

RALEIGH REGISTER.



The People's Ticket! FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

- ELECTORAL TICKET. District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER. 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLEY. 3. HENRY W. MILLER, Esq. 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON. 5. GEORGE DAVIS, Esq. 6. JOHN WINSLOW, Esq. 7. JOHN KERR, Esq. 8. 9. J. W. OSBORNE, Esq. 10. TODD R. CALDWELL, Esq. 11. JOHN BAXTER, Esq.

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, September 23.

It is rather an uncouth, but nevertheless a fearful adage, that "if you shoot among a flock of pigeons, you may always tell the wounded by the fluttering." Gen. Taylor's late letter to Capt. Allison has produced a terrible fluttering in the Locofoco ranks. Its language has been perverted, its sentiments distorted, its diction criticized and hypercriticized—and most pitiful charge of all, its authorship denied to him. Go on, Gentlemen! It will be assailed, in vain, by those who would carp and hawk greedily at any thing and every thing emanating from the old Hero. It is complete in its vindication of the course he has pursued. It demonstrates the consistency of his character. No one can read it without feeling that he has been holding communion with a pure and patriotic mind—without acknowledging that all the depths of his heart are clear as stainless crystal. If there were any doubt of it before, that letter secures Gen. Taylor's elevation to the Presidency!

THE STATE VIRTUALLY GIVEN UP.

The last "Standard," commenting upon the result of the gubernatorial election, discourses thus: "If there has been no transfer of strength from the Whigs to the Democrats, how does it happen that Col. Reid has received 2249 votes more than Col. Hoke got, and 2395 more than Mr. Polk received? Where did these votes come from? Were they not Whig votes?" Let us figure up a little. While the "Standard" asserts that Col. Reid's increased vote of 2249 over Col. Hoke is owing to a transfer of Whig strength, it admits because the figures are there that the late poll is by 2199 votes larger than any that has ever before been cast in the State. Now, the Whig vote falls exactly 50 behind that of Gov. Graham; so that 2149 votes of this Locofoco increase is a natural increase—that is an increase for them over the entire vote of 1844. Well, the "Standard" insinuates that these additional voters are Whigs. It has also, in its unseemly exultations over the late election, attributed its gains to Free Suffrage, in such language as this—"Reid and Equal Suffrage carrying dismay into the Federal ranks!" Now, according to this reasoning, the 2149 new Whig voters were deterred from voting for Mr. Manly, because of his opposition to this measure. In November, therefore, when no such local causes can operate to our injury, they will adhere to their faith, vote for Zachary Taylor, and thus give him about 5,000 majority in the State!!!

Query—If the Editor of the "Standard" concedes the State by 5,000, how large will not old Zac's majority be? Answer, ye that know him!

A Telegraphic despatch, to the "Baltimore Sun," dated New York, September 19, says: "The friends of Henry Clay in this City, those who were prominent in endeavoring to bring his name before the people as a candidate for President, have called a meeting, to take place on Friday night next, the object of which is to defer to his wishes as expressed in his letter to Mr. Brooks, of the Express, in regard to the Presidency. Thus it will be seen that the premature and ill-considered movement, discontinued promptly by Mr. Clay himself, is to be abandoned and consigned to oblivion."

The following glowing and beautiful picture which we take from Willis' Tragedy of "Bianca Visconti," illustrates eloquently the success attendant upon rectitude and energy under opposing circumstances. "Sweet," truly saith the Poet, "are the uses of adversity"—for it creates power out of listlessness, and begets the pathway of life, hither-to strewn, perhaps, with the idle weeds of lazy luxury alone, with the roses of hope and active enjoyment. Ye, who are bereft, as that brave eagle, of the support and stay of your lingering, poised but a moment, to gather strength, upon the pinion of a determined resolution, and stretching earnestly upward, you will succeed,—"straight and gloriously!" Bianca.—An eagle once from the Euganean hills soared bravely to the sky. In his giddy track, scarce marked by them who gazed upon the first, followed a new-fledged eagle, fast and wild. Upward they sped, and aft eyes on their flight, with admiring awe, when suddenly, The parent bird, struck by a thunderbolt, Dropped lifeless thro' the air. The eagle paused, And hung upon his wings; and as his look Plashed in the far-down wave, men looked to see him flee to his nest affrighted!

Spoke (with great interest). Did he so? He wheeled a moment in mid air, and shook Proudly his royal wings, and then right on, With crest uplifted and unwavering flight, Sped to the sun's eye, straight and gloriously.

We understand, the Election to supply the vacancy in the Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond, has been ordered by the Governor, to take place on the 7th of November next.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The last "Standard" propounds the following enquiry:

"Does the Editor of the Raleigh Register regard Millard Fillmore as sound upon the Slavery question? Answer—yes or no?"

We deem it proper to give a full and explicit reply to this interrogatory—not because it has been made by the Editor of that sheet, but that we may thereby expose the recklessness of the Democratic Press generally, in their sedulous and unprincipled attacks upon the distinguished individual whom the Whigs have presented as a Candidate for the Vice Presidency. We do conscientiously believe that MILLARD FILLMORE is as sound upon the subject of Slavery, as any man, of either party, North of Mason & Dixon's line—much sounder than Lewis Cass, and much sounder even than that "Southern man with Northern principles," JAMES K. POLK! We believe that he entertains the views of an intelligent and high-minded Statesman—the opinions of a genuine Conservative. Is our "answer" understood? But, unlike those Loco Foco prints that deal indiscriminately "damnation round the Land on all they deem their foe," regardless of proof or foundation, we will offer a summary statement of the grounds of our belief.

The Congressional career of Mr. FILLMORE commenced with the beginning of the 25th Congress, and closed with the 27th. For these six years, he was a very conspicuous member of the House of Representatives. The numerous measures he introduced and supported, were freely discussed by the Party presses of the day, for it was a season of excited political struggle. The principles of prominent public men were canvassed with all the asperity of partisan warfare; and why slept the thunders of the Southern Press then, if Mr. FILLMORE was consulting with the fanatics of the North? This question requires no elaborate reply. It was not necessary then, as now, to traduce a Northern man with National principles, to eke out the slight, frail, imperceptible pretensions of Gen. Cass!

But the main pillar upon which this Loco Foco charge of Abolitionism rests, is built upon the basis of what are termed, the Atherton Resolutions. It seems to us that these men are unfortunate in their testimony—it invariably turns State's witness. The facts of the case are these. On the 11th December, 1848—two months, mind ye, after this famous Erie letter, over which they indulge in such boisterous obnoxiousness, purports to have been written—Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, introduced a series of resolutions in the House of Representatives, in regard to "the rights of the South." The first Resolution of this series, which has been omitted designedly in the garbled reports thereof, published by Loco Foco prints, reads thus:

Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers; and that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER, over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

And this Resolution is worth all the others put together. The remaining four, (they are familiar to every one), upon a careful perusal, will be found to mix up the matter of receiving petitions, with the abstract question involved, and to be speculative in their tenor, and deceptive in their terms. Millard Fillmore voted for this first Resolution! The others, again we assert, contain nothing needful to the South, that is not covered by the broad, unqualified denial of any right upon the part of Congress to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the several States of the Confederacy. They were indeed, at the time, denounced by Southern men, Mr. Wise, (now a Cass Elector in Virginia) among the number, as "A PLOT SPRUNG UPON THE SOUTH!" Mr. Fillmore voted for the great National principle involved in the first resolution, and turned an indignant back upon the miserable charity of the remainder.

In contemplating then, the Congressional career of Mr. Fillmore, it will be found that he has invariably acted in exact unison with this position.—From it, he has never deviated, to please either North or South—he has been firm, faithful, consistent. He commenced public life with the declaration: "I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any design on my part, to interfere with the rights of what is termed property in the Southern States." In his late frank and explicit letter to Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, he still reiterates such a position, and declares that such have always been his sentiments. We do not present Mr. Fillmore, let us be understood, as a "Northern man with Southern principles"—we have had enough of that genus of mongrel politicians. The people have been once cajoled into the support of Martin Van Buren, now the Candidate of the uncompromising enemies of the South, and juggled into the election of a President, who has just signed a bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it! Look to it, People of the South—Fellow Citizens of North Carolina, that you are not deluded into the support of Lewis Cass—another "Northern man with professed Southern principles!"

Gen. Cass professes now to stand upon the Resolutions of the Convention which nominated him—Mr. Fillmore stands now, and always has, upon the first of the Atherton Resolutions. We present them, one after the other:

ATHERTON RESOLUTION. Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever, over the institution of Slavery in the several States of the Confederacy.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RESOLUTION. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the United States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Which, of these two propositions, contains the manliest, clearest declaration of Southern rights?—The one is plain and decided in its tone—the other equivocal, indirect, encumbered. We prefer the simple proposition to the intricate problem. In order that the people may see how utter and total is Mr. Cass' alleged revision of opinion within the past year, we insert again his former Platform. Verily—comparando magna parvis—he changes with the facility even of the Editor of the "Standard." Read it well, Fellow Citizens, and say must not party malice, recklessness and falsehood be reduced by Loco Foco Editors and Demagogues to a science, when, in the face of such developments, they dare call MILLARD FILLMORE, an Abolitionist!

Read it well, Mr.—"Standard," and then tell us, do you believe Lewis Cass is an Abolitionist? Answer—YES or NO!

MARK THE ABOLITIONIST!

PLATFORM OF LEWIS CASS—THE WILMOT PROVISIONIST!!! "Mr. Cass was surprised at the attack of the Senator from New Jersey. How did he know how he would have voted at the last session? But he confessed that, at the last session, he should have VOTED FOR THE WILMOT PROVISION!" Con. Proceedings, March 5, 1848.

"As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat, Gen. Cass came over to this side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of the Senators, that HE REGRETTED MUCH THAT MR. DAVIS HAD BY HIS SPEECH PREVENTED THE VOTE FROM BEING TAKEN; THAT HE (Gen. CASS) AND EVERY DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM THE FREE STATES, WOULD HAVE VOTED TO SUSTAIN THE PROVISION; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed; that he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result.—See Houston's Senate Debates pp. 755-756.

"Mr. Cass got up to reply to this, (to Mr. Miller's speech) and seemed to be very much out of humor. He said he would have voted for it, if he had voted at all, last year; but he did not then anticipate, as he sees now, that it would stop the war and prevent the acquisition of territory." So then, Mr. Cass, the "inevitable war" candidate for the Presidency in 1848, says that if he could only be sure that he could have territory admitted free at the South, he would go for it; but he intends to acquire it now, and then spring Abolition after we get possession of it.

HENRY CLAY—THE "STANDARD."

The last "Standard" concludes an article in this wise—"Are you men? Are you Southern men? Are you party slaves? Never! Then do right, as Henry Clay would have you do, and leave the consequences to a higher power!" From this delightful excerpt, it is very clear that, in the opinion of the "Standard," for us to do right is synonymous with what Henry Clay would have us do. This position being fairly deduced, the question very naturally arises—"how would HENRY CLAY have us do?" When this question is determined, the path of duty and right will be plainly before us. We assume that, if a man, who has spent a long life in the zealous support of a certain set of political principles, and devoted every energy of his mind and body to their advancement, be applied to, to know how he would have others do in political matters, he would most unquestionably recommend for their guidance those principles which had influenced and governed his past life. We take it that Mr. CLAY would advise a strict adherence to those principles which have ever been the pride and boast of the Whig party—which he himself has, on all occasions, so ably and so eloquently sustained—and which we now, in our humble way, maintain as enthusiastically as we did in the days of '40 and '44; and we feel encouraged to persevere in our support of these glorious principles, seeing that even that virulent sheet, the "Standard,"—tells us we do right.

The Editor of the "Standard," in exhorting the Whigs to do right, as HENRY CLAY would have them do, makes an admission which convicts him of one of these things—of a change of opinion—of having knowingly advocated error, and intentionally suppressed truth, or of having acted the part of a consummate hypocrite. HENRY CLAY is the same now that he was in 1844—and as we then acted so would he have us act now, which, the "Standard" admits, would be right. Then it follows, as naturally as the night the day, that if the "Standard" acknowledges a course, similar to that pursued by the Whig party in '44, to be right, he has materially changed his opinion—and must be driven to the confession that he has labored against truth to the propagation of error. But if no change has come over the mind of the Editor, then we assert, that he has, by counseling the Whigs in the language which heads this article, acted in bad faith towards those whom he advises, and shown himself to be an unmitigated hypocrite.

In the same issue the "Standard" holds the following language: The Clay fever continues to spread. Meetings were about to be held in Syracuse and at other points. In the mean time, what says the gallant Harry? Bots says he will accept; but we shall see.

Yes! "what says the gallant Harry?" What do you reckon, Mr. Holden? We are glad to have it in our power to lay before our readers a letter from Mr. CLAY on this subject.—The New York Express of Saturday last says "When we first heard of the intended so-called Clay movement in this city, we addressed a private letter to Mr. Clay, not expecting any answer which we could print—but we have received an answer, in which we are authorized to say as follows: "ASHLAND, Sept. 8th, 1848.

"JAMES BROOKS, Esq.—"I have given, and shall give, no countenance or encouragement to any movement to bring my name, as a candidate for that office, (the Presidency) before the public."

"On one point, I desire no secrecy, and that is that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. "My warm regards to your brother. "I am truly your friend and obedient servant, "H. CLAY."

How do you like it, Mr. Editor? Does it look right to your distorted optics? Does it suit your wishes? Is it consonant with your hopes? and don't you now feel "like pouring out your soul" in indignation and wrath against HENRY CLAY for declining to accept this nomination. But in candor, is not this a noble example for the imitation of all Whigs? What a rebuke to faction! See how the "gallant Harry" discountenances this attempt to schismatize the Whig party! Whigs of the old North, "do right, as HENRY CLAY would have you do"—indignantly frown upon every effort made to disturb the harmony that prevails in our ranks; "do right, as HENRY CLAY would have you do"—oppose faction, no matter from what quarter it comes, or in what phase it presents itself—whether it comes to you from disaffected Whigs—in the form of the "Baltimore platform"—embodied in the person of Lewis Cass, or incorporated in the editorials of the "North Carolina Standard"—resist it—raise aloud your voice against it, and use all your influence to repress its direful effects.

Yes! Whigs "do right, as HENRY CLAY would have you do!" Work for the success of Whig principles! They have not changed; they are the same now, as when they fired the breast of Hamden—they are the same now, as when they sustained the hearts and nerved the arms of our patriot sires. They contended against the encroachments of power—we do

the same—"do right!" HENRY CLAY has spent a long and glorious life in defending and upholding the principles which we declare to be for the best interests of our country. Let us do as he would have us do—"do right!" Let us do as he has done—ride if it be necessary, fifty miles to vote for the candidates of the Whig Party. In his own stirring language—"arouse, shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and march once more to battle and to victory."

MR. WEBSTER AND THE "STANDARD."

The Editor of the "Standard" is a strange piece of incongruity and inconsistency, and as readily repudiates to-day, what he set up as a land-mark by which to be guided, on yesterday, as he renounced the cause of the Whigs in other days. It will be remembered by the readers of that print, that it has all along kept up the cry, that the Whigs of North Carolina were about to betray her into the hands of DANIEL WEBSTER, and the Federalists of the North—and most vociferously were we called upon to beware! But now, the Editor discovers that Mr. WEBSTER is a most sage and proper counselor, and he finds great fault with the Whigs of North Carolina, because, he says, they differ from him, in the sentiments of his speech delivered recently at Marshfield, Massachusetts. A very short time ago, a difference of opinion from Mr. W. by a Whig of North Carolina, would have been hailed as a harbinger of returning reason, by that delectable print; but now, forsooth, he is dreadfully alarmed, for fear they will differ with him. The "North Carolina Standard" publishing and approving a speech from DANIEL WEBSTER! Surely, wonders will never cease! The Editor must have thought himself a good Whig again.

Who wouldn't be an Editor? We received yesterday, from the enterprising firm of Heart & Litchford, in our city, the present of a very handsome and superior Cravat. There are plenty "more of the same sort" on hand—and, as will be seen, by reference to their Advertisements, in another column, a large and tasty selection of Goods of every description.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Whigs of this noble old commonwealth had a glorious and enthusiastic gathering at Worcester. The "Boston Atlas" predicts a larger majority in the State for TAYLOR than was given to Taylor. The following eloquent and true picture, we extract, from the peroration of the Hon. Mr. CHORSE's Address upon that occasion.

Residing as we do, Mr. President, upon the sea coast, allow me to draw an illustration, which may not be so intelligible to all present. I have often thought, in looking over the three alternatives, what a very different thing this great national ship of State—Almighty God, bless and prosper her—will be, if she should fall into the command of one of the three great candidates. Under General Cass, she would be a buccaner, roaming all over the sea for silks and silver, cannonading this fort, firing into that flag, and making herself the terror of the Ocean. Under Martin Van Buren, there would be a general row and mutiny fore and aft, firing from the quarter deck upon the officers, and from the main deck through the hatches down into the hold; and, according as one or the other is in command, cruising to watch for runaway slaves, or to prevent slaves from running away, would be their vocation. Give her to us, and she shall swell away before every favorable breeze upon her errand of philanthropy, humanity and civilization; every propitious gale shall waft her on her course, and she shall carry a thousand merchant-men under convoy, the pride and mistress of the conscious sea. [The Hon. gentleman here took his seat amid applause long and loud.]

THE SCOTCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Thank God, I've ken'd the good old man Wi' locks o' sn' and eyes o' fire; We fought beneath his eagle glance; And sturdy heart that does na tire; I've ken'd him in the loud foray, When death was lying low the clan, And blood-stain'd his coat the chapparral, And red old Rio's Water's ran. I've read o' Wallace and o' Bruce, O' daring deed by Campbells done, But ne'er saw one approach so near, Perfection's picture as this mon; He's na so tall as I look'd to be, But he's a bonny looker on; And if ye saw him in the fight, Deil take me, but ye'd blush to run. He's aye so muckle, cool and brave, Ye'd think the field a ladies' rout— The more the danger pressing grows, The easier he can take ye out. I marked him well at Monterey, When he rode in beneath the wall— How coolly he held that bay— How calmly he gave the recall. Ye Southern folk may well be proud, And tell his deeds in song and glory— But great and good that deils his brow, Enriches the whole land wi' glory; For, were the world a mighty scroll, And every tree and branch a pen, The sea all ink, ye'd fail to write The glory of earth's greatest mon. Mobile, May 22, 1848. Mc.

Obituary.

At a Regular meeting of Hiram Lodge, No. 40, on Monday evening, September 18, 1848, the annexed Preamble and Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, in the exercise of that power delegated to him by the Supreme Majesty of Heaven and earth, the Creator of things visible and unseen, the monster death has again visited the ranks of our ancient and honorable Fraternity; And whereas we have received the painful intelligence that our worthy and esteemed Senior Warden, Wesley Hollister, is no longer an inhabitant of earth, but has exchanged time for eternity; and while we deeply regret the loss which this Lodge and Masonry in general have sustained in the death of our brother and friend, we should at times and under all circumstances, bow with profound reverence and humble submission to the will of Him who can kill and make alive—Therefore, Resolved, That the members of this Lodge deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, and tender to them our sincere condolence for their loss. Resolved, That we will, in further token of respect for our deceased brother, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, farther, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased, accompanied with the best wishes of the members for their future prosperity and happiness; and that he cause these Resolutions to be published in the City papers. WILLIAM T. BAIN, Sec.

Did

At Chattahoochee, Florida, August 5th, 1848, of Congestive Fever, Duncan Baker, Esq., aged about 38 years. The deceased went to that State from Robeson County, N. C., about 15 years since. His honorable, upright conduct and character, had endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. During his illness, though far removed from relations and connections, he had all the care and attention which the most devoted friendship could insure. He was a Christian, in thought, word and deed. W. North Carolina Papers, please copy.

UNCURRENT MONEY in New York bought at the following prices: N. Carolina 2 1/2 Discount S. Carolina 2 1/2 " Virginia 2 1/2 " Tal. Georgia 2 1/2 " Tennessee 5 1/2 "

From the Highland Messenger.

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO LIE.

Every week brings us the exposure of some new fangled slander, invented to injure General Taylor. The most infamous and unparalleled system of rascality has been concocted and set on work to defeat him. Here in North Carolina, the Locofoco press seem bent on having the Regiment from this State all opposed to the old Hero. If reckless and unscrupulous assertions, without any regard for truth or probability, could deceive an intelligent people, these men might effect their iniquitous purpose. But there is too much truth in the old adage, that those who indulge their fancy, as these Locofoco editors do, usually have short memories. The statements, of which the card we published below is a positive denial, was put in circulation by the Democratic Ratoon, a Locofoco paper published at Hillsborough; in this State. The Editor's zeal for the cause has, for once got the better of his judgment, and we advise him to try his hand at smaller game before he attempts, by barefaced and unfounded assertions, to transform a whole Regiment of Whigs into Cass and Butler men.

From the Jonesborough Whig.

CARD.

Mr. Editor.—The Nashville Union, of the 22d ult., was handed to me this morning by a friend, who called my attention to an article copied from the Hillsboro' (N. C.) Ratoon, a Democratic campaign paper. The false impression intended to be made by the editor of that print, in regard to my feelings towards Gen. Taylor, demands, at my hands, a notice and refutation. I am a Tennessean, and a Whig, and have again returned to my own State, where I expect and intend to vote for Taylor and Fillmore, though I commanded a company in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico.

The difficulty in the North Carolina Regiment is known to the reading public, which resulted in the discharge of Lieutenant Singletary and Pender, from the United States service, who were again restored to their positions by the President of the United States. Lieut. Pender's evidence before the Court of Inquiry, implicated General Taylor, in representing Gen. Taylor as saying that the officers and soldiers engaged in the mutiny ought to be shot. Our Regiment, myself among the rest, condemned this in Gen. Taylor, and said we would not vote for him if he were a candidate for the Presidency, and persevered in this determination until I saw the sworn statement of Lieut. Pender, since his return, stating that Gen. Taylor said, that not only persons engaged, but the whole Regiment ought to be shot. Lieut. Pender proves too much, and has so figured in giving his testimony at different times, that I, with others, became satisfied that he was not to be relied upon as a man of veracity. And I have the utmost confidence in Gen. Taylor, as a kind, humane, obliging, and an able officer, and I can say without vanity, I ought to know. That part of the extract in the Union, which makes me to have said what number of the men in the Regiment would support Taylor and Fillmore, is false. The remarks I made as to the number of votes for these men, were in reference to the Company I had the honor to command, and not the Regiment. This is the error of the editor of the Ratoon, in his zeal to serve the cause of Cass and Butler. I never saw the editor in my life to know him, though he makes a statement, which he professes to have heard me make. His course, however, is in keeping with the enemies of General Taylor, and the grovelling, contemptible, sneaking editors in the Locofoco ranks. JACOB H. CONSTABLE, Late Captain in N. C. Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico.

Sept. 1st, 1848.

We commend the following certificate to the attention of our readers, and recommend those who are afflicted to try the remedy: HONOLULU, PA. January 10, 1847. Mr. SETH W. FOWLE.—Dear Sir: You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.—In the year 1844 I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort I was persuaded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true. BETSEY PERRIN. The above certificate was given in presence of Dr. A. Strout, of Honesdale, who is well known in this vicinity as a successful practitioner. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Raleigh, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO., and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

From the London Times.

As a general rule, we have a profound contempt for patent medicines and infallible nostrums; but Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha is working such well-authenticated cures in Asthma, Consumption, &c., all around us, that we hail it as a most important discovery, and recommend it to the notice of those whom it may concern. Many of our medical friends have tried experiments with it, which have been astonishingly successful. For further particulars of the efficiency of the above medicine see advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

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Cheap Sugar on Commission.

Offer 9 barrels of two qualities, very low for cash. WILL: PECK & SON. Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1848. 76 1/2

MORE New Goods.

WE have just received the following new and beautiful dress goods, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies: Broche Albyones Fancy Silks Plain do Plaid Orleans Gala Plaid Plaid Lustrous Latest French style Cashmeres and DeLainés: ALSO. French worked Capes and Collars Down Capes—Bonnet Ribbons White and colored Kid Gloves Long white Embroidered do Embroidered Cashmeres and Thibet shawls Together with many other articles adapted for both ladies and gentlemen—all of which we will give great pleasure in selling to our friends and customers, and the public generally; on the most liberal terms. HEARNT & LITCHFORD. Sept. 22, 76

R. Tucker & Son

WOULD especially invite the Trade to examine their New and Extensive Stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following:

For the Ladies. Superior blk French Bombazine, Nazarine Blue and Purple Cashmere Merino, Solid and Fancy Cashmeres of all colors and prices, Plaid Alpaccas, super. silk warp black do, Gala Plaids, Black and Fancy plaid raw Silks, Satin striped Cashmeres, Vestes of the latest style, Heavy black silk Fringe, for Trimming Vests, Solid and Fancy Silk Fringes and Buttons, Lisle and Thread Laces, cheap, Black, brown and lead colored embroidered Cashmere Shawls, Fine 12-4 plaid Shawls, Alexander's White and colored Kid Gloves, Purse Twist, on Spools, shaded and plain, Furze and Bag Trimming, Gilt and Silver Beads, Worsted Plaids for Misses and Children's dresses.

For Gentlemen.

Fine black, blue, green and brown Cloth, Black Doe Skin and Fancy French Cashmeres, Fancy Silk and cut Velvet Vesting, Black, white and colored Kid Gloves, best quality, Silk, Lambs-wool and Merino Shirts and Pants, Fancy and Black Silk and Satin Cravats, Revolving and self-adjusting Neck Ties, And many other desirable articles. R. TUCKER & SON. Raleigh, Sept. 22, 76

Hats and Caps.

THE Subscribers would call the attention of buyers to their Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, which consist of the following: Best Beaver and Mole Skin, fashionable Hats Nutria and Castor Brush Broad Brimmed do Men's and Boys' Brusk and Pearl Sporting do do do White and do do Pearl and do do 60 doz. Gents, You Men's Opera Fur Caps, Gents and Boy's Pileated Silk Velvet, Brown and Palo Alto, Mohair, and Caps. Prices ranging from 10

Raleigh, September 22, Star and Standard copy

Not

THE Subscriber has band, against Willis sometime in February 1847, (1847. Said Note was a free man of color,) and Note of \$1 50, date not furnished all persons from presented to them. Sept. 21.

RELIGION

COMPANION for the Feast and Fasts, Steps to the Altar, The Altar, Thoughts on Immersion, by Rev. W. H. Odell, heimer, Christian's Pattern, The Renunciation, by the late Rev. G. T. Booth, D. D. Thornton's Family Prayers, The Linton Fast, Borman's Family Prayers, Chapin's Sermons, Bishop Wilson's Sacra Private, The Thoughts in Past years, The Christmas Bells, Patrick, on Prayer, Sutton's Learn to Live, Lyra Apocrypha, Page's Village Tales, Koble's Christian Year, Page's Sermons, Dictionary of the Church, by Staunton, Clergyman's Companion, New Manual of Devotion, by the Right Rev. E. S. Ives, J. D. Palmer's Ecclesiastical History, Episcopacy Examined, The above for sale at Turner's N. C. BOOKSTORE. Sept. 19, 75

Piano Fortes.



THE continued success with which GAINES, RICHES & CO. have met in the sale of their Piano Fortes, has induced them to enlarge their supply, and they are now pleased to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have at present on hand, and intend keeping continually, different styles and patterns, of both Rose Wood and Mahogany, varying in price from \$210 to \$500. They have supplied a great many orders from different sections of the country, and have received from purchasers at a distance (who bought their Pianos without first seeing them,) voluntary letters of approval, both as to PRICE and QUALITY. They would also call attention to their large stock of BOOKS, FANCY ARTICLES and Stationery, all of which they sell at Publishers' and Northern prices. They have also a Book Bindery attached to their establishment in which every style of binding is executed with durability and neatness. Blank work of every pattern will be made to order, Mosaic bound, &c. Persons wanting any thing in their line, will find it to their advantage to send them a trial, as they are determined to spare no pains in their efforts to give entire satisfaction to all their customers. GAINES, RICHES & CO. March 11, 1848. Sycamore Street, Petersburg.

LAMP MAGNESIA.

ONE case of superior English Magnesia, in half pound packages. Just opened, and for sale by FESUD & JOHNSON.