

The Weekly Raleigh Register

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1852.

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NO. 48.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
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OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.
1st District, GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d do.
3d do. RALPH GORRELL,
4th do.
5th do. HENRY K. NASII,
6th do. M. W. RANSOM,
7th do. JNO. WINSLOW,
8th do.
9th do. DAVID A. BARNES.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.
There will be a meeting of this Club, at the
Court House, on Monday evening next, at eight
o'clock. Business of importance will be brought
before the Club, and a full attendance is there-
fore desirable.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.
HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., Whig Elector
for the State, will address the Whig Meeting in
Hillsborough next week, by invitation of the "Scott
and Graham Club" of that place—the Whig
Meeting to be held in Hillsborough, the week af-
ter, and will attend the Mass Meeting in Hills-
borough on the 17th. He will address the people
at as many other places as his professional
engagements will permit.

REGISTER DURING THE SESSION.
We shall be pleased to furnish the REGISTER,
during the ensuing Session of the Legislature,
at the following rates, viz:
For the Semi-Weekly 75 cents,
" Weekly 50 "

The approaching Session will be one of great
importance, and it shall be our object to furnish
full and accurate reports of its Proceedings, De-
bates, &c.

The Editor of the "Standard" essays to
the Whigs and factious at the expense of the
"Scott and Graham Club" of this place. He
entirely mistaken the bent of his genius—
These are qualities which cannot be picked up
here and there at random, by all who imagine
they are geniuses. The Poet says,

"Men must serve their time at every trade,
Sav' censures—Critics, they are ready made!"
We presume the Editor of the "Standard," as
a *Critic*, may have sprung into existence
fully armed and equipped, somewhat after
the fashion of Minerva, springing in full panoply
from the prolific brain of Jove! But save the
public, we say, in all mercy to that modest and
charitable personage, from his wit and attempts
to amuse! They would make old Rabelais him-
self laugh to split his sides, no doubt, but upon
the same principle that any one would have his
sides excited by the perusal of an *Epic*, which,
with the highest claims set forth on the title
page, degenerates into doggerel verse, of the
lowest order. But aside from this:

The Resolutions of the Club declared "though
we were defeated in the recent elections, we are
neither conquered nor disunited," &c. This ex-
pression appears to sharpen the critical acumen
of the "Standard," and all the old worthies,
Walker, Wilson, &c., who have been for
years "absolute ideas" with the Editor, are par-
aded before the public with awful pedantry!—
He is, however, much like the child in the use
of edged tools.

We think that the news, which is coming to
us from every section of the State, shows that
it is true the Whigs are neither conquered nor dis-
united, although they were defeated in August.
In the Revolutionary War the Americans were
defeated at Camden and Guilford but they were
not means conquered. They rallied again and
gave efficient aid to their brethren in the other
States, in gaining the great triumph at York-
town.

IS IT FAIR OR JUST?
The "Commercial" gives nearly two columns
of comment to the letter of Gov. GRAHAM, re-
questing that his name should be no longer kept
at the head of that paper for the Vice Presi-
dency, in connection with the name of Daniel Web-
ster.

Whilst some of the remarks of the "Commer-
cial" exhibit a proper spirit towards its recent
political associates, we must be permitted to say,
in all candor and respect, that there are others
which are unfair, and if the principles contain-
ed in them be established, there will be an end
to every thing like party organization; and
when we say this, we do not mean party, "form-
ed and kept together by the cohesive power of
public plunder," but party formed on principles
and exerting itself to carry out principles. The
Editor says:

"Mr. GRAHAM is correct in supposing the 'decla-
ration of principles' at the Baltimore Con-
vention, meets the approbation of the country—
and while the Candidates may feel bound to make
the principles, thus declared, to be the rule of
their conduct—it is a matter of history that the
Convention itself—we mean that portion of it
which nominated Scott—feels bound to do nothing
of the sort. Though this wonderful anomaly
might not have arisen by the action or consent
of either of the nominees, it is sufficient for
the South to know that it exists—the offspring
of perfidy and fraud."

Here then the "Commercial" admits that the
Whig declaration of principles laid down at
Baltimore "meets the approbation of the Coun-
try," and we conclude, of course, the approba-
tion of the Editor himself,—that the Candidates,
SCOTT and GRAHAM, having endorsed those prin-
ciples, "will be bound to make them the rule of
their conduct,"—but it further declares that it
is "a matter of history that the Convention it-
self (we mean that portion of it which nominated
Scott,) feels bound to do nothing of this kind."

Now, if the "Commercial," and we speak with
much respect, would but refer to the facts as
they exist, it will be able to escape from this di-
lemma or absurd process of reasoning into which
it has fallen. There were 226 votes for the
Platform and but 66 against it. On the first
ballot Gen. Scott received 131 votes, then it
followed that 65 of his friends voted for the Plat-
form! On the 53d ballot Scott received 159,
Fillmore 112, Webster 21,—showing that at least
28 of the original friends of Webster and
Fillmore had gone over to Scott. This vote se-
cured Scott's nomination. State after State,
which had before gone against him, marched
into line—approved his nomination and made
it unanimous! We would ask here a question
or two:

1. Does the "Commercial" believe that the 65
Scott men, who voted for the platform of prin-
ciples, were practicing a fraud, and did not
mean to make it "a rule of their conduct"?

2. Does the "Commercial" intend to charge
that the 28 Fillmore and Webster men, who, on
the 53d ballot, voted for Scott and secured his
nomination, did not and do not intend to make
those principles "the rule of their conduct"?

3. Does the "Commercial" intend to charge
that the entire Southern Delegation, which, af-
ter having supported Mr. Fillmore, went for
Scott and made his nomination unanimous, by an
express vote, did not and do not intend to
make those principles "the rule of their con-
duct"?

4. Were all these men—many of them as
bright names as the country can boast of—guilty
of the "perfidy and fraud" which the lan-
guage of the "Commercial" would, by implica-
tion, impute to them?

5. The same men nominated Graham
for Governor is voted in the General As-
sembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exer-
cise of this power to the people. It ought to
be a sufficient reason for this change, that the
Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and
they desire to make the election themselves—
Are you prepared to admit that this would be
unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power
or patronage, by which he can control or corrupt
the election. According to the theory of free
governments in this country, he is intended to
act as a salutary check upon legislative encroach-
ments. This is the great axiom of freedom,
which your Bill of Rights affirms when it de-
clares, that the "Legislative and Executive De-
partments of the Government ought to be kept
forever separate and distinct from each other;"
and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is
kept in a state of absolute dependence on the
Legislature. They elect him annually, and regu-
late at will his salary.

The Legislative Department of this State's
Government is, in practice, subject to little or
no control. The Judges elected by them, 'tis
true, hold their office by a permanent tenure,
but even they are paid according to legislative
pleasure, and the very nature of the judicial
office excludes their interference with questions
that are merely political. And if the public
will were so effectual a check as political theo-
rists say it is, the causes which have impelled
us to address you, would never have continued
long enough, to make this appeal necessary."

This address, containing these sentiments,
was signed by ALL the members of the Commit-
tee—WILLIAM A. GRAHAM'S name appearing as
prominent as any, and yet the "Standard" is
the hardihood to promise, in advance, a falsifi-
cation of history to prejudice Governor Graham;
and this is done to gratify his political enemies
of other States, who are, through the Editor of
"Standard," prying into our history to find, if
they can, something to his injury! But we have
no fears, if they stick to the truth. The false
charge against him of having been opposed to
Religious toleration, has been successfully
exposed and refuted. This is now brought on
the political tapis, by one of his own fellow citi-
zens, who has thus become the tool of a set
of political spoilsmen elsewhere, who, having no
sympathy with or for us, would do all in their
power to put down and keep down our distin-
guished men! This spirit is what has, in times
past, prevented our State from assuming the
position she deserves amongst her sisters. Will
it not be rebuked by every true North Carolin-
ian?

Let the Whig papers expose the meanness
and falsehoods of the locofoco Press.

The Hon. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL passed
through this City, on Friday morning, en route
for his residence in Statesville.

**THE CHARACTER OF PIERCE'S VOTE ON
THE BROOKE BILL.**
It was practical abolition. Mr. Brooke had
moved into the District of Columbia. In 1834,
he owned two slaves, John and Alfred, but he
could not do under the general law, without a
special enactment of Congress. A bill was in-
troduced to enable him to do this. It had been
repeatedly done in other cases, and there was
no reason why Mr. Brooke should be denied the
privilege. The bill was supported by a large
majority of each House of Congress. Slavery
existed in the District of Columbia. Pierce
voted against this bill at every stage of its pro-
gress, in company with the rank and file aboli-
tionists in Congress. John Q. Adams, who was
denounced by the locofocos of the South, as the
bitterest enemy of slavery, did nothing more on
this occasion, than was done by Franklin Pierce.
What was the effect of this vote? Would not
Pierce have given a similar vote on a bill in
favor of any one else? Was it not to all intents
and purposes the declaration of a principle, that
all slaves should be excluded from the District,
who were not carried there when the owners
moved into it? Did it not amount to a declara-
tion that no man residing in the District should
be permitted to purchase a slave and carry him
into it, under any circumstances? Did it not
amount to a declaration that Congress should
abolish slavery in the District, if it possessed
the power? This very vote of Pierce is consid-
ered by the abolitionists as the brightest feather
in his cap. It is used at the North to rally the
Free-soilers to his support. Can the South lend
their aid to his promotion to the Presidency, with
such evidence before them of his unsoundness
on the subject of slavery? Let our friends read
this vote to the people and show them the effect
of it. Let them charge this vote upon the
"Yankee Free-soiler." Why does not the
"Standard" publish the act and the vote upon it?

**FALSEHOOD OF THE 'STANDARD' EX-
POSED IN ADVANCE.**
In his last issue, the Editor of the "Standard"
concludes an editorial on Gov. GRAHAM'S letter
to the "Wilmington Commercial," in the fol-
lowing words: "We shall lay this letter before
our readers in our next with some comments
thereupon. We shall also, in reply to inquiries
from other States, produce the proof from the
record, that Mr. GRAHAM voted in 1834, while a
member of our State Assembly, against giving
to the people the right to elect their Governor!"

Now, so far from this being the truth, we pro-
ceed to show that Gov. GRAHAM was in favor of
amending the Constitution so as to give the elec-
tion of Governor to the people.
On Friday, Jan. 10th, 1834, Mr. Baird, from
Rowan, introduced in the Senate sundry Reso-
lutions on the subject of amending the State
Constitution. They were referred to a Select
Committee of two from each Judicial District.
They had leave to sit during the Sessions of the
Senate, and, in a short time, through the
Chairman, Mr. Baird, reported "a Bill to pro-
vide for ascertaining the sense of the People re-
lative to a Convention for amending the Consti-
tution of the State."

One of the provisions in this bill was to pro-
vide for the election of Governor by the people.
The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31
to 20 votes.
On the next day (January 11th), the bill was
taken up in the House of Commons, and was
indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 64 yeas
to 59 nays.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM voted in the negative!
On the 13th of January, the Legislature ad-
journed, but the night of the very day on which
the House of Commons rejected Mr. Baird's
bill, a meeting was held of those members who
were favorable to its adoption. It was a large
and able assemblage. After its organization,
Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Moore, of
Stokes, Fisher, of Rowan, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
of Hillsboro', and others, addressed the meeting.
Mr. Fisher introduced a series of Resolutions,
one of which required the Chairman (General
Jones) to appoint an Executive Committee to
publish an address to the People of the State,
on the subject of amending their State Consti-
tution.

Resolved, further, That the Convention bill,
which was rejected this day, by the House of
Commons, be spread at large upon the minutes of
this meeting as a part of the same.
These Resolutions passed without a dissenting
voice.

The Chairman then appointed the following
gentlemen as the Executive Committee, viz: W. H.
Haywood, Jr., (Chairman) R. M. Saunders,
Weston R. Gales, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, James
Sewell, and Will. R. Hargrove.
These proceedings may be found in the files
of all our city papers of the dates they bear.

On the 10th of April following, the Executive
Committee published an address to the people
of the State, on the subject of amending our
Constitution. In this address we find the fol-
lowing, viz:
"By the present Constitution, the election
of your Governor is vested in the General As-
sembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exer-
cise of this power to the people. It ought to
be a sufficient reason for this change, that the
Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and
they desire to make the election themselves—
Are you prepared to admit that this would be
unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power
or patronage, by which he can control or corrupt
the election. According to the theory of free
governments in this country, he is intended to
act as a salutary check upon legislative encroach-
ments. This is the great axiom of freedom,
which your Bill of Rights affirms when it de-
clares, that the "Legislative and Executive De-
partments of the Government ought to be kept
forever separate and distinct from each other;"
and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is
kept in a state of absolute dependence on the
Legislature. They elect him annually, and regu-
late at will his salary."

Haynes professes to be on intimate terms
with some of the most influential of the loco-
foco leaders, particularly those of the ultra
religious stripe. He seems to think Brandy
and Religion are questions quite as deeply involv-
ed in the election of Pierce and King as the pet
hobby of Free Soil.

THE LEGISLATURE.
Gov. Reid has issued his Proclamation, con-
vening the General Assembly on Monday, the
4th day of October. The immediate object of
this early Session, as our readers are already
doubtless aware, is to re-arrange the Electoral
Districts; but the time being so near the regu-
lar period of meeting, the Legislature will prob-
ably take up and finish the regular business
of the Session previous to adjournment.

THREE MISSING LETTERS.
General Pierce's letter to Robert G. Scott
prior to the Baltimore Convention.
General Pierce's letter to the Executive Com-
mittee of the State Rights Convention of Ala-
bama.
Wm. R. King's letter to the same.
When will these documents be forthcoming?

We learn unofficially that the Senate
yesterday confirmed the nomination of Mr. Hall
(present Postmaster General) to the office of
District Judge of the United States for the West-
ern district of New York, in the place of Judge
Conckling, resigned; and that Samuel D. Hub-
bard, of Connecticut, was yesterday nominated
by the President and confirmed by the Senate
to succeed Judge Hall, as Postmaster General.
Mr. John T. Towers, of this city, was also
yesterday appointed by the President, with the
consent of the Senate, Superintendent of the
Government Printing, under the late act creat-

THE GAME THEY PLAY.
The locofoco presses do not and dare not
discuss the principles of the Whig Party as
laid down in their Platform adopted at Bal-
timore—but their whole system of tactics consists
in violent denunciations of Gen. Scott and the
most unfair and unscrupulous misrepresenta-
tions of his opinions. Their object is to arouse
public prejudice against him, although he has
served his country as faithfully and added as
much glory to her arms as any man living.—
They are not only busy in endeavoring to fix
on the public mind the infamous and false
charge that he is under the evil influence of
Seward, but they have boldly charged him with
cowardice, and a few days since a locofoco
member of the House of Representatives so de-
graded himself as to assert that he gained his
victories in Mexico "by an understanding with
Santa Anna!" Did the one who uttered the
calumnious talk of the fact that he was thereby,
in making such an assertion—endeavoring to de-
grade the whole American Army? Go on, ye
readers!

ALL FOR SCOTT.
At a recent meeting of the Columbus (Ohio)
Chippewa Club, the Journal of that city says,
that "after the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech
there was a loud cry for "Shields." Thereupon,
one of our citizens of that name came for-
ward, and made an animating speech. He vot-
ed for Cass in 1848, but could not go such a
misérable as that of Cass and Butler in 48.
Pierce's course had shown that he was vio-
lently opposed to the protection of American
industry, and to the improvement of our rivers
and harbors. He went for the gallant and
glorious Scott, and the measures of policy which
he advocated."

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, (Columbus.)
PUSH OF THE COLUMN!—A friend from one
of the Reserve counties, in a private letter, says:
"Many of our old locofoco friends repudiate
Pierce and King, and not a few of them will
vote for Scott on the Democratic ticket."
Another letter from the southeast part of the
State says: "Our Whigs here are in fine spirits.
There is no division among us. Every day we
hear of Democrats coming out for Scott."

Still More.—Since writing the above we have
received a respectable intelligent man, hereto-
fore voting the Democratic ticket, who will
vote for Scott; and says he knows of at
least 600 other men in his county—a county
not within fifty miles of either of those men-
tioned above—who have generally voted the loco-
foco ticket, but who will vote for Scott next fall.
Still another letter from the southwest, on Tuesday,
says that still another part of the State, says, in a
postscript:

"Scott and Graham stock looks well here, and
is rising. We hope to make a good report this
fall. Our friends are at work, and not a few
Democrats have consented to go with us."
The cry is, still they come! Another letter,
from the county mentioned the other day, in
which a list had been made of six-hundred
Democrats who are going for Scott, says that
the writer has still another list, the number not
stated, but it must be a large one, because he
says among them are over sixty Germans.

ON GOOD TERMS WITH DEATH.
In the Southern part of Tonquin, the highest
compliment you can pay to a distinguished per-
sonage, and the dearest token of esteem for a
reverted friend, is the present of a coffin. A
number of Catholic Priests, of native origin,
living in giving a coffin, as a New Year's pre-
sent, to the Bishop of Laranda, who had instruc-
ted them in theology, saying that he was growing
old, and they could never have a more suit-
able opportunity to offer him that necessary piece
of furniture. At the same time they called the
attention to the excellence of the wood, and the
beauty of the work. Such is the custom of the
country; no person who has reached the age of
fifty is without his coffin, which not only stands
ready for its prospective use, but serves even
now, as a table by day and a bed by night—
The children of a family in good circumstances
will combine to offer handsome coffins to their
father and mother, and pupils make the same
present to a venerated teacher. Death there has
no terrors. A poor widower, with young chil-
dren, fell dangerously sick, and the first care of
his friends was to borrow a coffin for him.
When it was announced to the suffering man
trembled with joy, and asked to see the borrow-
ed article:—"Now," said he, "let me die, for if
I live I shall have to return it, and who knows
if I can ever procure another?" In the same
spirit the friends of a dying person speak in his
presence of the family and the friends, and the
preparations for his funeral. The Bishop, above
referred to, says that one day he visited a cate-
chumen, whose malady, though likely to be pro-
longed, was sure to end fatally, and found a
woman sitting by his bedside making the mourn-
ing clothes for the family, and the wife was the
preparations for his funeral. The Bishop, above
referred to, says that one day he visited a cate-
chumen, whose malady, though likely to be pro-
longed, was sure to end fatally, and found a
woman sitting by his bedside making the mourn-
ing clothes for the family, and the wife was the
preparations for his funeral.

A MISSOURI FARM.
One thousand acres in one field, fenced with
post and rails, a mile and a half square, and
containing 150 acres of corn, 40 of strawberries,
50 acres of peach trees, and 200 acres of other
fruit, among which are 2,500 pear trees, 200
acres of mowing, and 30 of pasturage. One row
of pear trees is three quarters of a mile long,
a protecting row of arbor vitae. All the orchard
ground is cultivated in watermelons, melons,
or something else. There are 600 sheep and 150
cattle kept on the farm. It is upon the prairie
near St. Louis, and has only been about six
years in cultivation. It is owned by Ligeron
& Brothers, who seem to understand that, to
make money by farming, money must be invest-
ed to begin with.—New England Cultivator.

"WHAT ARE THE WHIGS FIGHTING FOR?"—The
Whigs are fighting for the man who has been
fighting for his country for more than forty years;
for river improvements; for harbor improve-
ments; for national and prosperous foundations;
for the industry; for the development of the re-
sources of the country; for the elevation of the
people, socially, intellectually, and religiously; for
the perpetuation of the Union and liberties of
our happy land; for all the vast and varied in-
terests of the country, which we desire shall be
placed on a stable and prosperous foundation;
for true men and tried patriots; in fine, for SCOTT,
GRAHAM, OUR COUNTRY and VICTORY! That's
what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes
valuable beyond comparison, and worth any
struggle to secure them!

DEAR SIR: I send you for sale twenty-three
bales of cotton. N. B.—One bag belongs to one
of my negroes. It is marked with my name and
"Bob" underneath. Keep the weight of the
bale separate from the others, so that I may
know how to settle with him.
So, if nigger "Bob" did help to make his mas-
ter's crop, he had his support, which is about
as much as most of us get in this world by our
labor, and will for his own bale of cotton "eat
de money." We will bet Philosopher Greely
of New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will
on Christmas next, show us a happier or a better
contented "colored individual" in all his region
than our Bob of Burke county. And Bob is but
one of thousands of his class in this State, who
could not be induced to change condition with
the miserable slaveholders who are starving and
breaking down the people who live in degradation,
want, and incessant care, keeping body and
soul together from day to day, by thieving or
by robbing about the sinks and gutters of the
large Northern cities, contending with the dogs
for the crumbs and scraps thrown from the
tables of their pretended friends.—See, News.

TRENDENTIOUS Freshet in the Roanoke River.
GASTON, N. C., Aug. 30, 1852.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Roanoke, at this time,
only lacks some three feet of being as high as
the March freshet of 1851. Pumpkins, Melons
and Timber are floating down in large quanti-
ties; and great fears are entertained of the
destruction of the Corn and Tobacco crops on the
river, above and below. Some fifty or sixty
cotton bales are now being sent to discharge their
loads, making in all some six hundred headstuds
of Tobacco now at this place awaiting transpor-
tation to Petersburg.
Tell friend Braid to send out the "Petersburg"
and "Charleston" immediately.
Yours,
C. C. P.

We have seen a common black-snake
attempt to swallow a toad. Drawing his strug-
gling victim in, little by little, not as if his
snakishness rendered the mouthful, but as if he
took it from a sense of duty, when at last he has
accomplished his task, he stretches himself out,
he took it down as one swallows an oyster,
smacking his lips as if he only wished that his
throat were as long as a well-hole, and lined
with a palate throughout.—N. J. Times.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RAZAL!
Last Friday morning, the 27th of August, a
man, about five feet 6 or 8 inches high, spare
made, and well dressed, name supposed to be W.
MANFIELD, and habited from Hillsboro' in this
State, sent to my stable, for a Horse and Buggy,
saying he was going to Pittsburg, and got direc-
tions from the Hotel for the route. Pittsburg, but
when last seen, he was in the Fayetteville Road,
going South. The Horse he drove off, was a black,
with tail bobbed—trots well; is in rather thin or-
der. The Buggy has been used about three months
—the dash has been split, and is covered up. I
will pay the reward of \$25 for the delivery of the
Horse and Buggy, or \$10 for such information as
will enable me to get them.
JAMES M. HARRISS.
Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1852. 78 48

NOTICE.
A platmap will be made to the next Leg-
islature to show the location of the proposed
Plan Roads from Haywood, or some point near it,
to Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Pittsburg, or Gra-
ham. M. ANY CITIZENS.
Sept. 3, 1852. 78 18

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
L'ETRE-BATING, a Summer Book; by Curtis.
The History of the Mormons; by Lieut. Sarmon,
of the Topographical Engineers. The Clifton
Family, or a tale of the Old Dominion; by
one of her Daughters. The Child at Home; by
J. S. C. Abbott. Eveline, or the History of a young Lady's Intro-
duction to the World; by Miss Bury. Part
Sixth Book House, or Southern Life as it is;
by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman.
For sale by H. D. Turner, at the BOOKSTORE,
Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1852. 72

**THE CASH IS
THE ONLY SYSTEM!**
TWENTY PER CENT SAVER!
JAMES OSTROM,
38 Liberty Street, New York.
HAVING been many years engaged in the
JOB-BING SILK BUSINESS, in New York, the
undersigned has noticed that to do a general credit
business, a very large profit on the goods is neces-
sary, and that a large part of the profit is made up
on a few articles; he has therefore commenced deal-
ing principally in these goods, and upon the
EXCLUSIVE CASH SYSTEM.
And can guarantee every customer a saving of
at least 20 per cent below the usual credit price. Below
is a brief list of Goods, of which a complete assort-
ment will always be found at this establishment:
Bonnet Ribbons, French Crapes, Silk Cravats,
Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Embroideries, Dress
Trimnings, Barges, White Goods,
Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs,
Plain Ribbons, Artificial
Flowers, &c., &c.
Having given this system a fair trial, and receiv-
ing numerous orders from strangers to the cash system,
the undersigned is now fully convinced that the
above is the only "true system" of doing business,
and invites a call from all dealers visiting New York
to purchase goods.
JAMES OSTROM,
38 Liberty St., next door to the Post Office,
(Late of the firm of Messrs. Suydam & Co.)
Sept. 3d, 1852. 1m 73

Fall Trade, 1852.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
We have received, by all the re-
cent arrivals, a complete assortment from the North and
East, nearly
FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES
of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks Carpet Bags, Va-
lises, &c., bought on the most favorable terms, di-
rect from the manufacturers, and a large portion
of them for cash, which will enable us to sell to
WHOLESALE DEALERS
at prices corresponding with all the Northern mar-
kets.
We shall continue to add to our already large stock
by every arrival during the month of September
and solicit a call from Country Merchants either
stopping in this market or going farther North,
feeling confident that an examination of our assort-
ment will ensure ready sale.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers, two doors below Paul & McEl-
waine, Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
August 27th, 1852. 1m-71

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore
existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL,
was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day
of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the
entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be
settled and continued by him alone.
ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.
All persons holding claims against the late concern
will present them to A. J. Partin for payment;
all indebted will please settle with him.
A. J. P. & H. O. G.

Portis's Gold Mines for Sale.
ON Saturday, the 11th day of September next,
on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of
land lying in Franklin county, known as the
Portis Gold Mines. The said property is too general-
ly known to require particular description here—
it will be sold for division, under a decree in
Equity, on a credit of one and two years, with inter-
est from the first day of January next, at which
time possession will be given.
The tract contains
ABOUT 2200 ACRES,
a large portion of which is of superior quality for
farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and
can be worked at a very little expense. The dwell-
ing house and out houses are good and convenient.
I will take pleasure in showing the property, or
will give any information by letter, which may be re-
quired. Bonds with security will be required of
the purchaser.
THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.
Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 60 w4w
Star and Standard will copy weekly 4
times.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE HOUSE, with all neces-
sary Out-Houses, on a Lot containing
Seven Acres of good Land.
The premises form a portion of the north-
ern boundary line of the town of Hillsborough.
The situation is high and beautiful. A parcel of
Land of fine quality, containing one hundred acres,
more or less, lying half a mile north of the house,
will be sold with it, if desired.
For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Julia A.
Hooker, or Dr. Octavius W. Hooker, Hillsborough,
N. C.
July 31st, 1852. 64-2m.

Advertisement for a Horse and Buggy.

Notice.

New Books of the Season.

The Cash is the Only System!

Fall Trade, 1852.

Dissolution.

Portis's Gold Mines for Sale.

For Sale.

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND