

THE STANDARD.
PIERCE, KING AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

ELECTION TUESDAY 2D OF NOVEMBER.
Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Second District, BURTON CRAIG.
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.
Fifth District, ABRAHAM RENCHER.
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

Electoral Tickets for Pierce and King may be obtained at the Standard Office, at \$1 per thousand. Let our friends in all parts of the State be sure to see to it that tickets are provided at all the precincts.

Copies of Mr. Clingman's Letter may be obtained at the Standard office at \$1 per hundred.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer our readers to another part of to-day's paper, for the proceedings of the Legislature from Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive.

On Thursday both Houses voted down by decided majorities, propositions to adjourn and to meet again at the usual time in November; but on the same day the Senate passed a Resolution, by 33 to 13, fixing the first Monday in December as the day for adjourning sine die.

On Thursday the Governor's Message was sent in and read. It is a plain business document, devoted entirely to State affairs. The subjects of Equal Suffrage, Convention, Common Schools, Revenue and Taxation, Internal Improvements, Public Highways, &c. &c., are brought to the attention of the Assembly in a comprehensive and forcible manner. It is just such a document as might have been expected from the clear head and sound judgment of Gov. Reid.

The Message shall appear in our next.

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

The Democrats of this City, at an enthusiastic rally on Wednesday night last, at the Court House. The Hon. A. W. Venable, being on a visit to the City, was waited on by a Committee and invited to address the meeting. He responded to the call, and spoke for nearly two hours in his best style. His remarks were in excellent taste, being entirely free from the low slang which characterizes the efforts of too many of the Scott orators; and his facts and arguments, interspersed with good hits and genuine humor, went right home to the hearts of his audience.

On motion of Maj. Nixon, the thanks of the Club were unanimously tendered to Mr. Venable for his able and eloquent effort.

We were pleased to see present so many members of the Assembly, of both parties.

We can assure our friends in other portions of the State that the Democracy here are united and aroused, and will give a good account of themselves on the 2d of next month.

The Whig Executive Committee of this State, in conjunction with a Committee on the part of the Whigs of the Legislature, have just issued a Circular to the Whigs of the State, in which they appeal to the party, in the most feeling terms, to rally for Scott and Graham. We have a copy of this Circular before us. It concludes as follows: "Yes, let every Whig rally to the polls, if they have to leave their ploughs standing in the furrow, and go with their garments drenched in sweat!"

Democrats! you see what the Scott-Seward leaders are doing—are you ready for the conflict? If not, lose no time—our adversaries are desperate, and will leave no means untried to carry the State for the Seward candidate.

Brother Democrats! we call upon you, by every consideration dear to yourselves and your cause, to work from this time until the day of election for Pierce and King. If we slumber at our posts, and rely too much on our strength, we shall lose the State. Turn out yourselves and induce your neighbors to turn out; go to the polls early in the day, and be sure that every precinct is supplied with tickets and with active men to distribute them among the people.

The safety of Southern rights and the salvation of the Union depend on the election of Pierce and King.

Mr. Reid, one of the members from Duplin, arrived here last Monday evening, and took his seat in the House on Tuesday. He was detained at home by severe illness, and still looks quite feeble.

We believe the members are now all here except Mr. Lyon, of Orange, who is prevented from traveling by a serious wound on one of his feet, caused by a thrasher. We hope he will be able to reach here soon.

We are requested to state that Philip S. White, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will deliver an Address in the Methodist Church in this City, on Saturday night, the 16th instant. The public generally are invited to attend.

CAMDEN AND CURRITUCK SENATOR.

The Register of the 9th inst. makes some statements in regard to the contested Senatorial election in Camden and Currituck, which that paper asserts are facts, but which are, in fact, untrue in many respects, as we are led to believe from what, after diligent research, we can learn. The following statement of "facts" may be relied on:

When the Sheriffs met to compare the polls, the Sheriff of Camden demanded the poll books of the Sheriff of Currituck. That demand could not be complied with, because the inspector of one precinct (who is a Whig) had failed to return his poll book along with his certificate.

When they met the next day the poll books were all there. The poll books of the Coenjock precinct being demanded, they were produced, and an examination it was found that the number of names on the poll books were two short of the votes as certified by the inspector and poll keepers. It was proved then and there, and freely admitted by the inspector, (who was a Whig,) that two persons did vote at that precinct whose names were not recorded on the poll books. It appeared further, that at this same precinct, this inspector (a Whig) received from the hand of a voter a Democratic Senate vote, and was seen to put it into the Governor's box.

The fact was immediately proclaimed, he admitted it, and asked what should be done. It was then agreed by him and the poll keepers that the vote should remain where he had placed it until the votes were counted out, when that vote should be placed in the Senate box, where it belonged. They agreed, moreover, that they would correct any similar mistakes (should any occur) in the same way. When the votes were counted out, two Democratic Senate votes were found in the Governor's box. They were counted among the rest, and certified to by the Whig inspector, acting under the solemn sanction of an oath.

After comparing the returns from all the precincts in both counties, they found that H. M. Shaw had a majority of one vote; but the Whig Sheriff of Camden refused to sign a certificate of election, giving as his reason for not doing so, the taking of the two votes out of the Governor's box. This was the only reason assigned.

The Sheriff of Currituck then proclaimed, that from the returns made, Shaw was duly elected, having received a majority of one vote. The Sheriff of Camden then proclaimed that it appeared from the returns made that if the two votes taken out of the Governor's box at Coenjock were illegal, then Barnard was elected by one majority.

It is now alleged that Cherry, the inspector of the Senate polls at Canal Bridge, in Camden county, altered his certificate before returning it to the Sheriff, having first certified to 62 votes for Barnard and 17 for Shaw, and afterwards 61 for Barnard and 17 for Shaw.

When the votes were counted out they found 79 votes in the box, while there were but 78 names on the list, or poll book. We learn that the inspector said he knew there were 17 persons there who were Democrats, and that before the votes were counted out he knew Shaw had 17 in the box, and being unable, after a thorough search, to find any Whig who had voted, whose name was not on the list, he thought he ought to throw away a Whig vote.

This matter was not brought up when the votes were compared, and it was only started late in September.

These are the simple facts in the case, and with these facts before them the people can have no difficulty in determining that the Senate acted fairly and justly in awarding the seat to Dr. Shaw.

The Register's attempt to impeach the honesty and integrity of the Democratic Senators, is simply a contemptible effort, and one that shows the utter disregard of that paper for every thing like truth and justice when they conflict with the interests of its party.

In connection with this subject, we invite the attention of our readers to the remarks of Mr. Senator Hoke, in our paper to-day.

DISCUSSION AT LOUISBURG.

We learn that Mr. Branch, the Democratic Elector for this District, met the Whig Elector, Mr. Ransom, in Louisburg, on Tuesday last; and that the triumph of the former in the discussion was overwhelming and complete. A friend writes us as follows: "For the first time I had the pleasure of hearing yesterday, in Louisburg, our Elector for this District. And I feel it due to him, as well as to the party, to say that, in my humble opinion, it was one of the strongest, if not the strongest, efforts I have had the pleasure of hearing during the campaign. He showed a mind strong, discriminating, eloquent, sarcastic, and persuasive. He exposed the Whig policy and inconsistency so clearly that, I am sure, no determined supporter of Scott felt very comfortable; and he exhibited, on the other hand Democratic principles and Democratic truth in the most attractive light. Such efforts must and will tell for our cause."

The Hon. Edward Stanly addressed the Scott Club in this City on Monday night last. We learn that his speech was tame, and that he appeared to labor under a feeling of despondency, which he could not shake off. The signs are all against Mr. Stanly, and he felt it. Several gentlemen who heard him, have given it as their opinion that Mr. Stanly looks for the defeat of the Scott ticket in November; and this opinion is founded as well upon the manner as the matter of his speech.

We learn that the Whig Meeting at Goldsborough on Wednesday last, which was attended by Messrs. Miller and Stanly, was a magnificent failure. The crowd was "beautifully less" than any heretofore assembled as a crowd; and after waiting most patiently for accessions by the Southern train, it arrived with just ten persons, three of whom were free negroes! Scott-Sewardism gets no better rapidly.

We have secured the services of Wesley Whitaker, Jr. Esq., as a Reporter for the Senate, during the session. With Whitaker in the Senate, and Wilson in the House—both members of the craft Editorial—we shall be able to keep our readers well advised as to the action of the Assembly. Our undivided attention will be given, as heretofore, to the Editorial department of the paper.

MR. BADGER'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, recently published in the Register of this City, contains some curious points which we propose to notice. Mr. Badger sets out by declaring that it was his intention to have visited the Club and made a speech. But, he says:

"Having been prevented, by a cause beyond my control, from doing what I had thus proposed, I deem it proper, in order to prevent or correct mistake or misstatement respecting my position and views, to submit this communication to you, and to ask that it may be read to the Club."

It must be a humiliating reflection to the friends of Gen. Scott in the State, that one of its Whig U. S. Senators deems it necessary to declare his position "in order to prevent or correct mistake." It shows that the spirit of disaffection in the Whig ranks is so great that ordinary silence is regarded with suspicion. So many prominent men of that party, looking to principle and patriotism rather than to party, have repudiated the Seward nominee of the Convention, that those who resolve to hang on find it necessary to declare the fact, in order to escape suspicion of disaffection. But this point is so common that it is not very curious, and we will pass it over.

After declaring that Mr. Fillmore was his first choice, the Hon. Senator continues:

"I will add, in all frankness, that, probably, no man in the United States was more disappointed, not to say dissatisfied, than I was, when that gentleman was passed over."

Why was Mr. Badger dissatisfied? Was it because he had no confidence in the fitness of Gen. Scott? Was it because, like Southern Whigs generally, he objected to the Seward influences which caused Mr. Fillmore to be "passed over"? Was it because he saw the South ridden over and trampled under foot by the anti-slavery fanatics of the North? But Mr. Badger lays great stress on the fact that General Scott is the nominee of the Convention. Granted: but who procured him that nomination? We answer, (and Mr. Badger himself cannot deny it,) the anti-slavery, anti-compromise wing of the Whig party. He admits that Gen. Scott did not write any thing pledging himself to the Compromise before his nomination, but says neither did Gen. Pierce. Let us look at that a moment.

Gen. Scott was repeatedly impertuned to declare himself upon the Compromise measures. He had been in no public station where his course must necessarily have given some indication of his position. There was no way to get at him but by his own declarations, and either he sewed up his own mouth or Seward sewed it up for him. He refused to speak out, and as a very natural consequence Southern Whigs denounced him and opposed his nomination almost to a man. We hazard but little, if anything, in asserting that Messrs. Mangum and Stanly were the only two Scott men in North Carolina previous to the assembling of the Whig Convention; and the cause of their opposition is not left to conjecture—they themselves declared that they had not confidence in his fidelity to the Constitution, under which the rights of the South are safe, and that they believed he was under the influence, or the tool, of the "higher-law" faction of unprincipled knaves and misguided fools.

But Gen. Pierce did not answer Mr. Scott's letter, says Mr. Badger. True, but his silence proceeded from a very different cause from that of Gen. Scott. Gen. Pierce was silent because he did not desire the nomination; Gen. Scott was silent because he did desire the nomination, and feared to lose it by speaking. No declaration from Gen. Pierce was necessary. He had been in public station and his views were known. Would any man apply to Gen. Pierce for his views on slavery after reading his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which we published in the Standard of the 6th instant? And to that was added the well known fact, of recent occurrence, that Gen. Pierce procured the rescinding of the nomination of Atwood for Governor of New Hampshire because he took ground against the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Badger resorts to another pretext likewise distinguished for its sophistry. He says true Seward, Greely and others of Abolition notoriety support Gen. Scott; but that Hallett, Van Buren and others support Gen. Pierce. Yes, but Seward, Greely and Co. nominated Gen. Scott, thrust him upon the South, not only contrary to its will, but in opposition to its most strenuous endeavors to prevent it; whereas the Southern States first brought forward General Pierce and urged his nomination. Gen. Scott was nominated by the North over the head of the favorite of the South; while General Pierce was nominated by the South over Gen. Cass, the favorite of the North. If the Van Burens, &c. choose to support him under these circumstances, charity would lead us to hail it as a sign of returning sense and justice on their part. It is equivalent to a renunciation, on their part, of their former course; and if sincere in it, may be regarded as a favorable omen. When repentance shall have brought forth its fruits in them, and time and trial shall have proved their sincerity, they may or may not be taken back into the fold from which they had so far parted; that point can be determined hereafter.

But one of Mr. Badger's arguments in favor of Gen. Scott is, that "he was born in the South." True, but he has shown a decided preference for the North, having left the place of his birth—the South—and taken up his residence at the North.

Mr. Badger, a U. S. Senator, and looked to by his party as a high-minded, honorable politician, descends to paltry nick-names, and speaks as glibly of the "loco loco" press as the Editor of the Register himself. Well, that is only a matter of taste, and does no harm to the Democratic party, and does not advance the cause of Scott and Seward much.

One point in Mr. Badger's letter we should have noticed earlier, but passed it over unawares. After stating that Gen. Scott was the nominee of the Convention he asks: "How then in honor can we, Southern Whigs, refuse to support this nomination?" (The italics are his own.) Suppose Seward had been the nominee—suppose he is the nominee in 1856, as he is most likely to be if General Scott is elected now—will not this same question be asked by those who cling to party regardless of all else? In the event of Seward's or Greely's nomination that question would be as pertinent and as potent as it now is as applied to Scott. Is there not more honor in opposing the schemes of Abolitionists than in assisting them to consummation?

GLORIOUS RESULTS!



Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana gone for the Democracy by thousands!

We have the most cheering intelligence from the late State elections. We before have to the Richmond Equiper of the 13th, the Washington Union of the same date, and the Baltimore Sun of the 13th, from all of which we gather the gratifying information that Pennsylvania has been carried by the Democracy by ten to fifteen thousand majority!

The following despatches to the Standard show that we have also carried Ohio and Indiana by increased majorities:

WASHINGTON, 9 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 14. Pennsylvania has gone for the Democrats by 15,000 to 20,000. Baltimore has gone for us by 2,000. Despatches from Ohio contradictory, but the Democrats claim it by 15,000. Giddings is defeated.

SECOND DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 8 o'clock, P. M. Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, 15,000. Democratic gain of three members of Congress. Democratic majority in Ohio in State ticket 20,000. Olds and Disney re-elected. In Indiana, Wright, Democrat, and whole State ticket elected by increased majority. You may rely on this.

These triumphs are alike brilliant and decisive. They, in effect, settle the contest. General Scott has been electioneering in person in Ohio, and these are the fruits of his labors in his own cause! Is it not time that Mr. Graham had written another letter?

Democrats of North Carolina! let us imitate the example of our gallant brethren in the North and West. Do your duty, as they have done theirs, and a similar triumph will crown your efforts.

FITTING EMPLOYMENT.

One of the great burdens of the Southern Scott press is the defence of the character of Parson Foss. We understand that Mr. Stanly laid great stress upon the evidence of Foss in the speech he made here on last Monday night, at which we do not at all wonder.

Now, who is this parson Foss—this "defender of the faith" whom the followers of Scott are so anxious to array in the robes of purity? Who is this poor reviled and slandered victim of Locofoco vengeance? Who is this meek saint, against whom the wicked hosts of Southern slaveholders have conspired, and in whose behalf the Scott party have so valiantly taken up the cudgels to repel the base slanders of Southern mendacity?

Tell it not upon the sea-coast of North Carolina, publish it not among the mountains—he is the pure, honest, meek, saint-like editor of a full blooded, thorough going abolition newspaper!—a man who admits, nay, boasts that he has aided slaves to escape from their masters, and proclaims exultingly that he is one of the conductors on the underground railway, intended to spirit away Southern slaves. This is a crime for which, in the Southern States, his position would be rendered as groundless as was that of the thirty Germans Gen. Scott hung in Mexico, and which would leave this immaculate witness of the Scottites to die kicking at the wind.

When a cause becomes so desperate as to render it necessary to attempt to whitewash and purge and purify such a black and putrid abolition character as that of Parson Foss, it seems to us that it is high time for all lovers of honesty, decency, and their country, to abandon it. Still we must admit it is highly fitting employment for the supporters of Gen. Seward—yes, it is very meet and appropriate labor for them. In 1856 they will probably run Seward for President and Foss for Vice President, or perhaps the ticket may be reversed. Their chief ammunition now is Foss and Fogg, and "fuss and feathers." A glorious mixture.

Our Reporter inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. Phelps, of Washington, among those who appeared, qualified and took their seats on Tuesday morning the 5th instant.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. The steamer Franklin arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool and Southampton dates to the 29th September. At the time of her departure cotton was active; the sales of the preceding four days reached 6000 bales, at an advance of one-fourth penny. Flour was scarce and wanted at previous rates. Wheat was active at a decline of one penny. Corn was steady; and provisions dull. Consols closed at 100 to 100 1/2. The money market was tight. Stocks were flat.

The American Guano expedition was creating great uneasiness in England, and a collision was feared. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon at Marseilles, by means of an infernal machine composed of 2500 gun barrels, loaded with 1500 bullets. The machine had been secured by the police, and the parties arrested. Advice from Paris says that the first official act towards the consummation of the Empire, will take place at Tours on the 15th October, when a decree will be published for a convocation of the Senate to examine and report on an address from the Department, inviting the President to assume imperial dignity.

More Seizures. PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) October 11. By an arrival here we learn that more American vessels have been seized on the fishing grounds by the British authorities.

THE STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY. The three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, hold their elections to-day, and the result in each will be looked for with considerable interest. By the means of the Magnetic Telegraph, we shall no doubt be able to furnish the readers of the Sun, to-morrow morning, with partial returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio, if not from Indiana—sufficient perhaps in the case of Pennsylvania to indicate to the knowing ones some idea of the result. In Pennsylvania, a Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioners are to be chosen by general ticket, and in Ohio a member of the Board of Public Works and a Supreme Court Judge. Both States, also elect members of Congress and the Legislature, and local officers. Indiana, in addition to Congressmen, Legislature, &c., chooses a Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In 1840 both Ohio and Indiana voted for General Cass, while Pennsylvania went for General Taylor by a majority of 13,544. In 1851, however, the latter State gave a Democratic majority for Governor of 8,465. The popular vote of Ohio and Indiana has continued to exhibit a majority for the democrats since 1848.

THE BROWNING OF THE END WITH CUBA—PERHAPS.

A rumor prevailed extensively last night in the city, that naval orders had been received yesterday, from the government at Washington, ordering the Mississippi steamer to proceed immediately to Havana, and to demand immediate explanation and reparation from the Spanish authorities of that city, for the recent outrages on the American flag, or, in case of refusal, abate the consequences at an early day.

We find the foregoing in the New York Herald of Sunday. What truth there may be in it we cannot say. But one thing is certain, that the treatment of our flag by Cuba is of a character not to be endured by the Captain General in Spain upon a par with his insolence. Neither can be longer tolerated. The Administration would be entirely justified in taking any steps, however harsh.

DIED.

In this village, on the 4th instant, after an illness of three weeks, Mr. JAMES H. BADGERT, aged about 30 years, died. It has become so general a thing in noticing the death of an individual to attempt an eulogy on the life and character of the departed, that it is often expected as a thing of course to speak in high terms of laudation in an obituary notice, and, therefore, we feel reluctant to speak of the many excellent qualities of our deceased friend; but from an intimate acquaintance with him during his short sojourn amongst us, I am sure I shall but express the feelings of the whole community in stating that, in his death our village has lost one of its most promising and enterprising citizens. He was a gentleman of large views of his rights and obligations, and his relatives and friends an affectionate son and brother, and a firm and benevolent friend. It is scarcely two years since the deceased became a member of our community, but during that time, by his strict attention to business, (of which no one possessed a better knowledge,) his uniform, moral, social and gentlemanly deportment, he had won around him the whole community as admirers and friends, and we feel that his death has caused a vacuum in our midst which we fear it will be long ere it is so worthily filled. Lawrenceville (S. C.) Herald.

MASS MEETINGS!

MASS MEETING AT ENFIELD. There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats at Enfield, on SATURDAY the 16th day of October, next, to which all parties are respectfully invited. Messrs. BRANCH, DOBBIN, VENABLE and other distinguished Speakers have promised and are expected to attend. September 18, 1852.

Mass Meeting at Aversborough. There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democracy at Aversborough on the 21st of October. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present. The citizens of Cumberland, Sampson, Johnston, Wake, and the citizens of North Carolina generally, are invited to attend, without distinction of party.

Mass Meeting at Dewar's Store. There will be a MASS MEETING of persons favorable to the election of Pierce and King, at Dewar's Store, Cumberland County, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October. The citizens of Cumberland, Wake, Chatham, Moore, and of the neighboring Counties generally, are invited to attend. Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, J. G. Shepherd, Esq., and other speakers are expected to be present.

Mass Meeting at Franklinton. There will be a MASS MEETING of the Democrats of Franklin, Granville, and Wake, at Franklinton, on Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of this month. The people generally are invited to attend. October 4th, 1852.

BARBECUE IN ALAMANCE. There will be a Democratic Barbecue at Andrew T. Albright's, Esq., in Alamance County, on Friday the 20th day of October, next. All are invited. The people generally are invited to attend. Oct. 11, 1852.

BARBECUE AND MASS MEETING. The Democrats of the "Dark Corner" of Wake, will give a BARBECUE at CLEMENT'S MILL, on Saturday, the 30th day of October. Gen. Seward, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Branch, Perrin Busbee, and other distinguished Speakers are expected to attend. The people generally of both parties are hereby invited. Oct. 12, 1852.

NOTICE. There will be a Democratic PIERCE and KING Dinner, at Dr. Thomas Davis' Mill, in Franklin County, on Thursday the 28th of October. Whigs as well as Democrats are invited to partake. October 12, 1852.

TAKEN UP.

AND committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 10th instant, a negro man who says his name is Wayne, and that he was sold in the County of Wayne by Mr. Edmundson to Jack Williamson, of Orangeburgh District, S. C., that he ran away from Williamson in the month of October, 1851. George is about 45 years old; black, good teeth for a negro of his age, quite intelligent, full six feet high, his hair long and thick, wears it plaited some times, lame in his right hip—he says caused by rheumatism; George further says "that he is known as a Doctor in the County of Wayne. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take George away, for he will be disposed of according to law. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff. Raleigh, October 12th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Salem Manufacturing Company," being desirous to dispose of their establishment, carried on by steam-power, situated in Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., are offering the same at private sale, on as favorable terms as could be expected by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of Cotton.

The factory contains 2500 spindles, and 26 looms. If not sold shortly, they even would be willing to sell the machinery separately from the building and grounds. For further particulars apply to the President of the Company. F. H. SHUMAN. 942—w3m.

MINIATURE PAINTING!

M. HRSCH, Artist, from Vienna, offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh. For his skill as a Painter, or as a successful portrayer of likenesses, he is kindly permitted to refer the community to Hon. JOHN H. BAYAN, Dr. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, GEORGE W. MORRELL, and FREDERIC C. HILL. Office on Fayetteville Street, Telegraph Building. Raleigh, Oct. 15th, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will be held in this place on Thursday, the 11th day of November next. JAS. S. GREEN, Secy. Wilmington, Oct. 12, 1852.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Annual Examination will take place on the 28th and 29th of October. The friends of the Pupils and the public generally are invited to attend. Concert on the evening of the 28th. DANIEL TURNER, Principal. Oct. 12, 1852.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore. October 12, 1852.

Harding's Emporium.

Silk Velvets, choice Patterns, also figured and Plain Vests. Call and Examine. CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just Opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

Candle and Lamp Wick.

LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of W. L. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. March 30, 1852.

COCOA, Chocolate, Macaronie and Vermicelli, English and French Mustard.

For sale by TUCKER'S. Star copy the whole.

WILLIAM J. LOUGEE,

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 the line. Job Work, done at short notice. All kinds of Tinplate 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.

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be understood by any one in this city. Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no humbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c. Violin, Flute, Accordion, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies, Toothpicks, Cans, Ladie's Work Boxes, Hair Oils, German and American Cologne, Soaps, shaving Creams, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, hair and dressing Combs, Gold Pencils, Pens, Dressings, Finger-rings and Studs, Dolls, Purse, Gum teaching Rings, Looking Glasses, Guns, Pistols, &c.

Dry Goods, &c. Calicoes, Gingham, Figured Alpacaes and Coburg, Black Lustres, Brown and Bleached Mullins, Cambrics, Irish Linens, Canton Flannel, Tickings, Linsey, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Comforts, Cotton, Silk Woolen and Sheepskin Gloves, Edgings, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Groceries, &c. Mackerel, Herring, Lard, Cheese, Bacon, Dried Beef, Black tongues, Sardines, Nails, Powder, Shot, Coffee Sugar, &c. Cigars, of ten different Brands, &c. &c. F. MAHLER. Raleigh, October 12, 1852.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

In the Town of Morganton, BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

BEING desirous of moving to a country place, and in a great measure laying aside my profession as a business, I offer my House and Lots, all newly improved, for sale. The Lots are situated in the most elevated portion of the town and form one entire square, with a Street on every side, and contain nearly four acres of land. The improvements consist of a new Brick House not yet finished, but soon to be ready for occupancy, and a 40 foot wide, two stories high, with eight rooms, and wide passage; a brick Kitchen with two rooms, a good double log House in the back ground, good Stables, Smoke-house, &c., a Well of first rate water, Well house and Bath House attached, &c. &c. There is also on one corner of the Lot a one story Brick House with three Rooms, one of which is well adapted to the business of a Merchant, Druggist, or for a Lawyer's or Doctor's Office.

To any one desirous of locating in a healthy and rapidly improving Mountain Village, for the purpose of prosecuting any branch of business, this is a rare opportunity, as it is well seldom that such property is in market on any terms. As I really wish to sell, I will sell on accommodating terms. W. L. McREE. Morganton, Oct. 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on Saturday the 13th of November next, the Land and Mill, formerly known by the name of Harris' Mill situate on Rocky River, the land lying on both sides of the river eight or nine miles South-west of Pittsborough, and about two miles from the intended Plank Road leading through this section of country. This Mill has an excellent pair of burrs, an excellent corn-Mill and the bolting works were newly constructed last summer, with castings and in good order for making merchant flour—only the shaft of the main-wheel is broken. This seat is remarkable for its Fall and Water Power, and with a good tight dam the mill runs all the year. There is not a better seat for a Factory of any kind in this country, (so said by the best of judges.) The terms easy and will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises for themselves previous to the day of sale. October 10, 1852. BROOKS & THOMPSON. 941—td.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN, who is a native of North Carolina, and a