

CAMPAIGN DIALOGUES.

No. 6.

The Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, "Union Whig" of Georgia, will please take the stand:

Q—How many grand divisions were there in the late Whig Convention?

A—"There were two—the friends and the enemies of the Compromise measures."

Q—What candidates did they respectively support?

A—"The former were divided on Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster—the latter concentrated on Gen. Scott."

Q—The Whig organization in the free States—by whom is it controlled?

A—"By freesoil Whigs, and Scott's success will be their triumph, and a triumph fatal to the principles of the Union Whigs, both North and South."

Q—"Who," to use your own words, "has been most active, by speech and pen, from the beginning of this excitement, in promoting sectional strife and discord?"

A—"The Whigs who supported Gen. Scott for the nomination."

Q—"How has it been in their party Conventions at home in regard to the Compromise?"

A—"Throughout the whole North, during the last year, not one of them to my knowledge, has conformed to these principles."

Q—"And their elections—how has it been?"

A—"In the two great States, Ohio and Pennsylvania, that party ran candidates who were known to be averse to them, and Ohio ran one who voted against them in the House, and who voted against them in the Baltimore Convention."

Q—"Who was it?"

A—"Hon. Mr. Campbell."

Q—"Who is Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of the United States?"

A—"Hon. Mr. Campbell."

Q—"In Pennsylvania who was nominated by the Whig Convention?"

A—"A gentleman who was known to be decidedly hostile to the Compromise measures."

Q—"Who was nominated for President by these anti-Compromise Conventions of Ohio and Pennsylvania?"

A—"Gen. Winfield Scott."

Q—"How many Whigs from the free States in the House of Representatives of the late Congress voted to sustain and endorse the Compromise measures?"

A—"There were but twelve Northern Whigs who voted for it."

Q—"How many of Gen. Scott's friends are its supporters?"

A—"No friend of Gen. Scott could be found among its supporters."

Q—"What has been the course of Gen. Scott's friends in regard to these measures?"

A—"They have endeavored, in every way, to stifle these principles when presented, and to prevent their affirmation whenever and wherever they could."

Q—"Were any of Gen. Scott's friends for going into the canvass without a platform?"

A—"They did, some of them, "advocate the policy of going into the Presidential elect on without the enunciation of any principles whatever."

Q—"What was the true reason of Fillmore's and Webster's defeat in the Whig Convention?"

A—"They were defeated by the enemies of the Compromise measures, because they were their friends. This was the true reason of their exclusion."

Q—"What then ought the friends of that measure, North and South, to do?"

A—"Oppose and defeat this (Scott's) nomination. My action shall respond to my convictions."

Q—"What parties having by their Resolutions affirmed the Compromise—what answer gave Gen. Pierce?"

A—"He says: 'I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment.' This is explicit. It is what Gen. Scott ought to have done, especially as he was afraid of disgusting the people by writing any thing before his nomination."

Q—"What was Col. King's answer?"

A—"He replies: 'The platform as made by the Convention meets my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts, and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.' This is fair, open and honest."

Q—"What was Mr. Graham's response?"

A—"He cordially approves of the declarations made in the resolutions, and says should the people of the United States give their sanction to the Baltimore Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.' That is equally full, explicit, and satisfactory. These men did not intend to conceal their opinions. Their language needs no expounding."

Q—"What does Gen. Scott say?"

A—"He said he wrote no letters to secure the nomination. That is true. But he declined to write any letters because it was conformable to the policy of those who sought to give it to him. They wanted silence, and he gave it to them."

Q—"What is your candid opinion about his letter of acceptance?"

A—"There is not a single line in his whole letter which expresses his approval of the Compromise, or commits him to its faithful maintenance."

Q—"Might he have done so conveniently?"

A—"It does not require much writing for a man to say whether he likes the platform or whether he does not like it, and whether he can carry out its principles or not. But he took a great deal of writing to get round it. * * * He is painfully obscure where it is his duty to be plain."

Q—"Did any part of his letter look like pitching into the friends of Fillmore?"

A—"He says he does not intend to reduce his (party) by proscription to exact conformity to his principles, whatever they are."

Q—"What do you think of Gen. Scott's new plans?"

A—"They are certainly not to my taste. It became necessary for him to re-write a part of his own political history. He had certain commitments to the tenets of an exploded party."

Q—Explain yourself, Mr. Toombs?

A—"His former opinions on our Naturalization Laws were not agreeable to a large class of our countrymen. He therefore proposes to alter them."

Q—"And what do you think of the General's new mode of making citizens?"

A—"I think it is liable to many and grave objections," some of which you will see in my speech in the House of Representatives, July 3d.

Q—"What do you think of Gen. Scott, on the whole?"

A—"That he is a great General nobody denies, but he has shown no aptitudes for civil life."

Q—"Don't you believe in military availability?"

A—"We have had too recent experience that a military genius may be wholly without fitness for civil life, to repeat the experiment. Let us be admonished by our late almost fatal experiment."

Q—"Where may we find your views of this nomination fully expressed?"

A—"In my speech above referred to, and you will see that I therein state that "for more than a year Gen. Scott has been the known candidate of the Freesoil wing of the Whig party. Even his friends in the South have co-operated with them to strangle all acknowledgment of the Compromise in Congress or the Convention. They finally gave him the nomination; to them he must look for aid and advice in carrying on the government. Under these circumstances, he never can receive my support."

The "Standard," we perceive, despite the plainest and fullest proof to the contrary—proof which, we venture to assert, has satisfied every fair-minded man of either party in North Carolina—continues to charge Mr. Graham with having opposed the giving of the Election of Governor to the People.

The Standard charges only what is true, and the Register knows it. While a member of the House of Commons of North Carolina, in 1834, William A. Graham, the Scott-Seward candidate for the Vice Presidency, voted against giving to the people the right to elect their Governor; and for proof of this fact we refer to Commons journal of that session, page 220.

The excuse offered by the Seward journals for this vote of Mr. Graham, is, that he was very anxious to get such a bill through the Assembly as would ensure a change in the basis of representation; and that in his anxiety to accomplish this object, he voted to strike out the feature of the bill giving the election of Governor to the people, in the hope of securing for the bill the vote of the Hon. David Outlaw, an Eastern member—Mr. Outlaw being opposed to the election of Governor by the people. Mr. Outlaw, it is intimated, was expected to vote for the bill, provided the clause in relation to the election of Governor should be struck out. But we give this excuse in the language of the Hillsborough Recorder, Mr. Graham's home organ:

"It was at this stage of the business, when considering this substitute, that Mr. Outlaw moved to strike out the section providing for the election of the Governor of the State by the free white men thereof; which motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 35 to 94."

The result of the action of the last session, and appearances now, rendered it extremely doubtful whether the bill could be urged through. It was therefore a matter of much importance to gain friends. It should be recollected that the great object of which the movement was made, was to obtain an equalization of representation; and as Mr. Outlaw and some others had expressed a willingness to submit to this amendment, but were opposed to an alteration in the mode of electing the Governor, it was not an act of prudence to recede from them, if by the sacrifice of the less, they could secure from defeat the more important measure of reform? It was with this object in view that Mr. Graham voted in the affirmative on Mr. Outlaw's motion."

This, then, was the bargain between Mr. Graham and Mr. Outlaw—Mr. Outlaw was to vote for the bill if this clause about the Governor's election should be struck out. Mr. Graham voted with Mr. Outlaw to strike out—the vote to strike out did not prevail—it was lost, yeas 35, nays 94; and then Mr. Outlaw (see Commons journal, page 228), voted against the whole bill! Is not this a strange record? Did not Mr. Graham know, before this vote was taken, that the House would not strike out? And knowing this, does not his vote to strike out show, at least, indifference on his part, not to say contempt, for the popular power? What would a sincere friend to popular rights have said and done on such an occasion? He would have said: Mr. Outlaw, I am very anxious to pass this bill, on account of the present inequality of representation, and I should be gratified to have you support it; but I am satisfied, from my knowledge of the feelings and principles of the members of this House, that the condition you require will not be complied with. The House will not strike out the clause giving the election of Governor to the people; and as I am honestly in favor of that clause, and do not wish to yield it except for a much greater benefit to my constituents, and which can be obtained only by thus yielding, I cannot consent, as a mere matter of form, to record my vote to strike out. Would not this have been the language and such the course of a sincere friend of popular rights?

The Scott-Seward journals will seek in vain to excuse this vote. There it is, on the record; and there stands William A. Graham, asking the very men to vote for him for the second office in the country whom he endeavored to deprive, by his vote, of the plain and undoubted right to vote for Governor!

SEWARD DODGING TO SAVE SCOTT. At the close of Congress, Mr. Sumner moved an amendment to the appropriation bill, to the effect that "no part of the appropriation for executing the laws should be used for the execution of the fugitive slave law." Messrs. Hale, Chase, Sumner and Wade voted for it, but Seward, of the same abolition clique, was missing! The New York Herald noticing this matter, says, very aptly:

"The reason is evident, however, why Seward declined to vote on Senator Sumner's amendment. It might perhaps have injured his friend, Gen. Scott, whose prospects in Maryland and Tennessee are already sufficiently doubtful to be desperate. And so the arch agitator, when called to toe the mark upon the fugitive slave law, dodges it, and, as a thieving dog, who knows when a kick is coming, tucks his tail between his legs and sneaks away, so did the great leader of Northern disunion steal off from the direct question in the Senate. What became of Seward when that vote was taken? Can Mr. Mangrum, or any other man, anybody else, answer the question? And why was it that Seward did not vote upon Sumner's amendment?"

The whig press are now endeavoring to manufacture Gen. Scott into an eloquent orator. His oratory is like his letters, remarkably scap-official.

DISCUSSION IN SMITHFIELD.

Mr. HOLDEN: The Democratic and Whig Electors for this District, addressed a large and respectable portion of the people of this County, yesterday afternoon; and although I am little given to speaking or to writing, being a plain Johnston County Democrat, I cannot resist the opportunity of expressing publicly my great gratification for our triumph on the occasion, nor forbear to tender through you, to our gallant champion, L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., the unfeigned thanks of those who have been most successful in manner in which he defended the great principles we are so devotedly attached to.

Mr. Ransom, the Whig Elector, led off in a speech two hours long. In it, he used every available argument and assertion, in support of the pretensions of Gen. Scott, and against Gen. Pierce, which the Whig party have dared to use South of Mason and Dixon's line. To prove some of his assertions, he paraded before his hearers Mr. Preacher Foss, a notorious abolitionist, and, I am sorry to see, a petted bantling of Southern Whigs. It was such evidence as this, together with dictionary definitions and long-drawn inferences that Mr. Ransom endeavored to support the rotten foundation upon which he was standing. Of course he rung the changes of Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Mexico, British lead, glorious old hero, presidential missa, &c., &c. It would not do, the people know that Gen. Scott is not competent in any one qualification to be President of this Republic, and in November they will tell him so in a voice, that for distinctness, the guns of Vera Cruz will be but a whisper to.

I can but feebly give you the effect of Mr. Branch's reply. He triumphantly created every position assumed by his opponent, and with a plain, straightforward, farmer-like eloquence, supported himself as he advanced, by recorded proofs and facts, which Mr. Ransom did not, and could not deny. I never heard on any occasion, a speech so literally answered before. Not a solitary idea in it, but received its applicable comment; which comments put together, so completely annihilated it, that a committee of the most rabid Whigs in the crowd, had they been disposed, could not have found a plank from the platform assumed by their candidate for Elector, broad enough or long enough to support even in a turpentine raft, his own weight.

That Mr. Branch was an unanswerable and convincing, I have heard no deny—that it made a deep and lasting impression on his hearers, both Democrats and Whigs, I am confident the polls of Johnston, in November next, will abundantly show.

I wish I had time, Mr. Holden, to give you the particulars of the discussion. Much good to our good cause will result from so signal a triumph. With such standard-bearers to exhibit to the people what they are battling for, and what they are fighting against, our cause is obliged to be successful.

That our men in the field, are all containing in that line, in which she so decidedly wheeled in August last, and show to the rest of the Union that she is truly and steadily Republican, by giving to Pierce and King 10,000 majority.

At night, our Pierce and King Club had an enthusiastic and spirited meeting. Mr. Ruffin and Perrin Busbee, Esq., addressed the assemblage in strains, which will be long joyfully remembered by the Democrats, and I venture to say, never be forgotten by the Scott and Foss Whigs, if any of that political denomination were present. After appointing various public barbecues, (not scap-cesses) to take place in different parts of the County, at some of which I hope Mr. Branch will be present, the Club adjourned with three hearty and unmitigated cheers for Pierce and King. A DEMOCRAT.

Smithfield, Sept. 29, 1852.

THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED.

From the Spanish of Luis Ponce de Leon. BY W. C. BRANT.

Region of life and light! Follow delighted, for he makes them go Nor frost, nor heat may blight Thy vernal beauty; fertile shore, Yielding the blessed fruits for evermore.

There, without crook or sling, Walks the good shepherd; blossoms white and red Round his meek temple cling; And, to the sweet pasture led, His own loved flock beneath his eyes are fed.

He guides, and near him they Follow delighted, for he makes them go Where dwells eternal May, And heavenly roses blow, Deathless, and gathered but again to grow.

He leads them to the height Named of the infinite and long sought good, And fountains delight; And where his feet have stood Springs up, along the way, their tender food.

And when, in mid skies The climbing sun has reached his highest bound, Reposing as he lies, With all his flock around, He watches the still air with modulated sound.

From his sweet lute flow forth Immortal harmonies of power to still All passions born of earth, And draw the ardent will Its destiny of goodness to fulfill.

Might but a little part, Descend into the heart That high melody, And change it, till it be Transformed and swallowed up, O love, in thee.

Ah, then my soul should know, Beloved, where thou liest at noon of day, And, from his place of woe Released, should take thy way To mingle with thy flock, and never stray.

Eloquent Vindication. Extract from the speech of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, delivered at the Democratic Mass Meeting in Reading: "This has been called the canvass of 'Falshoods and Frauds,' and such it truly has been. Without resorting to falshood, what could be said against Frank Pierce? At first he was charged with being a drunkard—but that soon sunk into the kennel of loathsomeness and forgotten columns. Then he was charged with intolerance to his Catholic fellow-citizens. But these very Catholics promptly rose en masse with their reverend pastor at their head, and pronounced the statement false. Then came the Foss fabrication, but that has sunk to the Tomb of the Capulets.

The whigs have one fact left, and upon that they exhaust all the powers of their wit and eloquence. "General Pierce fainted on the battle-field of Churubusco!" Well, gentlemen, the fact is so. We can't deny it. Gen. Pierce did faint on the battle-field of Churubusco, and yet the man who would reproach him with that, is the descendant of an American heart in his bosom, and is better than a Mexican dog. It is the proudest incident in the military history of Franklin Pierce. Hear what Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow say: [Mr. F. here read the official accounts of the action from the dispatches of Scott, Pillow, &c.]

And this is the incident that is made the subject of whig jest—of whig wit, and whig buffoonery. Gen. Pierce is not the first brave man that ever fainted upon the battle-field. Messena—the brave Messena—he whom Napoleon called his right arm—whom history has styled the favorite child of victory—whom poetry and song has chanted as the thunderbolt of war, fainted on one of his bloodiest fields of his fame, and from the same causes that caused General Pierce to faint—pain and bodily exhaustion; and if the whigs will have it so, let history then designate Pierce as the fainting Messena of the Mexican war—as one whose gallant spirit led where his frail, dispirited, and worn-down body could not follow, and helve it, gentlemen, if poetry or painting will ever overdo justice to that historical scene, it will paint the prostrate body of the wounded and exhausted soldier stretched upon the ground—whilst his gallant spirit will be seen to hover over the smoke and carnage of battle, cheering his comrades on to victory, and sighing that it cannot mingle in the dread array."

From the Fishing Grounds. GLOUCESTER, September 27. The schooner Mary Houston, Captain McKenzie, has arrived from the fishing grounds, and reports that American vessels were still interrupted by English Cruisers. A letter from the captain of the Carolina Knight, before mentioned, states that at the time he was captured there were three vessels nearer the shore than he was; and that he had no idea of violating the treaty. He believes the value of his vessel and cargo was the main cause of the seizure.

The returns of the mackerel this year will probably be short one half or more.

Sickness at Norfolk. NORFOLK, September 27. A very violent form of fever is raging here at present. It is a high state of bilious, and some have thought a few of the cases resemble yellow fever. The fatality is moderate in proportion to the cases.

Anti-Maine Law Outrage. BOSTON, September 25. The house of the Mayor of Lynn, a friend of the Maine liquor law, was entered this morning very early by several rowdies, who defaced the exterior and soiled the carpets with blacking, &c. They effected their entrance by breaking a window.

Yellow Fever at Charleston. CHARLESTON, September 24—11 p. m. The yellow fever still prevails in this city to some extent. The Board of Health report that on Wednesday there were 4 fatal cases, on Thursday 9; and up to nine o'clock this evening 8; making a total of 20 deaths within the last three days.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, September 27. The health of our city is improving. Only three deaths reported from fever yesterday. The epidemic is evidently abating, and mostly confined to strangers.

The cotton market is quiet, with small sales—prices favoring buyers.

Condition of the Markets. NEW YORK, Sept. 27. Sales to-day of 650 bales cotton, at 10 1/2 cents for Middling Uplands, and 10 1/2 cents for Middling Orleans. Flour is firmer; sales of 11,500 bbls. at 4 3/4 for State, and 4 5/8 for \$4 63 for Southern. Sales of 20,600 bushels wheat at 92 1/2 cents for red, and \$1 04 for white. Sales of 6,000 bushels rye at 85 cents. Sales of 30,000 bushels mixed corn at 69 1/4 cents for white, of 300 bushels. Brandywine corn meal at \$3 87. Sales of 300 bushels, corn at \$19 for mess, and \$17 for prime, and 200 bushels, beef at steady rates. Sales of 200 bushels, lard at 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 cents. Sales of 400 bags coffee at 10 1/2 for Java, and 9 cents for Rio. Sales 2,500 gallons linned oil at 78 a 79 cents. Sales of 400 bushels, whiskey at 24 cents.

MARRIED.

In Johnston county, on the 23d, by the Rev. James B. Jackson, A. E. Lockhart to Miss Eliza Baucum, daughter of Urias Baucum, Esq.

In Dowlstown, Yadkin county, on the 22d Sept., at T. C. Hauser's, by James Sheek, Esq., Isaac N. Vassal to Miss Delia Holmes, both of Yadkin county.

In Washington, N. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Owen, Mr. Samuel B. Carraway to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mathew Shaw, Esq.

In Granville county, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. A. C. Hayes, Mr. Leonard E. J. Edwards to Miss Sapphira E. J. Edwards of Warren.

DIED.

At Williamsburg, Va., on the afternoon of the 8th ultimo, Miss Ellen M. Macon of Warrenton, aged about 19 years.

In Nash county, N. C., on Monday 13th ultimo, Mr. Peter Arrington, aged 48 years.

WE are requested to announce Mr. John W. Estlin as a candidate for Door-keeper to the ensuing Legislature. September 20, 1852. 89—12.

ISAAC PROCTER.

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.) MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving A New and Beautiful Assortment of Goods in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adoloride and Dahila CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS, of super Silk Vests, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morno and Cashmere, a splendid article.

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat. With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit their continuance.

Satisfaction always Guaranteed. His stock of FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete— Dress Shirts, with or without Collars, Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes, Drawers, fine assortment of

Socks, silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain, Stocks, Plain and Fancy, Gloves, a great variety, Dressing Gowns, very handsome, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any! Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates. Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER, 92

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber is now prepared to show to customers his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which he has just received from the Northern cities. His Stock is full, embracing almost every variety of goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. The following as part of his Stock may be found at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street:

Black and Fancy Silks, French Merinos and DeLanes, English and American Printed DeLanes, All wool Pink and Blue Flannels, Plain, Black, Chamelon and Figured Alpaca, of the latest importation, and fashions from Paris and London, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasteful purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, and Bonnets of Mats, the Ancient constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

Also, good lot of Sugar and Coffee, Boots and Shoes; good assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware. We only ask a call from those wishing to purchase goods, as at all times we shall be pleased to show them. Call and see for yourselves—we are determined to sell low. SAMUEL H. YOUNG, 92—3m. Raleigh, October 1st 1852.

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS.

FOR THE FALL OF 1852. Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, of the latest importation, and fashions from Paris and London, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasteful purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, and Bonnets of Mats, the Ancient constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

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NEW AND COMPLETE COOK-BOOK.

Practical Cook-Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing all kinds of Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game; Soups, Broths, Vegetables, and Salads. Also, for making all kinds of Plain and Fancy Breads, Pastes, Puddings, Cakes, Creams, Icicles, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalades, &c., &c. Together with various Miscellaneous Receipts, and numerous Preparations for Invalids. By Mrs. BLISS. In one vol. 12mo. The Freeman's Manual; a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Freemasonry, from the Entered Apprentice to the highest degree of Knight-hood. Embracing Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Select Master, High Priest-hood, Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knights of Malta, the Ancient constitution of the Order, &c. Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

ROBINSO'S WHITE AND BLACK KID SLIPPERS.

do White Satin Slippers, do Thick and thin Sole Gaiters, with and without Ties.

Robinson's Kid Walking Shoes and Buskins, do Kid and Enamelled Boots, do Thick Soled Gait Boots for Ladies, Misses and children.

Ladies Seal and Kid Bussins, Women's Morocco and Leather Boots, Men's fine Kid, Lined and Bound Shoes, do Single and double Soled Brogans, a large lot, Boy's and children's fine Kid, Lined and Bound Shoes and Brogans.

Men's, boy's and children's Kid and Brogan Boots. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

WILLIAM J. LOUGE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE, Stoves, Patent Pumps, &c. &c. RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. Job Work done at short notice. All kinds of Metallic Coverings, for House and Store Roofs, and Gutters furnished, and warranted to stand the severest test. On hand and regularly receiving,

Hotel, Office, Store, Parlor, and COOKING STOVES, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Orders from any part of the State attended to. RALEIGH, N. C. Register, Spirit of the Age, copy inserted 3t. weekly.

Bagging, Rope and Twine. 4,000 YARDS GUNNY Cloth and Dundee Bagging, 400 coils best Jute and Hemp Rope. Lower than ever before offered in this Market. Call and examine for yourselves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

MONDAY NIGHT!

THE Meeting of the Pierce and King Club, in this City, has been postponed to Monday night, 4th, at the Court-House. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT. Thursday, September 20th, 1852.