

THE RALEIGH STAR, published weekly in the City of Raleigh, at \$3 00 per annum, by THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor & Proprietor.

Female Classical Institute, HILLSBOROUGH STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Dr. BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal. W. C. DOUB, A. M., Assistant.

Board, with tuition in the English or the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$70 00

As the design of this institution is to furnish to a limited number of pupils a thorough and an extensive course of instruction in the Classics, a curriculum of four years has been adopted, each year being divided into two sessions of five months as follows:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. FIRST YEAR.

- 1. Particular Grammar. 2. English, French or Latin. 3. Modern Geography and History. 4. Davis's Arithmetic. 5. Andrew's Latin Reader. 6. Composition, Parker's Exercises. 7. Arithmetic, David's. 8. English Grammar, Bullion's. 9. Latin Reader, Andrew's. 10. Botany, Mrs. Lincoln's.

SECOND YEAR.

- 11. Rhetoric, Newman's. 12. Algebra, David's first Lessons. 13. Physiology, Comstock's. 14. Caesar, with Latin Ex. Andrew's. 15. Greek Grammar, Bullion's. 16. Natural Philosophy, Olmstead's. 17. Algebra, David's Bourdon. 18. Mental Science, Upham's. 19. Virgil, Anthon's. 20. Greek Reader, do.

THIRD YEAR.

- 21. Chemistry, Draper's. 22. Algebra completed, D's Bourdon. 23. Virgil completed, Anthon's. 24. Cicero's Select Orations, do. 25. Moral Science, Wayland's. 26. Elements of Criticism, Kame's. 27. Geometry, David's Legendre. 28. Chemistry completed, do. 29. Sallust, Anthon's. 30. Greek Testament, do.

FOURTH YEAR.

- 31. Whately's Logic. 32. Geometry completed, do. 33. Elements of Criticism completed, do. 34. Horace, Anthon's. 35. Homer, do. 36. Memorization 4 Trigonometry. 37. Butler's Analogy, do. 38. Astronomy, Olmstead's. 39. Horace completed, do. 40. Homer, do. 41. Cicero de Oratore, or De Officiis.

The Classical course will preclude several of the English studies. Such of them, however, will be retained as are most useful for practical purposes; for mental discipline, the Classics being regarded equal to the exact sciences, and in female education, preferable.

By referring to the above course, it may be seen what amount of previous training is requisite to enter either of the four classes, and as so small an amount is required to enter the first class, no pupil will be permitted to enter the course without first standing an approved examination on Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar.

NEW FALL GOODS FOR 1848.

THOS. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor,

ONE Door North of the Post Office, at his old stand, can be found at all times ever ready to exhibit to his friends and the public, a general assortment of

Fashionable Goods, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with fidelity and dispatch.

He deems it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the competency or the skill which he possesses in the cutting or manufacturing department; that he leaves to his customers to decide—All that he asks is a trial. If you wish a garment made in the most fashionable, or any other style you may desire, it is only necessary to call and leave your measure, and he pledges himself you will not be annoyed by trying on several times before completion, to enable the cutter to make a passable fit. His establishment he considers not inferior to any North or South; and for cash great bargains can be had.

His stock embraces Sup. Blk. French Cloth and Cassimere; (Plain and Doe Skin,) of all qualities and prices; and a splendid assortment of Fancy Cloths, which, for color or quality, cannot be surpassed in this market. Also, a beautiful lot of Plain Blk. Satin Vestings and a superb selection of Fancy French Silks and Satins for parties with a choice variety of Fine Cassimere for Winter wear; and a general assortment of Fancy articles, consisting of Lamb's Wool, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Dress Shirts, Blk. and White, Kid, Merino and Fancy Cassimere Goggles, Half Hose, Cotton and Merino, Blk. and Figured Satin Cravats, all of which are offered un-commonly low.

Members and Strangers visiting the City are assured they can be furnished with a Suit of Clothes at the shortest notice, and as low for cash, as at any House in the City.

To his numerous friends and patrons, who have so liberally patronized him during the past eight years, he returns his grateful acknowledgments; and assures them nothing shall be left undone on his part to merit its continuance.

On hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of Blk. and Brown Frock and Dress Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pants and Vests, which will be sold low for cash.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. THE LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS, with the monthly reports, are regularly received at T. R. FENTRESS'.

Wanted immediately one or two apprentices of good moral character. 46-61. Standard and Register 6 times each.

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 Cassimere Merino, Solid and Fancy Cassimere of all colors and shades.

For Gentlemen. Fine black, blue, green and brown Cloths, Black Doe Skin and fancy French Cassimere, 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.

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 Mohair Skin fashionable Hats, Nutria and Castor Brush Broad Brimmed do Men's and Boy's Black and Pearl Sporting do do White and Black Tanspico do do Pearl and black Wool do do do Gen's, Youth's and Children's caps. Men's Opera Fur Caps, a beautiful article. Gen's and Boy's Political Caps, something new. Silk Velvet, Brown and Black Plush, Silk Glazee, Pale Alto, Mohair, and Ladies' Silk Velvet Riding Caps. Prices ranging from 10 cents to 10 Dollars.

R. TUCKER & SON, Raleigh, September 22, 1848.

150 SACKS Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by R. TUCKER & SON, Raleigh, September 25th, 1848.

JUST at hand a few barrels of family Flour. R. TUCKER & SON, October 4, 1848.

J. M. OREM, W. S. HOPKINS, JOHN M. OREM & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 230 Market Street, (N. W. corner of Charles), BALTIMORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING of Superior quality @ ONE PRICE ONLY. 42-17

THE FRAUDULENT TICKETS.

It is our habit to allow every man who thinks or pretends to think himself wronged by this paper, to be heard through its columns. We therefore publish the annexed statement of Mr Wm S Ashe, which was placed in this town on Tuesday last, and accompany it with the answer which we instantly made to it. We well know that no such justice will be done to us by the papers of Mr; Ashe's party. Their object and habit is to vilify an opponent by publishing their own one sided statement to the entire exclusion of the other side.—Their purpose is answered when they can pervert the truth by concealing it from their readers. To that end the North Carolinian has published Mr. Ashe's handbill without the slightest allusion to our reply. Will Mr. Ashe thank the Editor for so plain an admission of the weakness of his defence?

As we said our habit is the reverse of this and therefore we let Mr Ashe speak for himself.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STUCKLAND'S DEPOT, DUBLIN COUNTY, N. C. Nov. 4th, 1848.

Mr. FENTRESS:—Dear Sir: On my way to this place to day your paper of Friday's date was handed to me containing an account of a placard issued by Mr Hale, the Editor of the "Observer," in which I was charged as committing "a base act of villainy." I was as much surprised as I was mortified at this attempt to blot me from the annals of a domineering political party by the prostration of my private character, and that made by one whom I always esteemed as a gentleman. I have friends in your town belonging to both of the political parties, and it would indeed be a sore reflection for me to suppose that this black, ungrateful stigma could be so readily accredited by any one of them—What are the true circumstances of this base act of villainy? For the purpose of exposing and making the people more fully understand the character of a contemplated piece of trickery being practised now both in Virginia and Alabama, by the so called Whig party I had three separate Whig Electoral Tickets struck off—each without the name of Fillmore, and one of the three with the name of Butler, for the Vice Presidency. These Tickets I exhibited in Bladen and Columbus, and informed the people that I had them struck off for the purpose of more effectually putting the people on their guard against fraud and trickery. On my return to Wilmington, my friend Mr Wessell, Whitehall, desired to see them, and I gave them to him. These are all the circumstances which make up the "base act of villainy," with the commission of which I am charged by Mr Hale. Does Mr. Hale believe the charge that he has accused me of—"A base act of villainy?" Mr Hale and I parted at my Avenue on the Rail Road on Wednesday 11 o'clock, and when about to part he approached me as a friend and extended to me the hand of a "time honored friendship," and sincerely regretted that it was not in his power to stop and "break bread" with me, and in testimony of his regard and esteem, urged upon me to bring my family up and make him a social visit. Yet at that very time his heart overrun with the lava—the burning lava of malice and detraction had actually conceived the base design of prostrating my character for the accomplishment of a political object.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't, WM. S. ASHE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have just seen a handbill of Wm. S. Ashe, which contains some truth but more falsehood; I did not know nor suppose, when I wrote the handbill from Wilmington, that Mr Ashe himself had either conceived or had executed this base act of villainy. I thought it the work of the Wilmington Journal only to which Mr Ashe had so far lent himself only as to aid in circulating the fraudulent tickets. He has since confessed to my deep regret for I had esteemed him a gentleman) that the whole thing was done by himself. I pronounced all Mr Ashe's charges against the Whigs, of a "contemplated piece of trickery," of "intended foul deceptions," and of "conspiracy;" as gross falsehoods. There is not a word of truth in them. The trickery and deception are all on the other side.

Mr Ashe writes in this handbill from Strickland's Depot that he had three separate Whig Electoral tickets struck off—each without the name of Fillmore. In the last Wilmington Journal he said, "he had three different and distinct Federal tickets struck off with the name of Fillmore the Abolitionist left off of use of them."

Mr Ashe does not make his own story correspond from day to day. It is not wonderful therefore that he should totally misrepresent, as I solemnly declare that he does the incidents attending his leaving the cars at his Avenue on the Rail Road. It was he who approached me, and invited me to his house, (an invitation which he very artfully omits all allusion to, leaving it to be supposed that I had volunteered, without an invitation from him a regret that I could not visit him.) I declined his invitation courteously and did express, and feel a hope that I should see his family here, for between his family and mine there has been a long existing and sincere friendship.

E. J. HALF; November 7, 1848.

The reader will observe what an attempt Mr Ashe makes to draw off the public mind from the real issue of the matter, by making them believe that he has any concern to make them overlook the fraudulent tickets, by making a personal and false issue with us. But he takes nothing by his motion.

We may add to the above, that we should have been unfaithful to our trust as a Whig sentinel, if we had allowed any personal feelings to prevent the instant exposure of the trick which we saw with our own eyes and which might have so disastrous an effect on the election, then only a week off unless the most prompt measures were taken to counteract it. The Locofoep papers and especially the Wilmington Journal were falsely predicting that the Whigs would print tickets without the name of Fillmore on them, that they were afraid to come

before the people of North Carolina with the name. At that moment we saw such tickets which were placed in the hands of a Locofoep of Bladen by Mr Ashe, and we knew from the type that they were printed at the office of the Wilmington Journal. The presumption was and is inevitable that they were printed at that office for a sinister purpose; that they were to be shown throughout the State as tickets printed by the Whigs and as evidence that the Whigs dared not put the name of Fillmore on their tickets and that thus they confessed him to be an abolitionist.—There was another inevitable presumption, likewise, that an arful party would send these tickets as Whig tickets to the North, to excite the Northern Whigs against the Southern Whigs. How far this scheme, (which no body in Wilmington so far as we saw or heard, doubted the existence of,) was nipped in the bud by its exposure we know not though we have an opinion on that point. Suffice it to say the belief was universal and it was caused by the acts of Mr Ashe himself and his party papers that these were the objects in printing the tickets in this secret way.—In this town Mr Ashe's party friends at first altogether denied the facts. But when the facts were admitted some of them to their credit he said were as indignant as the Whigs at such a trick.

It seems to us that for one who impudently to the Whig party of North Carolina, without exception of any body, the intention to practice foul deceptions, trickery &c., Mr. Ashe is unduly sensitive when his own conduct is exposed. And it further seems to us that he takes very quietly the charges of fraud made at his own door by the press and people of Wilmington whilst he sends all the way to Fayetteville to find persons to make an issue with.

As to the piece of trickery which Mr Ashe alleges against the Whigs of Alabama and Virginia, there is not the slightest evidence to sustain it. The Alabama story rests upon the unsupported statement of the Wilmington Journal the absurdity of which we exposed in our last. The Journal now refers to the Alabama Shield of 28th Oct 1848. We know nothing of any such paper, whether it be Whig or Locofoep or in deed whether there be such a paper or not. But we do not believe that any really Whig paper in Alabama or elsewhere has done what the Journal charges. We have too many evidence of the Journal's reckless assertions to put any faith in a statement made by it which is otherwise doubtful. We think it doubtful moreover whether the Journal could have received an Alabama paper of the 28th as early as the 2d in time for its paper of the 3d. It depends upon what part of Alabama that paper is printed in, if there be such a paper.

So also in regard to Virginia. The charge of Mr. Ashe seems to be that tickets for Taylor and Butler were printed by the Whigs. But that is not so, we have the evidence now before us in the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig of the 30th ult:—

"The Taylor and Butler Tickets.—Gen Haro'd Smith, who has met with much ill-treatment at the hands of his Democratic brethren of the press for the exercise of an undoubted right that of forming his own ticket for the Presidency, informs the public, in the last Wytheville Republican that he was not the originator of the plan of publishing tickets for Taylor and Butler. That plan was devised by Thos. J. Boye, Esq., the Democratic member elect from Tazewell who in a letter under his own name avows and justifies the act.—Mr Boyd says that he meant to deceive nobody, and we do not see how the mere formation of a ticket for which he could vote, can possibly be construed into a fraudulent intention."

So that the Virginia tickets, like those in this State with the name of Fillmore off were not of Whig but of Locofoep origin. P. S. We understand that the above handbill of Mr Ashe was industriously circulated on the day of the election at different precincts in the lower counties. Judge Strange even carried it express 27 miles from Clinton to Blues as we suppose from his having read it to the crowd after he got there: "Falsehood travels many a league whilst truth is putting on her boots"—The effect, however, of this card may be seen in the large Whig gains in Cumberland, Sampson, Duplin Wayne, &c. But Judge Strange may console himself for his extravagance with the assurance, that by reading the handbill many persons heard it who would otherwise never have known any thing about it, and that probably not one in ten of them will ever see our reply.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON ABOLITION.

Hon Daniel Webster said in a late speech:—"I say that all agitators and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave are productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the governments of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it is for their own consideration under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity or any other cause have never received any encouragement from me and they never will. In my opinion they have done nothing but to delay and defeat their own professed objects."

A PUZZLE.—If any of our friends are troubled in conscience on account of not being able to do better, we shall be most happy to sign papers for their relief. Gloucester Telegram.

RETRIBUTION.

BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

Noonday sun had flung her golden rays over the city of Mexico causing her lattice domes and shining spires to glitter like silver in its radiant light as glancing from house top to house top each unvelled object sent back with added lustre the glorious beams, until each street seemed as made of gold, and every house plated with silver.

But almost desert appeared her rich streets; some desolate gloom seemed to hang over her proud people. Silence save the sharp crack of the rifle, the deep sullen roar of artillery or the dead heavy sound of the escopet reigned throughout the devoted city. War had done its work; her bravest sons had fallen in her defence; battle after battle had been fought and bravely contested, almost under her walls. And yet the enemy were victorious; the place had been captured and the Star Spangled Banner of "Los Yankees" waved in triumph above the National Palace.

But the leader of her armies, the indefatigable Santa Anna, not contented with having been defeated in five pitched battles under her walls, had upon his retreat turned loose seven thousand prison convicts and armed them on condition that they should keep the American army occupied for a sufficient length of time to enable him to retreat without molestation from her walls. And they kept their contract; and as soon as the Americans had taken possession of the place commenced an aggressive warfare upon them which lasted two days. It was during this scene of blood and confusion that the incident we are about to relate took place; one of the many which transpired during that eventful period.

The afternoon of the first day's fight was drawing to a close as five men, American soldiers, slowly moved their way up the "Balle de Plateros," Street of Silver toward the "Plaza de la Constitucion." Three of them were dressed in the uniform of mounted riflemen, the other two in the light gray of regular infantry.

Suddenly, as they reached the corner of the "Balle de la Palma," a bullet came whizzing in among them and striking one of the riflemen in the breast he fell dead upon the pavement, while the sharp report of a musket boomed forth from the window of one of the houses on the corner and the smoke curling up above the window died away over the roof of the building.

The dead man was brother to one of the riflemen who gazing one moment upon his prostrate form suddenly springing across the street, and striking the door fiercely with the butt of his rifle shouted, "Comrades, Revenge!"

A yell burst from their lips as they rushed across the street and the two infantry men applying their muskets to the keyhole the lock was blown off by the united explosion of their pieces and an entrance into the building. Rushing through the long hall, they came to a small room on the left hand facing the other street and, the one from which the shot had come, No one was in it but a young lady, some fifteen summers, who denied all knowledge of the affair, and seemed terribly alarmed at the abrupt entrance of the men. Leaving the room they hastened up stairs and examined every part of the building with great scrutiny but could discover no one; and concluding the murderer had escaped they resolved to return. As they descended the stairs however, the form of a young Spaniard some twenty two or three years of age was observed coming out of the door of the young ladies room. Suspicion fixed her iron gaze upon him and he was seized upon the spot. He denied all knowledge of the fact and the young lady declared that he was her brother and had come in since the party had come up stairs. As there seemed a probability that her statement might be true the riflemen, whose brother had been shot declared his intention of searching the room thoroughly and if no gun could be found, to let the prisoner go. The infantry men were for shooting him on the spot, but respect for the others feelings made them give way, and they acquiesced in his determination.—Slowly and deliberately he began the search breaking open the chests and trunks and examining every part of the room that could possibly conceal a weapon in vain. Each trunk and chest was open and the contents strewn over the floor but no musket, escopet, or rifle had been found. A gleam of hope began to light up the sister's eyes, while a glance of proud scorn beamed forth from his; but the one was suddenly extinguished, and the other changed to fear. A Mexican man was lying upon the centre of the floor. Stepping forward the rifle man took the corner to lift it up when with one wild cry of despair she threw herself upon it and raising her hands up besought him not to search under it.—Gently but firmly setting her aside he drew away the mat, and there lay an American musket discharged, with nearly a peck of cartridges beside it. A gleam of deadly pallor shot for one instant over the young Castilian's features, and then a place as he drew himself proudly up to his full height and pointed significantly to his breast. Not so with the sister. Agony love for brother that never deserted goddess in the hour of danger all came to her aid, and on braced knees with hands uplifted and her face up turned towards the rifle man she besought him by every human tie to spare her brothers life while

DARING ROBBERY.

Mr. Johnson Spencer, an aged citizen, living in the south part of this county was robbed on Saturday night last of about Fifteen Hundred Dollars, mostly silver. The particulars as stated to us, are as follows:—Last Friday night two men dressed in green blanket over coats with striped and checked pantaloons, one of the men of fair complexion, light hair with a tawpico hat on, one riding a light sorrel horse with a blaze face, the other a chestnut, called at Mr Spence's in the character of negro traders and stayed all night. While there, they were very busy making inquiries of the negroes about the old man's affairs.—Mr Spence and wife were all the members of the white family. The men left Saturday night, about midnight, they returned with two or three others, and knocked at the door under the name of one of the neighbors. On entering they told Mr. Spence that he was suspected with harboring negroes, and having counterfeit money and that they were going to search. They seized him drew a large knife and swore if he made any noise, they would cut his throat; whereupon Mr S. was compelled to deliver up his keys. They then took his two loaded guns, and while some of the men guarded the house, they opened his chest and obtained the money. They then left.

The same two men were supposed to be seen in Ashboro' on Friday last on their way in the direction to Mr Spence's.—They said they had a wagon and lived in Cumberland county; but no one now believes them. We trust no efforts will be spared to apprehend the villains and bring them to condign punishment.

Randolph Herald.

How to acquire Cheerfulness of Mind.

But, says one, what has this to do with health? More than words can express, in consequence of the fact, that bodily health depends very much on the state of the mind. Now for some of the means. First you are enjoined to think innocently upon all things. You reply that this is not practical, when there is so much evil without, as well as within us. It is a maxim of divine Wisdom, that "all things are pure," of course the opposite is equally true, that to the impure all things are impure. Hence the great importance of cherishing right principles and right motives; if, then, we think from right and good affections, we cannot but think innocently on all subjects; for as is the principle of our thought such is the thought itself; and thus thinking from pure motives in ourselves, we thereby change the evil into good; either in the way of example for the avoidance, and strengthening of ourselves in the good of innocency by the contrast, or by suggesting a remedy for this evil, and correcting the instigation thereto in ourselves as well as in others. The cultivation of a chaste principle of thought, from good affections, will inevitably lead and dispose us to think innocently on all subjects; and this will produce a heavenly state in the mind, and consequently angelic cheerfulness, which is perfect health, &c.

PUNCTUATION.

A country schoolmaster who found it rather difficult to make his pupils observe the difference in reading between a comma and full point adopted a plan of his own, which he flattered himself would make them proficient in the art of punctuation; thus, in reading, when they came to a comma they were to say tick, and read on to a colon or semicolon, tick, tick, and when a full point, tick, tick, tick. Now it so happened that the worthy Dominie received notice that the parish minister was to pay a visit of examination to his school, and as he was desirous that his pupils should show to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination. "Now," said he, addressing his pupils, "when you read before the minister to-morrow, you leave out the ticks, though you must think them as you go along, for the sake of the minister." So far so good. Next day, coming to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination. 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