

The Weekly Register

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1855.

VOLUME LVI

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Our aim is the cause of fair, delightful peace, uncarped by party rage, to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 24, 1855.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAS. O. LEWIS and SAMUEL D. LEWIS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. THOMAS, S. W. RAMSAY, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, C. M. L. WISEMAN, A. L. CHILDS, and Dr. WILLIAM IRWIN. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by W. H. WELD, JNO. COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, J. HAMMITT, R. S. JAMES, THOS. D. NICE, R. W. MORRISON, W. W. WILEY, W. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, E. MUSTIN, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASHMAN, and P. DAVIS.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Washington Union of Saturday last publishes a leader, headed "Last Spanish Outrage," which breathes a bellicose spirit. It is plainly intimated that unless amonition is made to Minister Dodge, hostile steps will be taken. It declares, further, that the Administration will not be charged with warring against a weak and helpless nation, as they have the strongest reasons for believing that Spain will be backed by England and France. On this point it says:— "We have the strongest reasons for regarding Spain as being backed and sustained by England and France. We need not, therefore, fear that we will be chargeable with resorting to force against a weak and helpless nation. When our government resolves to adopt coercive measures, it will do so with a full expectation that they are to be presented against the combined powers of England, France and Spain. The repetition of such outrages as that upon the Black Warrior and the El Dorado satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot be long maintained, and we think this conviction can be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind."

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—The note of preparation for the ensuing Congressional canvass is beginning to be heard in this District, and probabilities point to a renewal of former difficulties in the ranks of the "unaffiliated." Let the party leaders go on with their calculations,—but let them, at the same time, reflect that "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

"SAMUEL" may have something to say in the matter.

The Hillsboro Recorder says:—"The Democrats of this county, at their meeting held last week, unanimously declared their preference for Cadwallader Jones, Jr., Esq., as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. We were not present at the meeting, but we are informed that quite an animated debate sprang upon a resolution which was offered, recommending Mr. Venable as the second choice of the meeting. The resolution was rejected—13 voting in the affirmative, and 15 in the negative."

It is quite probable that the District Convention will have some difficulty in making a nomination. Madam Rumor says that there are two or more gentlemen in Wake county, who will have strong friends in the Convention; and it is very probable that Mr. Venable will have some there. It is said, too, that Warren county has her favorite, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. The contest will doubtless be warm in the Convention, as a nomination will be considered equivalent to an election. And so it would be under ordinary circumstances; but strange events have recently taken place in political affairs. Old New Hampshire, which has rarely ever wavered in the Democratic ranks, has recently thrown the Pierce party completely over board; and Virginia, it is confidently believed, will soon do the same thing. We should not be surprised, then, in view of these occurrences, to see the nominee of a Democratic Convention badly beaten in this Metropolitan District. And if it should occur, as in the election two years ago, we shall be largely indebted to the North Carolina Standard for the result."

A letter from a distinguished gentleman in Mississippi, formerly a member of Congress, informs us, says the American Organ, that there are 400 councils and 40,000 members of the American party in Mississippi! The whole vote of the State is about 65,000. We opine that Senator Adams will be triumphantly re-elected to the Senate. The Legislature of Mississippi will be elected next fall, by which time "Sam" will be well known throughout the State, and the services of Senator Adams to the American cause will be appreciated by the gallant Mississippians. We shall hail his return to the Senate as a triumph of a bold and honest man over the forces of Foreignism and Demagoguism.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The recent re-nomination of Gen. MILLSON for Congress in the Norfolk (Va.) District exposes most glaringly the inconsistency of the locofoco Press and leaders. It is well known that Gen. M. not only voted against the Nebraska Bill, but that he has taken every opportunity to justify the vote. A Whig who may have happened to have been opposed to the Bill is a "wile Abolitionist!" Gen. Millson's hostility to it, however, is all perfectly right and proper,—so right and proper, indeed, as to commend him to the renewed support of the party! What miserable duplicity!

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR.

The New York Courier, which doubts the report of the death of the Emperor, gives an interesting sketch of his life, from which we quote:

"The youth of Nicholas was what may be said to be moral. In the gallant court of his brother, the Emperor Alexander, he appears to have kept himself marvelously free from intrigues, and to have concentrated all his pleasure on military exercises and amusements. In 1818, Nicholas left the Court of his brother for a tour abroad. He visited France, Germany, England, and various other countries, and returned home early in 1817.

"On the 13th of July, 1817, being then hardly twenty-one years of age, he married Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the King of Prussia. The bride was about two years younger than the bridegroom. The marriage was solemnized at St. Petersburg, and the bride, in accordance with Russian law, although she came of a Protestant family, adopted the Greek religion, and with it the Christian name of Alexandra. The marriage was said to have been one of love on both sides, although there was, doubtless, political expediency mingled with it. There was a great similarity between them; not only in the majesty of figure, but also of mind and character.

"At the time of his marriage, Nicholas held the military rank of brigadier of engineers in the service of his brother, the Emperor, but he was not admitted to the council table when political and diplomatic questions were discussed, and his sphere of operations was confined to mere garrison service. Nicholas felt his subordinate position, and lived with his wife, retired from the court, a domestic man, deriving his happiness in performing the part of husband and father in such a manner that the example of himself and wife has been cited as a model of domestic bliss. His eldest son, Alexander Nicolaevich, was born one year after his marriage. In 1819, followed the birth of his second child, the Grand Duchess Maria; in 1822, that of the Grand Duchess Olga.

"Alexander died December 1st, 1825. The news arrived at the winter palace, where the imperial family were assembled in the chapel to render thanks for the message received the previous day, announcing the convalescence of the Czar. It was Nicholas who received the fatal news, he only of the three brothers then being resident in St. Petersburg. It was supposed by the Russian people that the Grand Duke Constantine, the next brother in age to Alexander, had succeeded to the throne, but Constantine had some years previously resigned his claim in favor of Nicholas, the fact being only known to the Empress Mother.

"Before the news of Alexander's death was brought in the streets of St. Petersburg, Nicholas obtained a brief interview with the Empress-mother. What passed at the interview is not known. Immediately afterwards Nicholas repaired to the Senate Palace to take the oath of allegiance to his brother Constantine. The State Council replied by appealing to Alexander, who deposited the crown upon his head, and to be opened after his death. The Senate was found to be the resignation of Constantine addressed to Alexander, a letter of Alexander assenting thereto, and a decree which gave the throne to Nicholas.

"Nicholas was invited to a seat at the State Council, but he answered he had no right to sit there, as he was not a member of the council, but he was ready to receive any communication which might have to make, as his winter palace. To the palace the council accordingly repaired, and were about to take the oath of allegiance to him, when he refused to receive it until his elder brother had signified to him his determination to resign.

"After a lapse of fourteen days, during which all the official acts of government were performed in the name of the Emperor Constantine, Nicholas received the news of his brother's refusal of the throne, and on the 24th of December, 1825, he formally accepted the government. He fixed, however, December 1st, the day on which Alexander died, as the commencement of his reign. A conspiracy was first detected, which Nicholas received as the very moment he seated himself on the throne, and the promptness, daring and energy with which he met and quelled it, shadowed forth the determined character which he has since exhibited. We need not repeat the details— a portion of the army revolted and refused allegiance. Nicholas used mild means at first, but when they were found to be of no avail, a few shots of cannon did the rest, and throwing down their arms the rebellious who had survived the fire begged for mercy. Some of the leaders were hung, some sent to Siberia, while the punishment of a few was of a lighter character.

"From that day forward, Nicholas, Czar of Russia, has been firmly seated on his throne. How he has governed, how he has improved on the absolute sovereignty of his predecessors, until now we have seen all its people are but one mighty piece of his human machinery, moved and controlled by his will alone, we need not here relate.

"In personal appearance, Nicholas is said to have been the handsomest man in Europe—tall, commanding, with a perfect outline of form—physically a living monument to mark the history of the present age. A broad chest, a face in which severity and consciousness of majesty were the predominant characteristics, a mouth regularly chiseled, sometimes beaming mildly, but never smiling, eyes which glared terribly in anger, but were calm and mild when the soul was untroubled, and his physique was but one mighty piece of his human machinery, moved and controlled by his will alone, we need not here relate.

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POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The following is the statement of Capt. Gray in regard to the firing upon his vessel by a Spanish cruiser, made to the American Consul at Havana:

"I have to report to you that on the night of the 6th inst., while on my passage from Aspinwall, N. O., towards this place, with the United States mails and California passengers, I was fired at, and brought to by the Spanish frigate Parolina, the circumstances of which are these: The night was beautifully clear, with a smooth sea and light breeze from the south and east. At twenty minutes past midnight, I made Cape Antonio light, bearing north by west, (per compass) steering north by west 1/2 west, and a few minutes afterwards a ship was seen on our port bow, with her head to South and courses laid up. At about 1.15, when she was two points forward the beam, and distant from half to three quarters of a mile, without signal of any description, she fired a shot at us, which fell about twenty yards from the ship on our starboard side, a few minutes afterwards she fired a second shot, which fell on our starboard side, and ran down towards her, intending to pass under her stern; but when within three hundred yards of her, she fired a second shot, which passed but a short distance from the port wheel-house, from forward to aft. The engines having been previously stopped, I stopped them, and raising up under her stern, asked what she wished. He replied by asking what ship it was, and where I was from. I told him the United States mail steamship El Dorado, from Aspinwall bound to Havana. He then told us to back and wait. After waiting some minutes I again laid up, and asked him what he wanted, and he said he would keep to keep there all night. He answered by saying he would send a boat alongside, which he did. When the officer came on board, he requested to see the papers. I showed him the clearance from the United States Consulate at Aspinwall, and also the bill of lading; after reading which he told me I could proceed so soon as the boat got a short distance from the ship. The detention of stopping being about forty-five minutes, besides running out of my course."

"I would further remark that during the whole night my signal lights were burning bright and clear, and that I was pursuing my course at a distance of fully eight or ten miles from any land, and without the intention of violating the laws of any country."

"I remain, with respect, dear sir, your obedient servant," ALFRED G. GRAY.

W. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., U. S. Consul, Wm. Wm. Brown, Second Mate, and Joshua H. Walcott, passenger of the steamer El Dorado, which arrived yesterday morning at Havana, from Aspinwall, do hereby declare that the clearance from the United States Consulate at Aspinwall, and also the bill of lading, after reading which he told me I could proceed so soon as the boat got a short distance from the ship. The detention of stopping being about forty-five minutes, besides running out of my course."

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A letter from Page, Brown & Co., states that they would certainly resume business on the 1st of March, in San Francisco, and in all their branches, in San Francisco.

By the Northern Light, Sandwich Islands dates to the 3d February have been received; but they contain no news of importance. The United States ship Portsmouth had arrived at Tahiti. All on board were well. She was to sail direct for the United States. Australian (Sydney) dates have also been received to the 20th of December. A riot had taken place at Bellair, which resulted in a conflict between the troops and the miners.—Twelve miners and twenty-two troopers had been killed.

In Central America, Chomoro was still triumphant, having taken all the towns occupied by the revolutionists, except Leon. At San Juan the people were anxiously looking for Colonel Kinney's expedition. The British war steamer Devastation was in that harbor. The steamer Fulton left Jamaica on the 7th—all well.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The New Hampshire papers account in various ways for the total overthrow of the Democratic party in that State. The Manchester Democratic Gazette takes comfort from the idea that "the Democratic organization is still supported by an army of 27,000 true men, while the Whig vote dwindles down to 4,000, and the Abolition vote is hardly sufficient to make a respectable count." This latter piece of information is fatal to the arguments of the Southern Democratic press. They insist that the victory in New Hampshire is altogether an Abolition triumph; and if this ground be taken from the Democratic ranks, what have been created by thousands. It says that "although some people will assign one circumstance as the cause of this thorough revolution and some another, yet it is an aggregation of causes which have done the work." The paper first named considers itself "a considerable number of honest Democrats will one day become satisfied that they are operating with their old enemies." It thus confesses that the party itself furnished the means of its own demolition, and finds comfort in the alleged fact that "nothing has accomplished the work 'of annihilating the Abolition party.' We do not expect, therefore, that the arguments reeked that the late war was an 'Abolition triumph.'"

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM DEEP RIVER.—It is with feelings of gratification that we announce the arrival last evening of the steamer J. H. Houghton, Capt. Lamson, from Lockville, three days from New York. The steamer was in charge of Flour, Cotton and Pork. She had in tow, also, four lighters with 1200 bushels. Spirits Turpentine, and 1300 do. Rosin. It will be remembered that this steamer left Lockville on the 19th ult. Her long passage has been caused by the measures now in progress. We take it as the steamer at Buckhead Canal two or three days. Although it may not appear a matter of boast that a steambot has been enabled to come down from up the country after a month's voyage; yet, as the thing has never before been done in the history of Deep River, it is an event of the measures now in progress. We take it as the steamer at Buckhead Canal two or three days. Although it may not appear a matter of boast that a steambot has been enabled to come down from up the country after a month's voyage; yet, as the thing has never before been done in the history of Deep River, it is an event of the measures now in progress. We take it as the steamer at Buckhead Canal two or three days.

It is said that when the Houghton went up for the first time to Haywood, she gave note of her approach by a prolonged whistle, which startled the ears of the inhabitants, many of whom had never seen a steambot. Among the rest was an aged pair, and as the shriek fell upon the ear of the old lady, she says, "What's that?" "Old man!" "It's some animal in distress!" "No!" says the old lady, "human breath never had a voice like that has music in its tones! It sounds forth the note of exultation over difficulties surmounted. It pierces the mountain dell and mingles its tones with those of the cataract! It is heard above the roar of the ocean; and wherever the foot of civilized man has trod, therefore, that jubilation has made its capacity for service beneficently employed."

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN A COAL PIT. RICHMOND (Va.), March 20.—A terrific explosion occurred at Millthorpe Coal Pit, at Chesterfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were killed, and eight done. It is feared that all will die. It is supposed that there were fifty men in the pit at a time, most of whom will perish. The explosion was caused by a blast.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING VICTORY. FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.—At the charter election held here yesterday the Know Nothings elected the Mayor and all the other city officers.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING. BOSTON, March 19.—The committee of the Legislature on the petition for the removal of Judge Loring are divided in opinion. The majority report in favor of the removal, which is signed by four members. A minority report signed by two members has been submitted against the removal. The other member of the committee did not sign the minority report, but he is against the removal.

A DARK DAY.—The Abingdon Virginian speaks of Monday, the 12th inst., as the darkest day on record. About 9 o'clock in the morning it was so dark that the inhabitants of Abingdon could not see to read without candles, and the editor has been informed that the rain which fell at the time was almost as black as ink.

GETTING HIGH.—The Petersburg papers report a freshet in the Appomattox. The water is so high that the mills have to stop working.

DEFEAT OF THE MEXICAN INSURGENTS.—It is stated that the Mexican Minister at Washington has received advice of Santa Anna's victory over the brigands, and of the execution of Gen. Moreno, who died bravely.

Extensive land slides have lately occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The redemption of the public debt for the week ending March 17, amounted to \$21,650.

THE STATE ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA take place on the 4th Thursday in May.

Snow.—We had quite a heavy fall of Snow in this section on Wednesday night last. This may fairly be looked upon as the breaking up of Winter; and now comes Spring, with all her charms.

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