

THE SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL, Editors. SEATON GALES. Thursday Evening, Sept. 20, 1866.

FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IT IS, AND THE UNION AS IT WAS. NO FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR. JONATHAN WORTH, OF RANDOLPH.

County Meeting. We are requested to suggest that a meeting of the conservative citizens of Wake, who support the policy of President Johnson, and are favorable to the re-election of Gov. Worth, be held at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent this County in the next Legislature, and of consulting together upon the condition of the country.

It is very desirable that the conservatives in each County's district take steps to be represented upon the occasion.

The Holden-Radical Convention. To-day is the day fixed upon by Mr. Holden for the assembling of the Holden-Radical Convention in this city.

Up to 2 o'clock, no public meeting of this Convention has been called. We learn that there was a caucus, last night, at Mr. Holden's office, and further, that there will be a meeting of the delegates held at the Standard office at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Our reporter informs us, that he learns that fifteen delegates have arrived from abroad, who profess to represent eight Counties out of the eighty-nine in the State. This, we presume, does not include the delegation from Wake. The principal delegation is from Newbern.

It has been currently reported on the streets, that Gen. Alfred Dockery has intimated his willingness to be nominated for Governor by this so-called Convention. We do not believe the rumor. It is a libel upon so discreet and respectable a man as we take Gen. Dockery to be.

P. S. We have just learned that the Convention, as we expected it would be, a complete fiasco. No public demonstration will be made by the delegates to the great Holden-Thomas-McKinnon-Lehman-Tourgee-Carpenter-Radical Convention.

A Word to the Johnson-Worth Men.

We have repeatedly and distinctly stated our position, first, that the great and most important issue before the people of North Carolina is the adjustment of the national difficulties of the government with the Southern States, as early as possible, upon the plan and policy of President Johnson. To this plan is opposed the Congressional (Howard) amendment of the Constitution of the U. S., and the programme of the Radical party. We have repeatedly said that we are committed heart and soul to the plan and policy of President Johnson and to the principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14th., in opposition to the Howard amendment and all Radical positions.

Secondly, we have said, that this is the great, all absorbing issue, in comparison with which all merely State issues should be held as subordinate: The early reconciliation of the late-revolting States with the government, under the Constitution as it is, by the admission of our loyal Senators and Representatives into the National Congress, subject to the Constitutional right of both Houses to judge of the qualifications of its members. And further, that no further amendments to the Constitution of the United States ought to be made or can be legitimately made, until all the States of the Union are thus represented.—That is our platform. We understand it is the platform upon which Gov. Worth stands and will stand. We can support no man for Governor or for the Legislature, in whose platform that is not the chief plank.

Thirdly, we have said that the friends of President Johnson and Gov. Worth, agreeing entirely upon that platform, may safely be left to the guidance of their own judgments, as to the fitness or unfitness of this or that State measure or issue, in voting for members of the Legislature.

The questions involving our National relations cannot be put off or deferred longer, without hazard. The Howard amendment will be submitted to our next Legislature by its adoption or rejection. We can support no man who is not against the Howard amendment. State matters or issues may be safely left to the wisdom and intelligence of the next Legislature, if we are careful to select sound-minded and sound-hearted men to that body. The people should select none others.

As to the imposition of additional State taxes, we know no man who is in favor of such a measure, in view of the present condition of our impoverished people. That question we consider a settled one for the next Legislature. Ardent as we are in support of the public schools, we seriously doubt if our people can bear even such additional taxes for that purpose as would do anything efficiently.

We were every true friend of the Union and of the State against committing himself to any man or measure, which will in the least endanger the great issue, the case of President Johnson's policy in North Carolina. We are satisfied that these views accord with the sentiments of Gov. Worth and of every truly conservative man in the State.

The Pittsburgh Convention.

We are requested by the Chairman of the Resident Committee for North Carolina, appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, for the purpose of acting in conjunction with the General Committee in securing a full representation at the Pittsburgh Convention, to announce the names of the following delegates to the Convention from this State; and to state also that not only those named, but all loyal Union Soldiers and Sailors of North Carolina, who may see fit to attend, will receive a cordial welcome to the Convention.

- Surgeon H. J. Menninger, Newbern. Capt. A. H. Tourgee, Hendersonville. C. H. Hoggard, Windsor. Littlejohn Johnson, do. Lieut. J. H. Etheridge, Beaufort. W. C. Liverman, Beaufort. W. Henry Eddins, Forestville. J. T. Mizell, Plymouth. Cherry, Washington. Elijah A. Smith, Onslow C. H. Barnes Griffith, Winston.

Privates Henry Copeland, James Godwin, Thomas Copeland, Daniel Orterton, John M. Brinkley, James Askew, Lemuel W. Parker and Cincinnati Pierce, Winston. First Sergeant A. McKensie, Wilmington. Private George N. Greer, Colerain. Private Joseph A. Odum, Rich Square. Private Eli Copeland, Edenton. Privates Gaston Greene and John W. Wilson, Murfreesboro.

Hospital Steward Nutting, Portsmouth, N. C. Sergeant Richard Lowe and privates Abner Harrell and John W. Holleman, Harrellville. Gunner Jas. W. Green, U. S. Navy, Winston. Landsman William Askew, Colerain.

We copy the foregoing from the last Standard. It gives us an insight into the material of which that paper thinks the Pittsburgh Convention should be composed. While the great and patriotic gathering at Cleveland, which has just adjourned, was made up of the representative fighting men of the Federal army, the one at Pittsburgh, under the auspices of Butler, Schurz, Banks and Schenck, is to consist, if we may take the above delegation as a specimen, of a very different class. The Standard speaks of the men named in the foregoing list as "loyal Union soldiers of North Carolina." Now we charge that many of them were buffaloes and deserters from the Confederate army, who lived, after their desertion, by plundering and thieving, and who were not regular members of the Union army at the outset of the war. We can specify names, if necessary.

And the inevitable Tourgee turns up again, too. Is he a North Carolina loyal Union soldier? Where and when were his military exploits performed?

In the Standard really crazy, that it thus identifies itself with such men as we have described, who are a disgrace to the State and to humanity. Deserters and thieves may "receive a cordial welcome" at the hands of such men as Butler. "Birds of a feather, &c." But such creatures would be kicked out of any assembly of true soldiers.

Is any Radical from the North, or any Radical sympathizer in our midst, had been treated in a speaking tour through the Southern States as the President was treated in some places on his recent journey, Radical papers would have dilated through glowing pages on all the details; Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization would have been filled with pictures of the Southern mob in the hideous orgies of its fury; and every Radical head would have almost burst with the growing conviction of the barbarism and unfitness for government of the Southern people.

The truth is that there is, at this very moment, less freedom of speech and far less toleration at the North than there is at the South. The slander that Union or Northern men are persecuted for opinion's sake in the South is the invention of malignant and disappointed men, who have justly forfeited the respect and confidence of their neighbors, and are filled with revengeful feelings thereat. They cannot point to a solitary instance of such persecution. We have selected them to do so, but they persistently shield themselves under cover of false generalities. They are themselves the persecutors—they would, to gratify their hate, disfranchise and degrade their fellow-citizens. This is the true Radical spirit, North and South. Even the President of the United States cannot pass through the land, on a patriotic mission, without being subjected to insults and indignities that would disgrace a set of savages. The same spirit, if allowed to proceed to its legitimate results, will destroy the country beyond the hope of salvation.

"The Times called the Radicals Johnson-Union men, in contradistinction to Johnson-Worth men, as named by the Standard."—Newbern Times. Ah! there it is at last. The Times calls itself Johnson-Union, and amusingly calls the Radicals Johnson-Union, also. The Times thereby confesses itself a Radical. We have often charged this, but that paper has invariably denied the impeachment.

A Radical Johnson-Union man! Where is Barnum? Such a nondescript animal lays the Fojos mermaid and the woolly-horse completely in the shade.

"The Sentinel and its echoes are either most stupidly ignorant of the true position of the President, or else they are wickedly hypocritical. The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the President would declare the States reconquered and admit, at once, all loyal members from them. Congress itself being the judge of loyalty, while Congress would insist upon closing the doors of the two Houses until the very identical things which the President has demanded shall have been secured by constitutional amendment."—Newbern Times.

We acknowledge the "stupidity" of the South, and in not being able to understand the above nonsense, in view of the facts before the country. We could read as easily and intelligibly the brayings of a lack-ass.

THE TENNESSEE CONVENTION POSTPONED.—In consequence of the alarm felt by numbers of delegates and others throughout the State, at the presence of cholera in Nashville, the State Executive Committee announce a postponement to the 3d day of October. So Parson Brownlow may sleep soundly nights a little while longer.—N. Y. Evening Express.

The Great Johnson-Union Demonstration in New York.

New York has spoken in a manner that will have its influence upon the destinies of the country.

The demonstration on the evening of the 17th, in support of the President and his policy, was the most imposing ever witnessed in that great city. Over seventy-five thousand persons are said to have been present on the occasion, and the enthusiasm displayed showed that their sympathies were warmly enlisted.

The surroundings and decorations of the meeting were unequalled as a spectacle, and distinguished speakers addressed the thronging thousands from numerous stands. But better, says the World, than the speakers, or the bands, or the blazing fireworks, was the sight of the vast multitude who gathered under the statue of Washington, and pledged an invincible determination to put down, finally and forever, the last enemies of the Union which he and the fathers framed.

The account of this immense outpouring of the people occupies sixteen closely printed columns of the New York World. Among the most prominent speakers were Gen. Dix, Hon. Jno. T. Hoffman, Gov. Parsons, Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Hon. S. J. Tilden, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Ex-Major Vaux, of Philadelphia, Col. Huger, of Mississippi, Gen. Sturgis, Jno. G. Sax, Senators McDougald, of California, and Call, of Florida, Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, Heron Ketchum, and others. The speeches all breathed the most national, conservative and conciliatory spirit, and were received with intense enthusiasm. Gen. Dix presided at the centre and principal stand, and among the Vice Presidents we notice the names of such men as Hamilton Fish, A. T. Stewart, W. H. Aspinwall, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jno. J. Cisco, Henry Grinnell, and August Belmont.

The World says: "The matter-of-fact estimates of the number present varied with the different positions of the spectators, and doubtless each one carried away a separate idea of the proper fate of thousands on hand. There was an agreement on one point—every one calculated that there were thousands present. But how many thousands? No one thought it could be less than forty thousand. Those that ran the estimate so low as this saw only a section of the surging mass. The easiest way to measure the crowd was by acres. From Thirteenth street across Fourth avenue, Broadway, University place, and Fifth avenue; thence through all these thoroughfares, including the immense open space of Union square, upwards, to the farther end of Eighteenth street, there was such a density of humanity that, from a commanding point, the mass of heads were more ubiquitous and numerous than the leaves of a forest. The great army which no man can number received constant accession, and after sweeping this huge extent of people till they disappeared from the eye upon the horizon of the night, or what was more exact, making the two and a half miles circuit of the crowd, so thick at any entrance, at the centre point, as to be almost impossible to pass, and mathematics did but put the number at a fraction less than 75,000 continuous spectators, while the fluctuating and itinerant reinforcements, which were ever coming and going, swelled the throng, in the judgment of those most versed in such estimates, to the easy numerical extent of a tenth of a million souls."

The following are the resolutions adopted.—They deserve to be written in letters of gold. Let their spirit be carried out, and the country will soon present a glorious spectacle of national unity: Resolved, That we select this, the anniversary of the day that George Washington and his compatriots affixed their names to the Constitution of the United States, as an appropriate day for the adoption and ratification of the Declaration of the principles proclaimed by the National Union Convention, composed of delegates from every State and Territory of the American Republic, which assembled in the City of Philadelphia on the 14th of August last.

Resolved, That the charities of life, the precepts of our religion, and a wise public policy dictate as the first and paramount duty of every American citizen, to aid in healing the wounds and soothing the passions of civil war, and restoring the Union of these States, so that in the day of peril, whether from commercial disaster or foreign war, our national securities and public credit may remain unimpaired, and the national flag maintained by the whole united American people.

Resolved, That we regard it as the great felicity and chief distinction of the American people, that they are governed by a written Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and that the co-ordinate branches of the Federal government, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, have no powers except those derived from that instrument; while the declaration by the majority of the present Congress, that the late officers who were military conquerors, and that they recognize no titles except those by which the conquering sovereigns of Europe have been accustomed to tyrannize over subjugated nations, is abhorrent to every lover of constitutional government, and if acquiesced in will reduce six millions of American citizens to the condition of subjugated aliens, and convert ten States into ten Poland, ten Hungary, or ten Ireland.

Resolved, That the unquestioned constitutional right of each branch of Congress to determine the qualifications of its own members, enables it to protect the National Legislature from disloyal or treacherous Senators and Representatives, whether from the South, North, East or West; but the assumption of the right of a majority in Congress to defy an unchangeable mandate of the Constitution, and utterly deprive States of their Senators and the people of their Representatives, is revolutionary, and subversive of our institutions.

Resolved, That Congress, by an act defining treason and its penalties, expressly conferred upon the President of the United States the right to exempt from punishment by proclamation acts of treason or resistance to the authority of the United States; that, in compliance with the authority so conferred, President Johnson, at the end of the civil war, issued a proclamation of amnesty and pardon, which, under the laws of nations and the common law of the land, rehabilitated the Southern people included in its provisions in all their rights; and that to disregard this solemn amnesty, which in all civilized nations would be deemed an "oblivion to all offences," to persist in their disfranchisement, taxation without representation, threatened confiscation, and the imposition of every badge of servitude, is an outrage on humanity, and a violation of the national honor.

Resolved, That the precise and clearly defined issue now before the American people is, whether they will elect a Congress that will respect the imperative commands of the Constitution, as to Senators, Representatives, and Presidential electors, or whether they will continue a Congressional majority in power, which gives no guarantee that it will not by conditions precedent, that multiply with the exigencies of party, not only indefinitely exclude States from the Union, but overthrow our form of government itself.

Resolved, That we are profoundly grateful that Andrew Johnson, in his high office, untempted by the proffer from Congress of almost despotic power, has maintained that love for the Constitution of our fathers, which characterizes the true American citizen; and that, in his masterly state papers and familiar conversations with the people, he has demonstrated that he not only comprehends the Constitution, but that, true to his oath of office, he will preserve, protect, and defend it.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland.—Large Attendance.—Fellowship Organized at Cleveland.—Eloquent Speech of General Wool. CLEVELAND, O., September 17.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, in response to a call from those favorable to the policy of President Johnson and the action of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th, met in this city today.

A pavilion 150 feet in length by sixty in breadth had been erected in the park for the use of the Convention. At 8 o'clock the delegation entered, preceded by a band of music, and were seated; after which the crowd from the outside was admitted, and filled the tent to its utmost capacity. Previous to the organization a spirited scene was witnessed: the delegations rising and cheering with all their might successively for "The Old Flag," Generals Custer, Rousseau, Wool, McClellan, the Constitution, the thirty-six States, and Andrew Johnson. After a brief breathing spell, cheers were given for Grant, Secretary Seward, the American army, General Steedman, and Governor Bramlette of Kentucky. As the cheering was called for and given, in each case there was a scene of wild enthusiasm, delegates and spectators rising and swinging their hats, and shouting most vigorously.

How the Matter Stands.

The unclouded intellect of the North sustains President Johnson's opposition to the Radical programme. We have seen nothing from any acknowledged statesman at the North, or any undoubted constitutional lawyer, that does not sanction the President. The Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14th. was the most talented and conservative body of men, which has ever assembled in the nation. Fillmore, Ewing, Rev. John Jay, Judge Curtis, George Ashmun, Winthrop, and others, sustain him. We yesterday published the able argument of John Quincy Adams, grandson of John Quincy Adams, of Mass. It is unanswerable. Every man of distinction in the South sustains the President's policy.

Hon. George Ashmun, of Mass., who presided over the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, in a letter to the New York Convention which invited him to attend the ratification meeting in that city, on Monday last, says of President Johnson: "I know Mr. Johnson well. He is honest, sagacious, true, and firm; and all such imputations upon his motives are most unjust. I know, too, that he is faithfully following the same line of generous and far-seeing policy which guided Mr. Lincoln up to the hour of his death, and I cannot be brought to doubt either its expediency or its justice. Certainly no higher or holier motive for action, in a public servant, can be suggested, than that of a desire for the immediate restoration to friendly relations of those parts of our country which have been alienated. The war, followed by a solid and lasting peace, may, after all, prove a blessing. But a hollow truce, out of which fiery passions and unscrupulous personal ambitions seek to have profitable harvest, cannot be anything but a curse. Restoration, upon the basis of mutual interests and mutual honor, promises everything which an honest heart can desire; and the resolutions of the Union Convention at Philadelphia, solemnly made and acceded to by Southern representatives of high personal character and position, give us all 'guarantees for the future' which can be asked or wanted. Vengeance, hatred, heart-burnings and ill blood can bestimulated by high-sounding words of crimination and savage threats of a re-opened war; but if we desire a restored commerce between the alienated States, a restored credit for our national currency, restored prosperity to the industry of every part of our great country, and a renewed and increased power to present an undivided and unbroken front upon all national questions toward the rest of the world, let us at once, without hesitation or reluctance, extend to the Southern States the most precious political right of Constitutional Government—the right of representation, and thus make our Union 'Now and forever one and indivisible.'"

Further legislation on the negro code has been postponed by the State Legislature of South Carolina till the regular session. Resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on federal relations, requesting the President to inform military officials that the war is ended in South Carolina; also requesting the discontinuance of the provost courts, and the restriction of the jurisdiction of the military courts within the limit prescribed by the articles of war.

Rev. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, an old and valued friend of ex-President Davis, is now on a visit to him in his apartment at Fort Monroe, and will remain with him several days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. The Central Association will hold its next session with the Church at Forestville, commencing on the Thursday before the second Sabbath in October. Sept. 20-21.

TOURNAMENT AND BALL. A tournament will be held at Townsville, Granville Co., N. C., on the 26th of October next. Ten Knights from North Carolina will enter and an equal number from Virginia are cordially invited to contend for the honor of crowning the Queen on the occasion. Sept. 20-21.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS. A. T. A. N. & J. MCKIMMON'S. WE take pleasure in informing our friends that we have just opened our assortment of FALL & WINTER goods and invite them to call and look at them, as we are determined to sell the best articles at the lowest cash prices. A. N. & J. MCKIMMON. Sept. 20-21.

LATEST styles Dress Goods. Plain and Figured Merinos, Black and Colored Alpaca, Repe, Poplins and Delaines, Bombazine and Empeux Cloth at A. N. & J. MCKIMMON. Sept. 20-21.

ANOTHER lot of beautiful Prints, Bonnet, Belt, Streamer and Trimming Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons. A. N. & J. MCKIMMON. Sept. 20-21.

A COMPLETE assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and Yankee notions. A. N. & J. MCKIMMON. Sept. 20-21.

BEAUTIFUL lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Kerseys, for Gent's and Boys, at A. N. & J. MCKIMMON. Sept. 20-21.

HOTEL FOR RENT, IN CHARLOTTE, N. C. THEIR valuable property, contiguous to the Depot, and near to the business part of the city, has been put in thorough repair, and is now offered for rent to a good tenant on accommodating terms. The House has 22 good airy rooms, a large Dining room and Bar, with Veranda extending around the entire building, with yard and all necessary out-houses. Its locality must command a large share of transient custom. The house is nearly new and conveniently arranged. For terms apply to M. D. L. MOODY. Sept. 18-20.

THE PLANTERS' HOTEL. IS not, nor ever has been, nor will be, under any management, closed to the accommodation of our friends and the traveling public. We are prepared to give satisfaction to every one, as in Capt. Galt, at the Bar attached to our House. LACK & PEOPLES. Proprietors. Sept. 18-20.

Pure Wine and Liqueur for Altar and Medicinal purposes. Just received. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Sept. 18-21.

FOR SALE. FORTY Shares of N. C. R. R. Stock. PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Aug. 17-21.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!!!

OLD PRICES COMING TO TOWN! JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING.

10,000 YARDS BEAUTIFUL FALL AND WINTER CALICOS.

and will be sold from 12 1/2 to 25 cents.

COME TO CREECH'S

TO BUY YOUR CALICOS. OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY.

10,000 yards of Ladies beautiful DRESS GOODS, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S is the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by. Just received 6,500 yards goods for Men's, Boys and Children's WINTER WEAR—the best assortment in the City. I tell you Creech's is the place to come to buy your goods. And still they come.

Just received a large and fine assortment of LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

The new styles for 1866, just the goods the people want. I want you to come to Creech's to buy your CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, already commencing to come in, LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, THE TURBANS, THE GLADIATOR and the CENTRAL PARK, a different shape from last season, and will have a good assortment in a few days. Make up your mind to come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats.

JUST IN TIME. I told you prices had to come down.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's shoes, brought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices. No mistake, CREECH'S is the place to buy your shoes.

PRICES ALREADY REDUCED. Just received a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at prices to meet the hard times. Sugar, 12 1/2 to 20; Rio Coffee 20 to 25; just as well to make the largest and most complete stock in the City. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's Building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. A. CREECH.

Balrish, Sept. 5-3m Standard and Progress copy two weeks.

FALL & WINTER IMPORTATION 1866. RIBBONS. MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Satins. VELVETS, BUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

Straw Bonnets, Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed Shaker Hoods. No. 237 & Left of 239 Baltimore St. BALTIMORE MD.

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. I strive will be sold at prices cheap enough to keep you from being scared. Come to CREECH, he will treat you right, etc.

I now take the pleasure to inform the people that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever brought to Raleigh before or since the war.

And I tell the people whether I struck the nail on the head or not, I will always do so, and I say to you as I said last season, that I will sell them as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, cost Houses not excepted, that has paid for his goods or ever expects to pay for them. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's Building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. A. CREECH.

Sept. 18-20\* GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE Scholastic year will begin on the 1st of October, 1866, and continue, without vacation, till the 1st of July 1867. A full corps of experienced Teachers. CHARGES VERY MODERATE. From October to July Goldsboro is generally very healthy—few places more so. The most accessible point in the State. For Circular, Ac., address, REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M. Sept. 5-24th

BOARD. THE subscriber, late Superintendent of the Exchange Hotel in Raleigh, has taken the House of A. WILLIAMS, Esq., on Fayetteville Street, next door to Dr. F. B. Haywood, where he is now returned to accommodate pleasantly. WM. J. CLARKE, O. D. COOKE, Agents.

10 or 12 Business Gentlemen of the City, or other persons wishing heard by the week or month. R. WALLACE.

KRECO HILLS. BOON HILL, JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C. All kinds of PINE LUMBER, LIGHT WOOD and best OAK posts, furnished at short notice. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WM. J. CLARKE, O. D. COOKE, Agents.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of WHITE, FALKNER & CO., FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business IN THE City of Petersburg, and are now receiving and opening, at 106 Spycamore Street, a large and well selected stock of goods, embracing all every article connected with such a business. The entire stock having been purchased exclusively for cash, in the best market in this country, we are prepared to offer goods on as favorable terms as the same can be purchased elsewhere.

WE INVITE MERCHANTS and others to an examination of our stock. JOHN F. WHITE, W. A. K. FALKNER, THOMAS B. WILSON, late of Warrenton, N. C. Sept. 18-20