THE RALFIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT \$2,50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$8 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

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.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd. Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE 1st. District, GEO. W. BAXTER.

RALPH GORRELL,

HENRY K. NASH,

M. W. RANSOM. JNO. WINSLOW,

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB. There will be a meeting of this Club, at the o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the Club, and a full attendance is there-

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., Whig Elector for the State, will address the Whig Meeting in Meeting to be held in Louisburg, the week afer, and will attend the Mass Meeting in Hills berough 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 furing the ensuing Session of the Legislature. it the following rates, viz:

For the Semi-Weekly 75 cents, Weekly.

The approaching Session will be one of great ance, and it shall be our object to furnish ll and accurate reports of its Proceedings, De-

The Editor of the "Standard" essays to witty and facetious at the expense of the cott and Graham Club" of this place. He sentirely mistaken the bent of his genius .less are qualities which cannot be picked up

"Men must serve their time at every trade, Save censure—Critics, they are ready made!" We presume the Editor of the "Standard," as ensor and Critic, may have sprung into exise fashion of Minerva, springing in full panoply om the prolific brain of Jove! But save the ublic, we say, in all mercy to that modest and thumor! They would make old Rabelais himself laugh to split his sides, no doubt, but upon he same principle that any one would have his risibles excited by the perusal of an Epic, which, ple. The Editor, we know, has too much good with the highest claims set forth on the title sense and too much principle for this. Page, degenerates into doggerel verse, of the

owest order. But aside from this: The Resolutions of the Club declared "though obsolete ideas" with the Editor, are paile is, however, much like the child in the use

mayed, although they were defeated in August. you the Old General, who bears the scars upon In the Revolutionary War the Americans were efeated at Camden and Guilford but they were by no means conquered. They rallied again and gave efficient aid to their brethren in the other

get them to fancy David S. Reid.

on Mr. Sumner for his recent Abolition speech. He denounced it in strong and vehement terms, and commented upon its several portions with IS IT FAIR OR JUST?

The "Commercial" gives nearly two columns of comment to the letter of Gov. GRAHAM, requesting that his name should be no longer kept at the head of that paper for the Vice Presidency, in connection with the name of Daniel Web-

Whilst some of the remarks of the "Commercial" 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 contained 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, "formed 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 "declaration of principles" at the Baltimore Convention, meets the approbation of the countryand while the Candidates may feel bound to make the priciples, 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 Country," and we conclude, of course, the approbation of the Editor himself,-that the Candidates, SCOTT and GRAHAM, having endorsed those principles, "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 itself (we mean that portion of it which nominated Scott.) feels bound to do no such thing."

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 dilemma 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 tollows that 65 of his friends voted for the Platform! On the 53d ballot Scott received 159, illmore 112, Webster 21,-shewing that at east 28 of the original friends of Webster and Fillmore had gone over to Scott. This vote secured 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

1. Does the "Commercial" believe that the 65 Scott men, who voted for the platform of principles, were practising 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 oad batter, 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 conduct ?"

4. Were all these men-many of them as right names as the country can boast of-guilguage of the "Commercial" would, by implication, impute to them?

5. The same men nominated Graham that voted for Scott. Why, then, can the "Commercial" support the former, whilst it would discard the latter ?

re and there at random, by all who imagine intended to charge "perfidy and fraud" or even sentiments inimical to the South upon General Scott-but upon the "promoters of his nomination." It can and does make "a discrimination between them." If so, why cannot its support be given to Gen. Scott? It would be, ence fully armed and equipped, somewhat after at least, one more vote in his favor, which means no wrong to the South? Of course, the "Commercial" does not intend to declare or even insinuate, that the thousands and tens of thoustharitable personage, from his wit and attempts ands in the South who are giving their ardent support to the ticket are either duped by Sewardites, or are capable of being influenced by men who would do wrong to the Southern peo-

Does the Editor desire, then, to make the election of Gen. Scott a sectional one? Will there not be, in that event, much more danger We were defeated in the recent elections, we are to the South? Would it not be best, as a mere either conquered nor dismayed," &c. This ex- matter of expediency, to give him as much Souression appears to sharpen the critical acumen thern support as possible, so that he may be kept from the scope of improper influence ?-Walker, Willon, &c., who have been for Would not the Editor be able to say to his "old commander." whom he has heretofore "so much raded before the public with awful pedantry !- praised," (if he saw him going astray,) "Sir, I gave you my cordial support-you pledged yourself to stand by the principles of the Whig We think that the news, which is coming to Platform as the rule of your conduct, but these Is from every section of the State, shews that it Sewardites are endeavoring to deceive you. I strue the Whigs are neither conquered nor dis- beg you come back to the true lights." Think

his person which he got in fighting for his coun-

try, would not heed this timely admonition from an old companion in arms? But enough-at least, for the present. We tates, in gaining the great triumph at York- know the fact that the Editor of the Commercial was a member of the Whig State Conven-The Whigs are determined to redeem the tion, and participated in its deliberations. He political spoilsmen elsewhere, who, having no State in the November election. The "Stan- certainly was not known (that we ever heard) sympathy with or for us, would do all in their lard" will find it much more difficult to fix on to dissent from sending Delegates to the Na-People the "Yankee Freesoiler," than he sional Convention. We presume he approvhad, through the influence of Free Suffrage, to ed the action of his own District Convention by which Delegates were appointed. If so, these men, highminded and honorable, acted partly Mr. Badger, we observe in the proceed- for him. Is it fair-is it just-now, for such ings of the Senate, inflicted a severe rebuke up- reasons as are assigned, to repudiate and oppose the action of these men? Had Fillmore or Webster been nominated, by these same "obnoxious" Scott men, would the Editor have

There is perfidy and fraud! He will be un- | THE CHARACTER OF PIERCE'S VOTE ON | der the Seward influence!" Had these same Scott Delegates-131 in number-refused to sustain Fillmore or Webster, after a nomination, would not the Editor have been the first to open upon them the thunders of his indignation?-Ah! this is indeed a strange world we live in. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"-no longer!

FALSEHOOD OF THE 'STANDARD' EXPO-

SED IN ADVANCE. In his last issue, the Editor of the "Standard' concludes an editorial on Gov. GRAHAM's letter 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

to the people the right to elect their Governor!' Now, so far from this being the truth, we proceed to show that Gov. GRAHAM was in favor of amending the Constitution so as to give the election of Governor to the people

On Friday, Jan. 10th, 1834, Mr. Baird, from Rowan, introduced in the Senate sundry Resolutions 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 their Chairman, Mr. Baird, reported "a Bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the People relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution of the State."

One of the provisions in this bill was to provide for the election of Governor by the people. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 yeas to 30 navs.

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

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM voted in the negative! On the 13th of January, the Legislature adjourned, 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. Le 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-

One Resolution of the series was as follows: 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

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 Seawell, 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 ty of the "perfidy and fraud" which the lan- Constitution. In this address we find the fol-

IV. By the present Constitution, the election of your Governor is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise 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 The "Commercial" admits that it has never 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 encroachments. This is the great axiom of freedom, which your Bill of Rights affirms when it declares, that the "Legislative and Executive Deforever separate and distinct from each other; and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is cept in a state of absolute dependence on the Legislature. They elect him annually, and reg ulate 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 theorists 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 Committee-William A. Graham's name appearing as prominent as any, and yet the "Standard" has the hardihood to promise, in advance, a falsification 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 will stick to the truth. The false charge against him of having been opposed to Religious tolerance, has been successfully exposed and refuted. This is now brought on the political tapis, by one of his own fellow citizens, who has thus become the tool of a set of power to put down and keep down our distinguished 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 Carolinian ?

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 exclaimed-"no! I wash my hands of it .- for his residence in Statesville.

THE BROOKE BILL.

It was practical abolition to Mr. Brooke had moved into the District of Columbia. In 1834, laid down in their Platform adopted at Baltihe owned two slaves, John and Alfred, he de-sired to carry into the District, but which he in violent denunciations of Gen. Scott and the could not do under the general law, without a most unfair and unscrupulous misrepresentaspecial enactment of Congress. A bill was intions of his opinions. Their object is to arouse troduced to enable him to do this. It had been public prejudice against him, although he has repeatedly done in other cases, and there was served his country as faithfully and added as no reason why Mr. Brooks should be denied the much glory to her arms as any man living.privilege. The bill was supported by a large They are not only busy in endeavoring to fix majority of each House of Congress. Slavery on the public mind the infamous and false existed in the District of Columbia. Pierce vo- charge that he is under the evil influence of

to the "Wilmington Commercial," in the fol- ted against this bill at every stage of its pro- Seward, but they have boldly charged him with gress in company with the rankest abolitionists cowardice, and a few days since a locofoco in Congress. John Q. Adams, who was de- member of the House of Representatives so denounced by the locofocos of the South, as the graded himself as to assert that he gained his bitterest enemy of slavery, did nothing more on victories in Mexico "by an understanding with this occasion, than was done by Franklin Pierce. Santa Anna!" Did the one who uttered the member of our State Assembly, against giving What was the effect of this vote? Would not calumny think of the fact that he was thereby,-Pierce have given a similar vote on a bill in fa- in making such an assertion-endeavoring to devor of any one else? Was it not to all intents grade the whole American Army? Go on, ye and purposes the declaration of a principle, that revilers ! 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 declaration 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 considered by the abolitionists as the brightest feather in his cap. It is used at the North to rally the Freesoilers 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 shew them the effect of it. Let them charge this vote upon the "Yankee Freesoiler." Why does not the "Standard" publish the act and the vote upon it?

"The Scott enthusiasm certainly manifests itself about here (Raleigh) in spots; some of the Scottites are surprisingly enthusiastic, while the greater portion of them are indifferent and apparently unacquainted with the run of poli-

Yes, you have stumbled on the truth for once: and the "spots" are really quite large and bright! We "Scottites" have various ways of shewing our enthusiasm. What you regard as "indifference" is nothing less than some of Judge Strange's " silent thunder"-and our "apparent | postscript: unacquaintance with the run of politics" is indifference for the abuse and falsehoods of locofocoism hereabouts!

The Scott fires will continue to burn brightly enough, here and elsewhere, to let the People see plainly the black cloud of Abolitionism which Pierce, through the influence of the Van Burens, Haynes, Cleveland, Sumner and a host of others, would spread over the land!

Let us have a little more such "dark lightning," if you please !

"Whig papers say Gen. Scott never lost a battle, yet he was taken prisoner with his whole Whig papers say that Gen. Scott never fainted in battle-yet he did faint at Lundy's Lane,

and was forced from the field."-Standard, last, These are out and out falsifications of history. Gen. S. was not defeated at the battle of Chippewa. It was a glorious victory to our

Gen. Scott did not faint (particularly did he not faint a Pierce faint) at Lundy's Lane. He fought as bravely as Leonidas ever did, and was wounded twice—the last wound being regarded | The children of a family in good circumstances killed by British bullets. It is a disgrace to the locofoco party that a leading Journal should

HEAR HIM!-Mr. Watson G. Haynes, the Abolitionist who electioneered for Pierce and King with so much effect at the recent Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, is indignant at the insinuation that has been thrown out, that he did so at the suggestion of certain Whigs in partments of the Government ought to be kept New York. In his letter to the Washington Republic, denying this allegation, he says :-"I recommended Mr. Pierce on Free Soil, an-

> "WATSON G. HAYNES." Havnes professes to be on intimate terms with some of the most influential of the locofoco leaders, particularly those of the ultra progressive stripe. He seems to think Brandy and

Religion are questions quite as deeply involved

in the election of Pierce and King as the pet

ti-Popery, and anti-Maine Law grounds.

THE LEGISLATURE.

hobby of Free Soil.

Gov. Reid has issued his Proclamation, convening 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 regular period of meeting, the Legislature will probably 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 Committee of the State Rights Convention of Ala-

Wm. R. King's letter to the same.

We learn unofficially that the Senate Conckling, resigned; and that Samuel D. Hub- struggle to secure them! bard, of Connecticut, was yesterday nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate

Government Printing, under the late act crea- You will please make the correction." ting the office. - Nat. Int., Sept. 1st.

THE GAME THEY PLAY.

The locofoco presses do not and dare not discuss the principles of the Whig Party as

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 forward, and made an animating speech. He voted for Cass in 1848, but could not go such a miserable stick of a candidate as Franklin Pierce. His course had shown that he was violently opposed to the protection of American industry, and to the improvement of our rivers | nimity of the Whigs is a matter of great gratuand harbors. He went for the gallant and glorious Scott, and the measures of policy which

From the Ohio State Journal, (Columbus.) PUSH ON 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. 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 conversed with a respectable intelligent man, heretofore voting the Democratic ticket, who thusiasm have prevailed. The Hon. II. W.

have generally voted the Locofoco ticket, but who will vote for Scott next fall. Still Another .- A letter received on Tuesday, from still another part of the State, says, in a "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 NINETY-SEVEN 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 TREM 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- to the spoils. This is true-and mark the presonage, and the dearest token of esteem for a diction: Scott and Graham will carry a majorrevered friend, is the present of a coffin. A ity of Southern States! number of Catholic Priests, of native origin. joined in giving a coffiin, as a New Year's present, to the Bishop of Laranda, who had instructed them in theology, saying that he was grow- accompaniments, by Judge Longstreet's inimiing old, and they could never have a more suitaole opportunity to offer him that necessary piece of furniture. At the same time they called his 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 .mortal. Nor did his horses fall until they were | 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 chilthus falsify the history of the Country for par- dren, fell dangerously sick, and the first care of his friends was to borrow a coffin for him .-When this was announced to the sufferer he trembled with joy, and asked to see the borrowed 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 his approaching end, and of the preparations for his funeral. The Bishop, above referred to, says that one day he visited a catechumen, whose malady, though likely to be prolonged, was sure to end fatally, and found a woman sitting by his bed-side making the mourning clothes for the family. At the door was the carpenter, engaged in making the coffin in sight of the patient, who directed the work with the utmost particularity. -These particulars we gather from a letter of

the good Bishop's, to a friend in France, publised in the Journal des Debats.

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 acres of strawberries for the St. Louis market, 30 acres of flowers, 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 vitæ. All the orchard ground is cultivated in stawberries, melons, or something else. There are 600 sheep and 160 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 Ligerson & Brothers, who seem to understand that, to make money by farming, money must be invested 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 improvements ; for railroad improvements : for American industry; for the development of the resources 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 interests of the country, which we desire shall be placed on a stable and prosperous foundation; ts : in fine, for Scott, present Postmaster General) to the office of GRAHAM, OUR COUNTRY and VICTORY! That's District Judge of the United States for the Wes- what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes tern district of New York, in the place of Judge | valuable beyond comparison, and worth any

Dr. W. J. Blow. We were in error in stating that this gentleman voted at the late electo succeed Judge Hall, as Postmaster General.
Mr. John T. Towers, of this city, was also tion for Gov. Reid. He writes us from Greenyesterday appointed by the President, with the ville, under date August 23d, as follows; "I consent of the Senate, Superintendent of the did not vote for Gov. Reid at the late election.

Correspondence of the Register.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) Aug. 25, 1852. Mr. Gales: Presuming that you would like o hear something of politics from this country, other than newspaper accounts, I propose to give you a few items upon which your readers can rely as being entirely accurate. Of course you all concede this State to the loeofocos. from the fact of its never having cast her vote for a Whig-but her majority for that party has not always been the same. I will not pretend to say that Scott will carry this State, at the coming election; Pierce and King are as certain to reeive the electoral vote of Alabama as Scott and Graham are to carry North Carolina-no more will enable me to get them. or less; and, of course, that is a settled fact .-No one here, for a moment, thinks that the gallant and good old North State will ever go for the New Hampshire Yankee-a man who is evidently of Lilliputian mind and principles-never having in any way distinguished himself, save when his generosity exceeded itself in presenting the "finger mouthed" boy with that cent, wherewith to purchase a stick of candy. The usually "Harmonious Democracy"

state of extreme disaffection as at the present time. Pierce's nomination was at first hailed with seeming enthusiasm. They swallowed him with apparent gusto at the time; but when the reaction came, when the great Franklin became known, those who had gulped him down with so much relish, found, to their sorrow, that they had taken an Emetic, and that, owing to the weakness of their stomachs, it could not remain: so out it was cast. Since the developments of Pierce's abolitionism have been made, there is manifest dissatisfaction at his nomination among the honest democracy. There are many honest democrats in this State, who are determined to support the brave and patriotic Scott in preference to the Granite-hearted Pierce, The unalation. A few, it is true, who have worked with the enemy on former occasions, and call themselves Whigs, but who are, in fact, locos at heart, seem indisposed to support Scott ; but it is consoling to know that they are few in number, and would do the Whigs more injury than benefit. Pierce and King's majority in this State, I am confident from the "facts before me," will be reduced to a few hundred—proba-bly less than that of Cass and Butler in '48.— Several attempts have been made in this section to get up locofoco meetings, all of which have proven fruitless. No sign of enthusiasm has heen shown by the disaffected. Numerous gratifying Whig meetings have been held, at which the greatest unanimity and most manifest enwill vote for Scott; and says he knows of at Hilliard is battling manfully and with the greatleast two hundred men in his county -a county est success for Scott and Graham. He is a townot within fifty miles of either of those mention-, er of strength to the party, for which he is so appreciated by the people than his.

The time when the great question shall be decided is fast approaching. But before that will have taken place in favor of Scott and Graham. The Southern People, as a mass, will unite upon them as the truest and safest friends to the South. This change is now fast going on in this State-newspaper accounts to the contrary notwitstanding. Southern planters are opening their eyes to the startling fact that an extreme northern man, with extreme anti-slavery principles, has been forced upon them by a 'Democratic' Convention, through the influence of extreme abolitionists-that that party is rotten to the core—and that its leaders would willingly sacrifice them and their property to freesoilers or any body else, with a view solely

Bon's Bale of Cotton.-There is a negro chant-which we have often heard with juba table Billy Termination-which runs thus: "Big bee suck de bloossom-

Nigger make de Cotton, White man toat de money."

As a general thing the satire of the Negro oet holds good. But, like all rules, it has its exceptions. This fact was brought forcibly to our mind by an incident of vesterday. Meetng with a commercial friend-a cotton factor -who had just returned from the post office, while in conversation with us, he opened his letters. "There," said he, handing us a letter from a Burke county planter, "give that to the Northern Abolitionists and tell them to put it in their pipe and smoke it." We read as follows: BURKE COUNTY, July 10, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I send you for sale twenty-three pales 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 pale separate from the others, so that I may know how to settle with him

So, if nigger "Bob" did help to make his master's crop, he had his support, which is about as much as most of us get in this world by our abor, and will for his own bale of cotton de money." We will bet Philosopher Greely a loaf of Graham bread that he cannot, on Christmas next, show us a happier or a better contented "colored individual" in all his region han 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, despised, half starved "darkies" of the free States, who live a life of degradation, want, and incessant care, keeping body and soul together from day to day, by thicking or ov rooting about the sinks and gutters of the arge Northern cities, contending with the dogs or the crumbs and scraps thrown from the ta oles of their pretended friends .- Sav. News.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Daily Express.

Tremendous 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 quantities; and great fears are entertained of the destruction of the Corn and Tobacco crops on the river, above and below. Some fifty or sixty boats are now here waiting to discharge their loads, making in all some six hundred hogsheads I will take pleasure in showing the property, or of Tobacco now at this place awaiting transportion to Petersburg.

Tell friend BIRD to send out the 'Petersburg' and "Charleston" immediately.

We have seen a common black-snake attempt to swallow a toad. Drawing his struggling victim in, little by little, not as if his snakeship relished 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 for it to digest, harmless and stupid from his

We thought of it when we witnessed the efforts of a distinguished New-York Free-Soiler to swallow General Pierce and his platform.—
It is not John Van Buren of whom we speak. It is not JOHN VAN BUREN of whom we speak. 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-pole, and lined N. C. with a palate throughout .- N. Y. Times.

Look out for the Rascal! AST Friday morning, the 27th of August, a man, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, spare de, and well dressed, name supposed to be W. MANSFIELD, and bailing from Hillsboro' in this State, sent to my stables, for a Horse and Buggy, saying he was going to Pittsboro', and got directions from the Hotel for the route to Pittsboro'; 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 order. The Buggy has been used about three months -the dash has been split or torn, and sowed up. I will pay the reward of \$25 for the delivery of the Horse and Buggy, or \$10 for such information as

JAMES M. HARRISS. Raleigh, Sept. 2, 1852.

Notice.

Part 6th Bleak House

PPLICATIONS will be made to the next Legislature to Charter Companies to construct ank Roads from Haywood, or some point near it, to Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Pittsboro,' or Gra-Sept. 3, 1852.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON. this State has certainly never been in such a OTUS-EATING, a Summer Book; by Curtis. History of the Mormons; by Lieut. Surmison, of the Topographical Engineers.

The Clifford Family, or a tale of the Old Dominon; by one of her Daughters. The Child at Home; by J. S. C. Abbott, Eveline, or the History of a young Lady's Introuction to the World; by Miss Burney.

Harper's New Monthly, for September. Aunt Phillis' Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. For sale by H. D. Turner, at the

N. C. BOOKSTORE. Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1853.

THE CASH IS The only true System! TWENTY PER CENT SAVED! JAMES OSTROM.

36 Liberty Street, New York.

AVING been many years engaged in the JOB-BING SILK BUSINESS, in New York, the ndersigned 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 upon a few articles; he has therefore commenced dealing 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 prices. Below is a brief list of Goods, of which a complete assortment will always be found at this establishment: Bonnet Ribbons, French Crapes, Silk Cravats, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Bareges, White Goods,

Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Plain Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, etc, etc. Having given this system a fair trial, and received numerous orders from strangers to the cash system, time shall clapse, a change in the public mind 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. JAMEŠ OSTROM. 36 Liberty st., next door to the Post Office, (Late of the firm of Messrs. Suydam & Co.) Sept. 3d, 1852.

Fall Trade, 1852.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. We have received, by all the recent arrivals from the North and East, nearly

FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks Carpet Bags, Va lices, &c., bought on the most favorable terms, direct 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-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 sales.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers, two doors below Paul & McIlwaine, Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va. August 27th, 1852.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin leaving 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.

A. J. PARTIN, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Valises,

Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c. TEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at the sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayetteville Street.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

Raleigh, August 24th, 1852.

N Saturday, the 11th day of September next, on the psemises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the Por-TIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generaly known to require particular description here .t will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity on a credit of one and two years, with interest 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 very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E. Louisburg, July 20, 1852. Star and Standard will copy weekly 4

FOR SALE.

sary Out Houses, on a Lot cont Seven Acres of good Land. The premises form a portion of the northern boundary line of the town of Hillsborough. The situation is high and beautiful. A parcel of

For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Julia A Hooker, or Dr. Octavius W. Hooker, Hillsborough,

July 31st, 1852.

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND