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THE SENTINEL.

JOSIAH TURNER, JR., EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

THE GOVERNOR RESPONSIBLE.

We tell the people that Gov. Holden is justly chargeable with the evils that now threaten to engulf the people of the State. He has ruined the State and he has ruined his party, and the Radicals themselves are sensible of this,—we hear them speak of it freely wherever we go.

We say, the Governor is responsible, and why? At the sacrifice of his self-respect and his honor as a public man, he consented, for the sake of office, which dishonors him, to become the wicked tool of unlawful power. He resolved to say or do anything that might give him temporary ascendancy, whatever the eventual consequences might be to him and others. He cared nothing for principle or consistency; these he threw to the winds; he laughed at decency and virtue. By a course of life we dont care here to review, he secured the nomination for Governor at the hands of the "carpet-baggers" and negroes, and from the leaguers, because they could do no better. They made him their leader; indeed, he was made President of the "Loyal" league; he was omnipotent as the leader; he was the *oracle* and venture to "lead man;" the party did emphatically whatever he said. We appeal to the public to say if this is not true. Yes, we appeal to the Radical party, *that too*, to say if what we have stated is not true. It is true, as the commonest observer in this State, for the last two years, knows.

Well, what has this man, possessed of such power, by such means, done? Just look at his Judiciary. See it, and mark it! It is at once, weak; for the most part ignorant; incompetent, and, in some cases, corrupt. Taken as a whole, it is a mockery, and does not command the respect even of Radicals, white or black. The Governor knows this as well as we do. Now, what could he have done, as to the Judiciary? Why, at a word from him, men eminent for their learning and purity of character could have been nominated for any judicial position, and elected. The Governor knows this.—But his friends (?) say that such men of his party he could not get! Ah! Therefore, he would take dirty tools, and bad and corrupt men. But this will not do, there were plenty of men who were not politicians, eminent for judicial learning and virtue; why did he not say, "vote for these men; we will elect them; they will serve the State; let the people see that we care for the public good." He could have done so, and such men would have been elected. But he did not do it, because he is not made in the mold of a good man and a patriot. He is little and mean, and can't do what is even *politic* as a party movement, if it savor of propriety and promises good to the people. He is, then, responsible for these mockeries of Judges.

The same might be said of the Executive Officers. Holden knew these men; he knew Menninger, and Ashley were "carpet baggers," and he knew what such men came among us for. If he had said to the native Radicals, white and black, 'let us elect substantial men of our own people," they would have done it. Now see; Ashley is Superintendent of Education; what is the result? Thousands on thousands of dollars have been spent on behalf of his office, and there *is not a single Common School in the State* for white or black. Then, there is Menninger, Secretary of State; what is the result? His office up to this time has cost the State, at the most moderate calculation, upwards of fifty thousand dollars! There is Littlefield, State Printer; a special act of the Legislature was passed, with the Governor's connivance, when no quorum was present, giving him the power to appoint a State printer, with the understanding that Littlefield was to be the man. The Governor appointed him, and what is the result? The publication of the laws has been delayed six months, and they are published at a cost, not much if any, below eighty thousand dollars! And this man will get, probably a hundred thousand dollars, as Public Printer. And Governor Holden appointed this man!

Then there is the Legislature, composed of "carpet-baggers," negroes, and a few white men, mostly Radicals, few of whom have any material interest in the State, or care for its welfare. The Governor was complicated with them; what did they do? They blighted and ruined the State.—From the rank and file of the Radicals say good men among them say so, and every body knows it. Among other things, the Legislature undertook to create a new State debt, *ostensibly* for the interest of railroads, but really in the interest of a gigantic "Ring" of swindlers, amounting to the appalling sum of nearly $27,000,000. If the Governor had said, especially to the native Radicals, black and white, this is wrong in truth, and as impolitic as wrong; it will ruin our party and ruin the State;" every body knows the attempt to rate such an amount of debt would not have been made. The Governor knows it, the Radicals know it, and the people know it. Had the Governor done this, the "Ring" would not have increased a day; And let done it, the "carpetbaggers" would not be to day at work in Wall Street to enrich themselves, impoverish the State and ruin its credit; had he done this, the credit of North Carolina, would to-day be nearly, if not quite, up to the old standard; and, more than this, if the Governor had or acted, the people would not, to day, be ground to powder with taxes to enrich the "Ring" and the "carpet-baggers." Governor, you know this is true, every word of it; don't you? The people know it.

Then the State is overrun with that curse of curses, "carpet baggers." They are into every office that pays. They are a nuisance even to the native Radicals and negroes themselves. We often hear them say so, openly. These men bring corruption and crime here that our people never heard or thought of. Of all the political blasts and blights that ever beset any people, none surpass that of the "carpet baggers." They are emphatically the authors and promoters of crime, moral, political and social, and the Governor knows it. Who has encouraged and sustained them? Who has given them place and office, and enabled them to run over our people, white and black, Republicans and all? The Governor. But for the Governor, these moral and political 1 pers would this day be where they came from, begging for, or, stealing their daily bread. As it is, here they are, plundering our people, mocking at their calamities, insulting them with a high hand and with perfect impunity; whereas they came beggars, now they build fine houses, drive fine horses, beautiful and splendid vehicles, wear diamonds and rings of the vulgarest magnitude; live in and about the Capitol, and spend their State bonds by the hundreds. These men, too, keep up a system of prostitution and harlotry too horrible to be mentioned in these columns. They have afforded outcasts of brothels the means to parade the principal streets in splendid equippages, while genteel ladies of the city are almost afraid to be seen in the streets in their carriages and on horse back. These "carpet baggers" have done all this mischief and outrage, and ten-fold more; yet the Governor sustains them! He gives them office and place in the face of native Radicals!

Why all this? Simply, because the Governor is Billy Holden!! That is enough.—Hence, we say he is responsible for all this evil. Is he not?

JUDICIAL COURTESY.

Judges on the bench always speak with impunity, no man daring to contradict or even to reply, courtesy and gentleness of speech therefore does well become them.

The people of North Carolina, before the coming of carpet-baggers, were blessed with learned, pure sober and Christian Judges, whose purity and uprightness had its proper effect upon the whole tone and tenor of public morals. The people without distinction of party, praised, honored, and loved the Judiciary. No man could go unrebuked who dared to speak evil of a Judge. "Under him the people labored, acquired and enjoyed." "Without him the people could not defend their characters or enjoy their property." We mighty here pause to inquire what has become of the love, admiration and veneration of the people, for the Judiciary. Whose fault is it that the people have ceased, not only to love and venerate, but even to admire or respect. It is the Judiciary, and not the people that have changed. We have exchanged Battle and Manly, for Settle and Dick. We have exchanged Gilliam, Warren, Fowle and Merrimon, for Jaybird Jones, Cloud, Henry, Thomas, Tourgee and Grassy Sam.

When Judges of old were inducted into office, they were aware that they had put on a robe of Justice, and they vowed a vow to God, never to spot it, and they never did. They wangled neither with the Bar, nor the Jurors of the country. They were gentle and courteous to all. How does it stand to day between the Bench and the Bar of North Carolina. Let the case of the Bench, against the Bar, in the person of B. F. Moore and others answer.

The present judiciary seem to think it incumbent upon them not only to war with the bar, but to insult and offend the Jurors and Grand Jurors of the County. Judge Cloud sends word to Judge Tourgee, that he is unworthy to sit upon the Bench if he don't "put every d—m scoundrel of the Grand Jury of Orange in jail."

At the last term of Orange Court where the Jury convicted one Hanes, (col.) of larceny in breaking into a store, and stealing therefrom a pair of boots, Judge Tourgee with warmth set aside the verdict and declared there was not a particle of evidence upon which the Jury could find a verdict of guilty. The evidence was this, the Store House of Mr. James Parks, of Hillsboro', was broken into in the night time and a pair of boots taken. Mr. A. Upchurch a respectable citizen of this city testified that he bought the boots from Hanes. Hanes could not and did not show where he got them, nor did he offer to prove to the Jury that his character was good and he above suspicion. Last week at Caswell Tobacco and four others were indicted for an assault upon a negro; the Jury convicted Roberson only. The Judge was displeased at the verdict and insulted the Jury in a speech, telling them "if the complexation of the parties had been different, the verdict would have been different."

He who takes upon himself the office a Judge should guard against the influences of party violence and feelings. It is his not cool, calm and courteous to jurors and to all men in Court, his name will be spotted and the balance of justice suspicious.

The learned Judges of old were renowned for the tenderness and courtesy with which they treated Jurors Men, Witnesses, Grand Jurors, and the white people; and hence the veneration of the whole people for the learned Judges of old.

The number of threshing machines in the United States is estimated at about 100,000, and they win for our country more of the grain than the foil. The saving of grain by them is about 10,000,000 bushels.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—We have just read, with no little pleasure and a great deal of instruction, "a full report (in pamphlet form) of the proceedings in" the matter of the Bench and the Bar of North Carolina."

This pamphlet contains "an account of the cause of said proceedings, the arguments of Counsel for the respondents, the opinion of the Court, and a review of that opinion."

The report is full, complete and satisfactory. Every position taken by the Bench is given; every material fact and law bearing on the trial of the cause is fairly stated; and the argument of Counsel and the opinion of the Court, together with a full review of that opinion, are deliberately spread out before the reader. There is, therefore, not the slightest difficulty in the way of the reader's coming to a right and just conclusion as to "the proceedings in the matter of the Bench and Bar of North Carolina."

The review of the opinion of the Court, we take it for granted, was drawn up by the Respondent in this action. It is calm, dignified and crushing.

The distinguished Reviewer did not need the additional testimony of this masterly effort to establish for him the enviable reputation of a very learned and able legist, or of a lover of law and order and of the incorruptibility of Courts. But if such evidence were necessary—such a coping stone required—to complete this monument, to his fame, then has he ably supplied this necessary evidence, and happily succeeded in elevating to its place and adjusting to position this required coping stone, in this Review of the Court's opinion, in the matter of the Bench and Bar.

The contrast between the spirit, and tone and temper of the two performances—we mean the opinion of the Court and the review of that opinion—is certainly striking and peculiar. It reminds us of what has been said of two very remarkable and distinguished characters in English history, Lord Coke and Mr. Burke.

Of the great commentator on the laws of England, and equally great tyrant, Coke, it was said, that he was subservient to his masters, haughty to his equals, and domineering over those beneath him. Of the great statesman, orator, scholar and philanthropist, Burke, it was said, that "he was too fond of the right to pursue the expedient."

We shall not stop here to make comparisons or to run parallels between the great commentator and our *petite* judge. Whoever will undertake it, however, will have no difficulty in finding some *little resemblances*. But this much we will venture to express, that we hear the well known line that Goldsmith wrote of Burke, that "he was too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," would be inappropriately applied to the author of the opinion. Or, if applicable at all, that it at least would be, at the time of his framing this judgment of the Court, in an inverse sense, namely, that "the right" did not stand in the way of "the expedient."

We maintain that this conclusion is fully warranted by the facts of this case, and from the law and the testimony. For if there ever was a case, calling for a summary process of dismissal from further consideration, after the Respondent had, under oath entered his disclaimer of any such purpose and intention as was charged against him in the rule, it was the case before us.

But if the fact of *not guilty* was not there most completely and fully made out, it certainly had been done according to law when the arguments of counsel closed.—There was not there, nor could there be, any proper grounds of difference between the judges and the respondent, the former as a court of law, and the latter as a practicing attorney of that Court.

Every allegation in the rule of the Court, had been fully met and refuted, by the invited and admitted, and therefore competent testimony of the respondent under oath. But if that was insufficient to satisfy their honors, then it should not have been overlooked by the Court, that it had been conclusively shown, in the arguments of counsel, that the order of the Court, as a rule of law, was totally inoperative in this case.

In the first instance, justice, magnanimity, and courtesy required that the judges should have dismissed their rule. In the second instance, law, common sense, and decency demanded it.

But that would not do for the judges; that would not answer their purpose; would not obtain the end they had in view, when they set out on this business. That purpose, that end was, to use the language of at least one of these judges, to push the lawyers to the wall, and to suppress in future the publication in the newspapers, of all offensive strictures and censures on the judges.

So the judges went on with their work; decided the case contrary to the law and the testimony; and actually delivered an opinion framed and fashioned outside of their own rule and contrary to all laws, common and statute, bearing on the facts of the case.

The concluding paragraph of this opinion is a fitting termination to such a judgment from the court! Here it is: *"The motion to discharge the rule is allowed, on payment of costs, a case having in the judgment of the court, been made against the respondent so as to call for a disavowal on his part. It is proper that he should pay the costs. He is not acquitted, but excused."*

That is the finishing touch, given by themselves, to a picture of the highest law-judges in North Carolina, holding equally the balances of justice between themselves and others! They seem to have entirely forgotten that they were accuser, prosecutor and judge, and that they trumped up the charges from newspapers; made up the case themselves, and then ordered, yea or ifered, the Respondent to come forward in open court, after having been suspended from his rights in the court, as an attorney, for several days, and purge himself, if he could, under oath. *O tempora! O mores!*

We have already said, that we read this report of proceedings in the case of the Bench and Bar of North Carolina with pleasure and instruction. This is strictly true. For we were *gratified* to learn that the doctrine of the common law was on one side—*we mean the side of the people; for in this case the cause of the law is the side of the people.*

We felt assured that, in this country at least, authority and the highest sanctions of law ought to be on the side of the doctrine of freedom of speech and liberty of the press, a doctrine that has the sanctions in reason, truth and justice; and we were pleased to discover by this report, that it had been made perfectly apparent to all inquirers into this matter, that such is actually the case.

We can trace the origin of the contrary doctrine, the one held by our Courts, to the arbitrary precedents introduced by the Star Chamber Court—a Court without a jury, and not only without a jury, but in which the Court was actually prosecutor, judge and jury, which was precisely the case, in this instance.

But we are happy to know that the common law is on our side. It is was not, however, we should not be tutored to its obedience. The statutes of the Legislature, would be suspended. The common law or rules of law, would be within the meaning of the statutes, have thrown forward their protecting shields to save us from the arbitrary precedents and tyrannical ruling of the Courts, and to secure to the people freedom of speech and liberty of the press.

It is essential to the very existence of liberty, that the press should be free. This is necessary in order that every question of public interest, whether it relates to the qualifications of candidates for office, the measures of parties or the measures of government; the Constitutionality of laws; their mode of administration; the decisions of the Courts and Judges under the laws; and that all other subjects relating to the public management of affairs, should be fully and freely canvassed, under those limitations and restrictions only which truth and honesty impose.

This is especially necessary in a country where the people govern themselves by laws of their own appointment; when ignorance of the law excuses no man; and where all *public officers* are responsible to the people for their *conduct*, and removable from office for *misconduct*.

Error of opinion may be always tolerated when reason is left free to combat it. But a press that is not free to utter truth in respect to matters of public interest, has no freedom and no power, and is besides utterly contemptible.

The proper basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object of every enlightened, patriotic mind should be to keep that right; and the chief and almost the only means of doing this, are freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

We sincerely hope this Report will be very generally read. It will not only teach the people and the public press of the country, that they cannot be incontinently gagged by the Courts, but it will teach the Courts, that they are in their jurisdiction, restrained by law within safe and proper limits.

We do not expect to see another Star Chamber proceeding in our Courts. They have learned their lesson, and will, in future, it is believed, respect the laws, and conduct themselves properly.

CIVIS.

One of the many candidates to succeed the late Mr. Fessenden in the United States Senate is Gen. George F. Shepley, at one time Military Governor of Louisiana.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Teachers and Educators generally are respectfully invited to correspond with
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From M. L. LITTLE, Esq., Prin. Pleasant Hill Seminary, Newton, N. C.

NEWTON, N. C.

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Prin Pleasant Hill Seminary.

From Rev. S. IVEY, Prin. Auburn Academy, N. C.:

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From J. E. DUGGER, Esq., Prin. Male Academy, Warrenton, N. C.

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From the Statesville, N. C. *American*, February 26th, 1869.

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sept 23-tf

YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE NO. 15, FIRST FLOOR.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1867, by MORRIS BERNHARDT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama.

MORRIS BERNHARDT,

OPTICIAN,

OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA,

Graduate of New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight, the

AND

GLASS SPECTACLES,

Superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of

A CONCAVE CONVEX ELLIPSIS,

Admirably adapted to the organs of sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented. Used only by

MORRIS BERNHARDT,

SPECTACLE & OPTICAL MANUFACTURER.

THE ADVANTAGES of these Spectacles over all others are:

1. They can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light, comfort to the spectacle-wearer hitherto unknown.

2. How to select Glasses. It requires professional guidance even when a good article is offered. Dr. Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes of his patients, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

3. When the eyes ache or pain through the action of a bright light, such as is reflected from the snow, sunny weather, white paper, and in reading, writing or sewing, or vivid colored bodies; these lenses, by softening the rays, effect a most agreeable sensation and give great relief.

4. These spectacles are scientifically adjusted to every case of defective sight with unerring accuracy, whether arising from age, strain, over work, or premature decay, by Dr Bernhardt on a new and exact principle, entirely his own, which has seldom failed to be correct.

5. After several years of public practice, adjusting spectacles to patients under every aspect of defective vision, as well as experience in an extensive, long established business in his Optical Stores, both here and in Europe, Dr. Bernhardt considers it a sufficient guarantee of his ability to supply such glasses as are best calculated for the assistance of imperfect sight.

6. Dr. Bernhardt, to signalize himself from the host of pretenders in his profession, with pride submits for inspection, copies of testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen of the most unquestionable respectability and talent in America; also a number of certificates from well known gentlemen of distinction who have used his spectacles—the originals of all which he will be happy to show to those who may request it. The use of any of the following names or certificates hereunto affixed, without an actual possession of the same, would be a forgery, a capital offence, punishable by State imprisonment.

Testimony of Recommendations from Medical Gentlemen, Professors of the highest Opthalmic talent in Raleigh, N. C., and in the Union

Raleigh, Aug 24, 1869.

I have carefully examined Prof. Bernhardt's Spectacles, and take great pleasure in recommending him to those who, having defective vision, can be made to see more clearly and distinctly by the use of glasses. He has wonderful skill in this respect. The pair he has supplied me with are of Brazilian Pebble, of most superior quality and excellent finish. They enable me to see how to read, or write, at the ordinary focal distance, as clearly and distinctly as I did twenty years ago. I very cheerfully bear testimony both to the Professor's skill and to the wonderful properties of his glasses.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, M. D.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24, 1869.

I take great pleasure in saying that the Glasses I have obtained (and am now using) from Dr. M. Bernhardt are to me a source of greater comfort than any I have previously used; my own experience fully sustaining the testimonials of excellence and commendation which he has received from gentlemen of science, and high character, in various parts of our country.

WM. G. HILL, M. D.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug 24, 1869.

I take pleasure in stating that I have examined the glasses of M. Bernhardt, Oculist and Optician, and think they are of the best material, and constructed on scientific principles. I would advise those in need of glasses to call on him.

Very respectfully,
F. J. HAYWOOD, M. D.

Raleigh, Aug. 24, 1869.

Doctor Bernhardt called at my house and exhibited to me his fine assortment of Australian Crystal Glasses, which are of a very superior quality and workmanship. I take pleasure in saying that the glasses I have obtained from Professor Bernhardt are to me a source of greater comfort than any I have previously worn and cheerfully commend them to those who may be in need of glasses.

W. H. BUCKER, M. D.

Raleigh, Aug 23, 1869.

After an attentive examination of the various glasses in the possession of Dr. M. Bernhardt, accompanied with his explanation of his mode of preparing and adjusting them, it is with great pleasure I state my belief of his great skill, and of the benefit which those needing glasses must derive from his assistance.

R. S. MASON, D. D.,
Rector Christ Church.

Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1869.

Dr. M. Bernhardt, Oculist and Optician, has fitted me with a pair of Spectacles superior to any article of the kind I ever had before. The material is Australian Crystal, the quality of which renders vision very clear and distinct, and enables me to read and write with as much ease as I did ten or twelve years ago. His assortment of glasses is most complete and the finish approaches perfect. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. M. to all who need the services of an Optician.

DUNCAN LACY, D. D.,
Late Pres't. of Davidson College, N. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1869.

It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the extraordinary value and excellence of the glasses prepared and furnished by Prof. Bernhardt. To those who need artificial aid for their vision he will be of the highest service.

J. M. ATKINSON,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

State of North Carolina,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 26, 1869.

I have examined a large number of the glasses of Prof. M. Bernhardt, and with pleasure certify to their superior excellence. I wear a pair of them and see as perfectly as I could in my youth. They are the best I ever used, and I therefore heartily recommend him to the patronage of the public. JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

State of South Carolina,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, JULY 19th, 1869.

Sir: I have made a full and satisfactory test of the Spectacles procured from you, and I have the pleasure to say that the glasses are better adapted to my eyes than any I have ever used. The facility with which you fitted the glasses to my eyes, furnished an unmistakable evidence of your scientific skill in optics and your thorough experience as an Oculist.

Your attainments in your profession entitle you to the confidence, patronage and gratitude of the public. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

Prof. MORRIS BERNHARDT, Charleston, S. C.

Wilmington, March 21, 1866.

I have procured a number of Professor Bernhardt's Glasses and am now using a pair of them, and take pleasure in testifying that they enable me to see better than any others that I have used, while in his collection there seem to be some adapted to remedy any kind of defect in vision. THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of North Carolina.

Nashville, April 27, 1867.

The difference between Dr Bernhardt and most Opticians is, according to my observation, that while they pretend to more than they know, he knows more of his business than he professes.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.

Testimonials similar to the above may be seen at Dr. Bernhardt's office, from the most reliable and well-known gentlemen of the United States, among whom are:

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New York.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. B.—Owing to engagements elsewhere, Dr. Bernhardt will be able to remain here only a short time.

I EMPLOY NO PEDLARS.

ag 27-tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW FIRM! NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS!!

GULLEY, BYNUM & CO.

Second to None in Low Prices,

TAKE great pleasure in announcing to the Public that they have just opened, in W. B. Holleman's new building, [corner, South side Market Square and Fayetteville Street,] a nice and well selected stock of

Dry Goods,
Notions, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps.

Also have a separate department in which they have a nice assortment of

Coffees, Sugars,
Cheese, Crackers,
Pepper, Allspice,
Race Ginger, Starch,
Copperas, Flour,
Lard, Molasses,

And such things as belong to a general Grocery, including Cotton Bagging, Ties and Rope, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, &c., and respectfully invite our numerous friends and the Public to call and examine our Stock.

GULLEY, BYNUM & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 24-tf

FOR 1869.

NEW GOODS!

A HOUSE CHOCK FULL!!

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Creech's!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

WIDE AWAKE HOUSE!

DOWN STAIRS FULL; UP STAIRS FULL; SHELVES FULL! PILED ON THE COUNTER; PILED ON BOXES AND ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE!

COME TO CREECH'S!!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! In great variety; Styles new; Goods pretty, cheap enough to buy.

FRENCH MERINOES,

In which I recognize no competition, as they will be sold just as cheap as they were when Cotton was 10 cents per lb. and money equivalent to gold.

ALWAYS COME TO CREECH'S to buy MERINO DRESSES for my money is as good as anybody's; I bought them as cheap as anybody, and I intend to sell as cheap as anybody. That's the way to talk it.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

Such as Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets and Cassimeres. No