according to law, for the said defendant, W. W. Peirce, to appear within 30 days, and plead, or judgment of condemnation will be given against the property attached.

W. H. HIGH, J. P.

Sept 10-d1tw6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 7 WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Wm. Gray Admr. The Heirs at Law of Real Estate Assets.
Lucretia Shell, dec'd.
It appearing to the Court, that Lucretia H. Pholyses of the defendants, is a non-resident of this State. one of the defendants, is a non-resident of this State and affidavit having been made of said nonresident according to law, it is therefore, ordered, that publiaccording to law, it is uncrossed ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Halenja Sentine, giving notice to the said Lucretia H. Phelps to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Washington, in the 3rd, Monday of November next, to plead answer or demur to this Petition.

or the same will be taken pro confente and heard

W. F. SANDERSON, C. C. C. Oct 4-w6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) GRANVILLE COUNTY, COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, AU-

GUST TERM, 1866. Soloman Howard, Original Attachment,

Thomas Turner, William Mitchell, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this cause reeds 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 Sentinet, a newspaper published in the City of Raicigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Attachment, and that, unless they appear at the next term of this Court, (to wit the first Monday in November next,) and answer or plead to the same, judgment will be rendered against them, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishees con-

demned to satisfy said judgment.

Witness AUGUSTINE LANDIS, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in August, A. D.

sept 25-w6w A. LANDIS, C.C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) BERTIE COUNTY,

Martin V. Perry, Attachment, - Levied on Wm, H. Hoggard, Land.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, AUGUST TERM, 1866.

It appearing to the eatisfaction of the Court, that William H. Hoggard, the defendant in this case, is not, an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication, for six weeks, be made in the Sentings, a paper published in Raleigh, N. C., notifying the said hoggard to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Berlie, at the Court Honse in Windsor, on the second Monday in November next, and repleys the property, levied on, and plead to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the election. plantiff's debt.
Witness WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of the safe

Conet, at office, the second Monday of August, A. 1866. WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C Sept 11-wow STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) BERTIE COUNTY. William Walton

Attachment, Levied an Alanson Capebart, COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSION, AUGUST,

COURT OF PERAS & QUARTER SESSION, ACCOUNT,
TERM, 1866.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Alanson Capehart, the defendant in this case, is not an
inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication,
for six weeks, he made in the Scatinel, a paper published in Italoigh, N. C., notifying the said Capehart
to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held
for the County of Bertie, at the Court House in Windsor on the second Monday in November next, and resor on the second Monday in November next, and re-plevy the property levied on, and plead to the plain-tiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plain-tiff's debt.

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

WILLIAM P. GURLEY, C. C. C. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) MOORE COUNTY.

D. M. Kennedy, ( In Equity, Fall Torm, Lindsey Stutts, 1866. Bill to subject real estate to satisfaction of plain-

tiff's demand.

This cause coming on to be heard, it appears to the satisfaction of the Coart that the defendant, Lindaws Britist, resides beyond the limits of this State and without the jurisdiction of this Court: It is therefore ordered that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the Sentine', a paper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said Stutts to be and appear before the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, at the next Term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on Monday before the last Monday in February, 1867; then and there to plead, answer, or denur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex purie as to him.

Witness, S. C. BRUCE, Clerk of said Court, at office in Carthage, on Menday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1866. tiff's demand.

S. C. BRUCE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, )

CHATHAM COUNTY, CHATHAN COUNTY,

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that there will be a special term of the superior Court of Law and Equity held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittabero, on the 18t. Monday of December next, to licar, try and determine all such civil causes in Law or Equity as are not exclusively cognizable by the Spring form of the Superior Court, under an ordinance of the Couvention adopted Jame the 21st, 1861, entitled "An-Ast. lo, hange the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein."

Officers, Suffors and Witnessen will govern themselves accordingly.

J. A. THOMPSON, C. S. C. W. W. WEST, DEALER IN

MUSIO, BOOKS, STATIONERY FANCY ARTICLES.

NEWSPAPERS &c. RALEIGH, N. C.

TRANSFER OF STOCK. THE undersigned, executor of William B. Wise, de ceased, late of the County of Hertford, N. C. gives notice that he will apply to the Circuit Court of the Corporation of Norfolk City, Va., at the term he leave after the expiration of two months from the lapublication of this notice, as required by law for a reder directing the transfer to him of the stock is said corporation, belonging to his testator and standing in his manual his death.

W. N. H. GMITH.

Murfreesbore, N. C. Sept. 13-w2m