THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 28, 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 Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JNO. COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, J. HAMMITT, R. S. JAMES, THOS. D. NICE, R. W. MORRISON, E. W. WILEY, WM L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, E. MUSTIN, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASHMAN, and P. DAVIS.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—Georgia was the first Southern State that essayed the experiment of diverting capital from agricultural pursuits to the establishment of manufactures. We remember the time well. Cotton had fallen to its lowest mark, far below a remunerating price. The planters *en masse*, as a supposed remedy for the existing evil, and being the most hopeful people in the world, always beguiling themselves with the idea that "a better time is coming," began planting more Cotton. The lower Cotton went down the more they grew, and the larger their crops; by this means increasing the very mischief they were contending with and thus impoverishing themselves. There were a few exceptionable instances, men "to the manor born," and who had not the benefit of experience, travel and observation, but who, governed by good hard sense, and the deductions of simple reasoning, arrived at the conclusion that money could be more profitably employed in something else than planting Cotton, with largely increasing crops, and selling it at five and six cents a pound. Cotton fabrics do not fall in price in a corresponding ratio with the decline in the raw material. This was the clue to their future action; and upon this hint they commenced building manufactories for themselves. It was a small beginning, for it was "the day of small things." There were no railroads, or only one at most, in those times. Georgia had not evolved from her chrysalis state—she had not then by her enterprise and energy won wealth and influence and the proud distinction of being the Empire State of the South.

The attempt at manufactures succeeded wonderfully; the example was followed in different parts of the State; and there are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories in "the full tide of successful experiment." The degree of success they have attained may be inferred from the following statement of the condition of the Macon Manufacturing Company: During the last six months its clear profits have been at the rate of seventeen per cent per annum on the amount of the stock. It has declared a dividend of ten per cent, and has accumulated, during the last eighteen months, over the dividends, a reserve fund of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

☞ The *Pacific* brings intelligence of the death of Jos. Hume, the distinguished English statesman. He was born at Montrose, Scotland, in 1777, and was, therefore, about seventy-eight years old at the time of his death. He was educated for the medical profession, and entered, as Surgeon, the naval service of the East India Company. His ambition was not circumscribed by the limits of his profession, and he soon began to fit himself for a wider sphere, by mastering the several dialects spoken in that country. In 1802 the Muhratta war broke out, and Mr. Hume was attached to Major Powell's division, and accompanied it on its march from Allahabad into Bundeleund. The General soon discovered the value of his services as interpreter, and he soon was engaged in that capacity, without resigning his medical appointment. To these offices he soon managed to combine those of pay-master and post-master of the troops. Opportunities to speculate were numerous, and seem to have been shrewdly taken advantage of, as Mr. Hume returned home soon after the close of the war, rich enough to go to Parliament. He devoted his first year or two to visiting the various important towns in the United Kingdom, and inquiring into the condition of the people. The next two he spent in the same manner upon the continent. He was returned to Parliament from Weymouth, and sat in it during the session of 1812. Six years after, he was returned by his native town, Montrose, which he continued to represent till 1830, when he was returned from Middlesex. He was afterwards in 1837 returned from Kilkenny, and again from Montrose in 1842. In his Parliamentary career he has been consistent, and as a financial reformer has long been the ablest man in that body. He was the determined enemy of monopoly, and a persevering advocate of the extension of political franchise. He was not a man of brilliant talents, but more than made up for them by his perseverance and inflexible determination.

☞ The "Baltimore Patriot," speaking of the Cuba business, says:—"We have no cause of war against Spain for refusing to sell her property. We have no right to take Cuba because it lies at the mouth of the Mississippi, where it has always been. But we have a right to demand of other powers whether they have interfered in a negotiation essential to our interest? We have a right to ask them whether such conduct be consistent with those pledges of friendship which they have embodied in the solemn language of treaties? And we have a right to protest against such interference, and to refuse our assent to any sale which Spain may propose to them."

☞ A volume of eighty-three pages has been issued in N. York, comprising a list of the wealthy citizens of that place, being, says the *Home Journal*, practically a directory for the use of charitable associations, ladies in search of "eligible matches," and all that sort of people who see no comeliness in any thing unless the "almighty dollar" is at the bottom of it. Accompanying each name is a history, in little, setting forth that the subject of it began a *poor boy*!

THE SUCCESSOR TO NICHOLAS.

The Baltimore *American* contains the following speculations in reference to the probability of the succession in Russia. The position hinted at, that ALEXANDER would be excluded, because of his birth prior to his father's having become Emperor, is to our mind absurd. But every thing in relation to the subject is of course mere speculation and conjecture, as yet:

"The question as to who will be the successor of the Emperor Nicholas, supposing him to be really dead, hinges on the fact that the Russian law provides that the oldest son of the reigning Monarch shall be his successor. Alexander, the oldest son of Nicholas, was born before his father came to his throne, and the friends of Constantine contend that he, having been born "under the purple," is properly entitled to the crown. The distinction appears to be more technical than real, though its decision may give to Russia as her future Emperor Alexander, who is understood to be of a pacific disposition, or Constantine, who inherits both the military habits and the ambitious views of his father. If there really be this clashing of claims between Alexander and Constantine, it may possibly explain the unusual haste with which the death of Nicholas was made public. Constantine being in the Crimea, and Alexander at St. Petersburg, it would be a matter of policy with the latter to make known the death of his father, and to procure his own immediate recognition as Emperor. Constantine is known to be very ambitious, and many anecdotes are current which indicate his thirst for empire. He opposes the law of primogeniture, and declares that the throne is the birthright, not of the oldest, but of the most worthy. One of his confidants once surprised him in the act of drawing lines on a map, and inquired what he was doing? "Marking the boundaries of my future empire," said he; "this," pointing to the North, "is for my brother, and this," (the South) "is mine." His name also, with the fatalism common in Russia, he believes foreshadows his destiny as the conqueror and ruler of Constantinople. He has made Turkish history, literature, and politics his special study, and is thoroughly acquainted with the habits and characteristics of its people. He is emphatically the leader of the Russian party, and, if he succeed to the throne, will abate no part of the obstinacy or perseverance with which his father has pursued the policy that Peter the Great committed to his successors. Rumor also asserts that there is on file in the archives of the Russian Senate a document similar to that which gave the crown to his father, by the renunciation of it by an elder brother."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We take the following table and summary of the result of the late election in New Hampshire from the Concord Patriot, as some of our Democratic friends would hardly be willing to give credit to such information, unless it came from an orthodox source. The vote for Governor, by counties, stands thus:

Counties.	Baker.	Metcalf.	Bell.	Fowler.
Rockingham,	4182	4945	803	217
Strafford,	2048	3071	325	101
Belknap,	1573	1411	137	40
Carroll,	2040	1749	258	57
Merrimack,	4197	4246	453	244
Hillsborough,	4401	6665	481	201
Cheshire,	1889	3472	216	76
Sullivan,	1696	2054	226	118
Grafton,	3718	4020	569	194
Coos,	1115	1014	42	17
219 towns,	26,861	32,650	3510	1265
		31,636		3510
				26,861
Metcalf's majority,		1014		31,636

Nine small towns remain to be heard from.

Below is the Patriot's summary of the grand defeat, in its own words. The "Americans" can afford to be called "Hindoos," considering the mortification which their enemy must have felt in chronicling such a disastrous and overwhelming defeat:—

Governor. Ralph Metcalf, the "Hindoo" candidate, is chosen Governer by about 800 majority over all others

Members of Congress. The "Hindoo" candidates are elected in all their Congressional districts. They are as follows:—District No. 1—Jas. Pike is elected by about 3000. District No. 2—Mason W. Tappan has over 3500 majority. District No. 3—A. H. Cragin has about 3500 majority.

Railroad Commissioner. Francis H. Lyford is chosen Railroad Commissioner by a majority somewhat larger than that of Metcalf.

The Senate. Eleven Senators appear to be chosen, ten of whom were the "Hindoo" candidates, and one Democrat. In the other district (the 6th) there is probably no choice, although our returns do not render it certain that L. D. Mason, the "Hindoo" candidate, is not elected.

The House. Reckoning four yet to hear from, it appears that there are 310 elected, of whom 85 were chosen as Democrats, and 225 were elected in opposition to the Democrats. Many of the latter, probably full one third, have always heretofore acted with the Democratic party."

☞ The fete given by the Americans in Paris on the 22d of February is said to have been truly a magnificent affair, and was attended by about 600 persons, of whom nearly 400 were Americans. We select the following particulars from a letter in the New-York *Tribune*:

"In all the grand assemblies (leaving out official re-unions at the Tuilleries,) which have taken place in Paris since the season commenced, this one collected the largest proportion of the diplomatic corps, of the cabinet, and of the high officials of the government. Every legation in Paris, from that of Queen Victoria down to the most insignificant, was represented by a portion or all of its members; the cabinet was nearly complete; a considerable number of officers of the Emperor's household, and of others high in power, were present, while the demands from the different foreign embassies for invitations for distinguished countrymen were more numerous than the committee felt warranted in supplying. A considerable number of distinguished civilians were also present. In fact, this fete was the great social event of the season, and was the astonishment of all who were present.

Judge Mason, Consul McRae and the Hon. R. M. McLane were on the committee of management: among those present, were the widow of George Washington Lafayette, and three grand-daughters of the illustrious friend and companion in arms of Washington, Lord Elgin and lady, and M. Guizot, the great statesman.

The ball was brilliant, and was remarkable on account of the elegance and costliness of the toilettes and the beauty of the ladies. The room was decorated with the portraits of Washington, Lafayette, Franklin and Pierce. The decorations alone cost 1,200 francs.

One of the most remarkable features of the ball, and a subject of general remark on the part of foreigners, was the great beauty of the American ladies, the stateliness of their carriage, and the taste and immense cost of their toilettes.—Among the ladies were the following:

Mrs. and the Misses Mason; Mrs. Ridgway, who carried lace for 30,000 francs, and diamonds for 100,000; Mrs. Leseur, of Norfolk, also covered with lace and diamonds; Mrs. Commodore Stewart; Mrs. Platt and sister, Miss Ella Kirby, of Cincinnati; Mrs. and Miss Corbyn, of Virginia; the Countess Charles de Boigne, an American lady, sister of the Hon. Robert M. McLane's wife, of Paris; the Baroness de Corvais, an American lady from New Orleans, of Paris; Mrs. S. Abbott Lawrence of Boston; Mrs. Healy, wife of the artist; Mrs. W. H. Babbitt; Mrs. Dr. George, of Baltimore; Mrs. J. Kennedy Smyth, of Alabama.

The amusements continued till 4 o'clock in the morning, and every one retired delighted and astonished with the success which attended the fete."

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The next House must be overwhelming in its force of opposition to the administration. The Washington correspondent of the "Courier and Enquirer" defines its parts as follows:

"The result of the New Hampshire election adds three to the opposition force in the House. There is of course some dispute as to the classification of a portion of the members already elected. A few are Democrats who have left their party and its recognized organization on the Nebraska issue. Including these gentlemen in the opposition to the present administration, the members elected may be described as follows:—

Whigs, Know Nothings, "Republicans," and opposition Democrats.	123
Administration and Nebraska Democrats	28
Total number elected from 18 states	151
Remaining to be chosen.	83

Of these latter, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina, will choose Whigs and Know Nothings, with a small leaven of regular Democrats. If we allow the latter 30 members from all the states which have yet to elect we shall be liberal. We may allow them, therefore, in the whole House, fifty-nine members, or enough to call the yeas and nays. That is a privilege which ought not to be denied to persons so fond of taking the responsibility as the Democracy boasts of being."

☞ The Richmond *Penny Post* states, by authority, that Mr. Patton accepts, without hesitation or reservation of any sort, the nomination of the American party for the office of Attorney General of Virginia. The Post also gives Mr. Patton's reasons for declining invitations to address the people. He has important law cases on hand which he cannot neglect; he regards the office of Attorney-General as purely a legal and judicial one, and not in any sense a political one: and conceives that it does not exactly comport with the dignity of such an office to canvass and demagogue for it all over the State, "as men do for the petty offices of constable and deputy sheriff." If, however, a proper occasion offers, he will seize it, to give a full and clear exposition of his views.

☞ There must be a hungry set of officials in Galveston, according to the following "good one" from the Journal, of Saturday:

As among the Mormons in Utah, a man who has not more than two wives is regarded in the light of a bachelor; so, among the Democratic officials of Galveston, a man who has not more than two offices is considered a private citizen.

☞ THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS are stated to amount to the immense sum of $70,000,000, quite a sum for disbursement during the present year. It is a pity that while the government was so lavish of its money, on most occasions, that it could not pay one of its most sacred debts—that of the French Spoliation bill.

☞ Many persons appear to be still unaware that, on and after the first day of April next, all the postages on letters must be pre-paid before they can be mailed.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.—It seems that there is some doubt at the North among those who assume to speak by authority on the subject, as to either Shields's or Davis's obtaining this appointment. We find in the New York Sunday Times an article on this subject, from which we are happy to extract the following paragraphs as meeting our views exactly:

"But undeniably the man who would most satisfy the whole Union for the new post of honor is Gen. Persifor F. Smith. Gen. Smith was elected by Louisiana as its brigadier-general in the quota of the State at the commencement of the Mexican war. He had been a noted militia general, exceedingly fond of military duty, thoroughly conversant with it, and, indeed, caring for little else. His presiding at the sham fights, of which the Louisiana Legion of New Orleans are so fond, was always admirable.—He soon rose into notice, and was, shortly after the war broke out, made colonel of the mounted rifle regiment in the regular service. With his exploits the people are familiar. He was not less brave than affable and popular among the soldiers. He won two brevets—brevet brigadier general and brevet major-general. Gen. Smith has had the good taste to keep entirely out of politics. He has in no wise stepped out of the line of his duty as a soldier, confining his attention to the service. He has performed frontier duty without a murmur. If it were possible to expect that President Pierce would ever again commit an act by which to please the people at large, we might confidently look for the name of Persifor F. Smith as a full brigadier-general!"

The "North Carolina Standard" asks "is not Mr. James W. Powell, the Editor of the Native American, the same person who was elected Engrossing Clerk by the Democrats during the recent session of the Legislature."

Mr. James W. Powell, editor of the Native American, is the same person, who, having been elected by the Democrats, is under many obligations to them, and for which he returns his sincere thanks; yet he wishes them to understand that their favor in that particular instance did not buy him forever a Democrat against honest and patriotic convictions. He is under more obligations to his country than his party.

Goldsboro' American.

NICHOLAS held his throne by the right of direct descent from the founder of the imperial house, Michael Romanoff, who was elected by the national council and crowned at Moscow in April 1613. In the course of the two hundred and forty-two years that have since elapsed, Russia has had thirteen monarchs of that family. The order of their succession was as follows: 1st Michael; 2d Alexis; 3d Feodor; 4th Peter the Great; 5th Catharine I; 6th Peter II; 7th Anne; 8th Elizabeth; 9th Peter III; 10th Catharine II; 11th Paul; 12th Alexander; 13th Nicholas.

A telegraphic despatch has been received from Washington, stating that the Russian Minister discredits the report of the Emperor's death. He says that if it were true, and telegraphic reports could have been received at Liverpool in time for the steamer, he would have been sure to have had a despatch sent to him, stating the fact of the death of the Emperor. So the matter is therefore in doubt.

We observe that Congress has passed an act authorizing the purchase of Arabian Camels for the use of the army in the western department.

Query: Would it not be well to place one of those sure-paced carriers in the *mail* service, the *Campbell* at present employed not having proved as reliable as his foreign namesake is supposed to be? We think even the Know-Nothings would favor the proposition.—*Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

The liability of the Executive to imposition by the friends of applicants for pardons has induced Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, to adopt certain rules in relation to applications of this character, which it will be well for the people generally to acquaint themselves with. Hereafter, satisfactory evidence will be required that at least five days previous notice of intended applications for pardons was given, to the District Attorney of the city or county in which the conviction took place, and that at least ten days previous notice of the same was given in a newspaper published where the conviction took place.

From the Railroad Journal.

THE TIMES.

It may be recollected that only a few months since, at the period of the greatest depression in railway securities, as well as in the business of the country—a period in which the timid saw nothing but mistake and misconduct in the past, and ruin in the future—a period in which the greatest disasters which had been experienced were believed to be only feeble illustrations of what was to be suffered, we endeavored to show the condition of the country to be really sound; that railroads had not, with some exceptions, been constructed in advance of the wants of the country; that on the whole they had been economically built; that the general prostration which prevailed was the result rather of over-exertion than of misdirected effort, and that as soon as the necessary repose was had, the community, like the overtasked individual, would not only display all its faculties in full and healthy action, but with vastly increased strength, from past acquisitions. We further expressed our convictions that so far from having committed great mistakes in the construction of 20,000 miles of railroad, that these works in fact had saved us from a catastrophe as much more disastrous than that which followed the mania of 1834-'5, as the stimulants to speculation excited by the discovery of the gold of California and the extraordinary prosperity which prevailed for the past five years were greater than at any former period. We stated that the construction of our railroads, by giving full and constant employment to the activity and capital of the country, left them no opportunity for wasting themselves in frivolous and useless schemes; that the depression which prevailed was in reach of a healthy sentiment, and that we had only to wait a short time for the proof of the correctness of our views.

Instead of years, a few short months have been sufficient fully to confirm them. The result has shown that the country was suffering from exhaustion rather than from wasted strength: and that rest has restored a healthy action. We have only been disappointed at the rapidity of the recovery. We placed it beyond the next harvest, as we attributed no small part of the distress which prevailed to the extraordinary and almost universal drought which afflicted the country the past year. But it had more inherent vitality than we supposed. Already is confidence in the general soundness of the country, in the value and usefulness of our railroads, restored. Money is abundant. All the various branches of business are beginning to assume their wonted activity. A greatly diminished importation is placing us in independence of foreigners. It is felt that no news from abroad can check the improvement which is steadily going on. Our railroads are fulfilling all the promises they ever made, under conditions that have been most adverse, while they promise for the future results that cannot fail to impart increased tone to the buoyant feeling which prevails.

The present condition of affairs is the best possible evidence that our people have been well employed in the past, and of the general solvency of the country. But if all our interests have been so well sustained during the construction of our railroads, which certainly taxed the energies and capital of the country to an extraordinary degree, what may we not anticipate for the future, when relieved from the burden of their construction, and when our 20,000 miles of road shall be in full activity and use? If, without them, the progress of the country in material greatness has been without parallel, what will it be with works in operation which in a very few years must double its productive capacity? Certainly, indefinitely greater than at any former period. Our people have safely gone through the crisis which belongs to every great achievement, and are now to reap the reward of these achievements. We may, therefore, safely predict, that we are on the eve of a period of prosperity, both for the public and our railroads, such as not has been seen, nor even anticipated—a prosperity the result of premises about which there can be no dispute.

When we take into consideration the immense interests involved in an expenditure of some $700,000,000, the present condition of the country and our roads as indicated in the return of confidence, in the easy money market, in the large receipts of our roads, and in the gradual improvement which is taking place in all branches of industry, the result is most gratifying. It is calculated to create confidence abroad as well as at home, and will no doubt tend to attract an increased amount of capital to our public works.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—We are indebted to Dr. Wm. Collins, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, for a pamphlet copy of the seventh annual report of the President and Directors of the Company. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending February 1st, 1855, were $202,363 60. There was expended during the same period for the necessary current expenses, equipments and other purposes, $202,530 14. The earnings of the road, compared with that of the previous year, will show an increase of $63,028 62, being an increase of 68 per cent. Two new locomotives and fifty-two freight cars have been placed on the road, and have been added to the rolling stock of the company during the year. This largely increased equipment has been found to be necessary to accommodate the increased business of the road. The Seaboard and Roanoke is one of the best railroads in the United States. The receipts of the old Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad never exceeded $78,000 per annum, while those of the Seaboard road have already exceeded $201,363 63.

Norfolk Beacon.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Journal of Commerce, of Saturday evening, says:

The news from California has created no especial excitement. The supply of currency in San Francisco was very scarce, and business there was quite irregular. The newspapers state that Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. have resumed payment; and David Hoadley, Esq., agent for Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., has received advices from that house, stating positively that they will resume soon, and probably before another steamer, having nearly completed their arrangements. The steamer brings more gold than was expected.

RUMORED DEFALCATION.—The N. Y. Tribune has the following dispatch, dated Washington, March 23:

It is rumored here to day that Gov. Price, of N. Jersey, who was formerly a purser in the Navy, is ascertained to be a defaulter to the government to the amount of seventy thousand dollars.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act, which has been approved by the Governor, and is now a law, providing that either party to any libel for divorce now pending, or to be hereafter commenced, may, at any time before the trial thereof is actually commenced, demand in writing a trial by jury. Heretofore divorce cases in that State have been tried by the judges alone.

NO STEAMER YET.—The Atlantic was not in sight from Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock last night. If she sailed on her appointed day she is now thirteen days out.—*Balt. Amer. 24th.*

A western editor thus delivers himself: "We would say to the individual who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were lying in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the new regiments which have been raised immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezvous, and to withdraw therefrom, for more active service, those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature of Indiana has adjourned without performing the constitutional duty of re-apportioning the State for representation. The present apportionment will expire before the meeting of another session, and there seems to be no remedy for the evil. A convention of the people is talked of, but the same difficulty occurs: there is no system of representation fixed for such a body. The failure to elect a Senator is another piece of revolutionary disorganization.

A most heart-rending transaction occurred at Madison, Indiana, on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of every description of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body, and with his entire strength succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.

The Crayon, an Artists' journal published at New York, says that there is no civilized nation whose coins are as unartistic as ours, and that it is high time to commence a crusade against the unnecessarily rude faces they present. The head is bad on all our coins from the cent up, but it is better than the full length of Liberty.

Three young men from Barnard (Vt.,) recently went to a ball in Bethel, taking their liquor with them and depositing it in a place of safety; and, after a while, going to take a drink, they mistook the bottle and drank some corrosive sublimate, which came near putting an end to their spiritual proclivities.

It is said that a convention of cotton-growers, and others interested in direct trade, is contemplated at Aix-la-Chapelle the coming summer. It is supposed that large representations from both continents will at that time be called together by the Crystal Palace exhibition at Paris.

The Legislatures of Missouri and Indiana have adjourned without electing United States Senators. The joint conventions of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and California have each adjourned *sine die*, without being able to effect an election.

The Wheeling Intelligencer announces the arrival in that city of Col. Benton. He stopped at the McLure House. He has in charge the remains of his wife, which he is taking to his home in St. Louis for interment.

The Toledo Blade publishes the marriage of Mr. John Paddle to Miss Mary Canow, and adds that the happy groom can exclaim with the poet: "I paddle my own canoe!"

REPORT OF THE NORFOLK MARKET,

FORWARDED TO THE "REGISTER," BY

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.

NORFOLK, Mar. 24, 1855.

Flour—The market is rather inactive; we quote Superfine 9 1-4, Extra 9 3-4, Family 10 1-4 a 10 1-2.

Cotton has been quite active for the past week; we note an advance of 1-2 a 3-4c. We quote today 8 a 8 1-2c for all grades N. C.

Naval Stores, all descriptions, dull. Tar nominal 2 1-8 a 2 1-4; Spirits Turpentine 45 a 46; 2 3-4; Rosins 3 3-8 a 2 1-4.

Bacon, N. C. and Va. Hog round 10c, Extra Hams 11 a 12c, Western Sides 5 3-4, Shoulders 6 3-4.

B. E. Peas $1, White Beans $1 3-4, scarce.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 24, 1855.

Bacon, per lb. 9a10; Cotton per lb. 7½a8¼, Cotton Bagging, per yard—Gunny 13, Dundee 14, Burlaps, 10a12, Cotton Yarn, per lb, Nos, 5 to 10, 18; Domestic Goods, per yard—Brown Sheetings, 7½a8; Osnaburgs 9½a10; Flour, per barrel—Superfine, 8 00a8 25 Fine, 8 00; Corn, 1 00a1 10, Wheat 1 25; Oats 70; Hides, per lb—Dry, 9a10, Green 3a4.

REMARKS.—Bacon—Market unchanged.

Corn—Sales $1 05 to $1 10.

Cotton—Slight improvement, principal sales about 8 cts. with good demand.

Flour—Something lower, sales $8 10 to $8 15 for super.

Spirits Turrentine 25 to 37 cts. Raw do $1 25 to $2 50.—(CAR.)

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 24th., 1855.

TURPENTINE—No change to notice in prices, and the market is firm at our quotations. Further sales yesterday of 670 bbls., and this morning 1, 300 do. at $2 60 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard—all 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing further done yesterday. Sales this morning of 159 bbls. at former price—40 cents per gallon; market quiet.

ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 500 bbls. Common at $1 10 for large bbls.; and this morning 500 do. at same price.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 109 bales at 8½ to 8¾ cents, as follows: 29 bales low middling at 8½ cents; 32 do. middling at 8½ cents; and 38 do middling at 8¾ cents per lb.

TIMBER—Sales yesterday and to-day of four rafts at $5 75, $6, $6 50 to $7 £ M., cash and 90 days.—[HER.]

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, March 24, 1855

Tobacco.—Market continues active and prices are fully maintained. Lugs, $4 50 a 6 50; Leaf, 6 75 a 12 00.

Cotton.—Active, with some advance in price since our last quotation. We quote 8 a 8 ½ cts. for good to prime samples.

Wheat.—Receipts for some days past very light.—We quote Good to Prime at $2 00 a 2 20 and Common to Fair at $1 30 a 1 60.

Corn.—Demand active. Sales at 83 a 85 cts.

Flour—Country, $9 50 a 9 75; City Mills, $10 00.—Family, $11 00 a 12 00.

Bacon—Virginia 6½ a 6¾; Western Sides and Shoulders 7¾ a 8¼ usual time.

Guano—Stock light, Peruvian at $50, Mexican at $35.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the morning of the 26th inst. Charles Edward, son of Charles and Louisa L. Kuester, aged two years, nine months and three days.

[The funeral services of the deceased will take place this (Tuesday,) evening, at three o'clock, at the Baptist Church, which the friends of the family are earnestly requested to attend.] [COM.

At Chapel Hill, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, Susan Meade, the only surviving child of Samuel F. and Frances R. Phillips, aged sixteen months.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face.

ROMAN KALYDOR, for Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Moth or Morphew, &c. This preparation, like several of the proprietor's articles, has been a long time before the public, and well maintains its deserved popularity. It is equal to any preparation of the kind in use; for discoloration of the skin it has been much in vogue, and may be used on the most delicate skin without injury.

DR. MICHAUX'S FRECKLE WASH.—A complete remedy for Freckles, Discoloration of the Skin, Sunburn, &c. This preparation has had as much popularity as any article ever offered for the purpose, and it can be confidently recommended.

COMPOUND CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bite of mosquitoes, healing pimples, &c. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 1855. 25.

JAMES E. METTS,
Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 24, 1854. 79-tf

Fresh Family Groceries.

WE have now in Store a well selected stock of Family Groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup,
Best Family Molasses,
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar,
Brown and Clarified do.,
Whole grain Rice,
Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger, Pepper,
Maccaroni and English Cheese,
Indeed, all articles in the Grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
25.

Still They Come.

TAKE off the old Beaver, and don one of those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this moment been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out.

Namely, Men's Black Leghorn Hats.
" " Tan " "
" " Tea Color " "
" " Canton " "
" " Pedal " "
" " Panama " "
" " Cavalier " "
" " Wide Awake " "
" " Octagon and Sebastopol " "
Boys' and Misses' Hats and Caps—Bloomers and Hats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
25.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

A large and varied assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas, new styles.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
25

Kid Gloves.

30 Dozen Alexander's, Bagom's, Connnier's and Caldessiger's make, for Gents and Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
25

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

279 HHDS. prime new crop Cardenas Molasses now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown, from Cardenas.—for sale by

J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, March 27, 1855. 25 1m

NEW SPRING GOODS!

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

AT their new store, No. 10, Fayetteville street, most respectfully ask an examination of their RICH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which, having been bought for cash, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it greatly to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere.

Our stock is entirely new, and selected from the latest importations in New York, consisting, in part, of very rich plaid, striped and solid Dress Silks; Heavy black Gro de Rhine and Figured Silks; Plaid, Foulard and India Silks; Striped Percals; Plaid Hermanis; Solid and Plaid Berages; Moire Antique and Plain Challies; Printed Linen Cambrics; Grenadines and French Organdies; Barege, Volante and Jaconet Robes; Brilliantes; Lawns; Ginghams; Prints; Challies; Delaines; Alpacas; Crape de Paris and Bombazines; French and Scotch Embroideries. Honiton; Maltese and English Thread Edging; Bonnet; Taffets and Trimming; Ribbons; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin Bands; Cambric Flouncings; White Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves of the most approved make; together with a Large Stock of Staple American and British Goods,—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices

Raleigh, March 27th. 25 tf

NEW MANTILLAS.

McGEE & WILLIAMS

INVITE the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day.

March 27, 1855. 25

HAY.

TO close a consignment, I will sell 50 to 100 Bales of Hay at reduced prices.

Terms, *cash* on delivery. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 26, 1855. 25-3t.

Splendid Lottery---April, 1855.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers
(Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

$37,500.

Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE.

CLASS 75, FOR 1855.

Drawn at Wilmington, Del., Sat., April 7, 1855.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....$35,000
1 do.....20,000
1 do.....15,000
1 do.....10,000
1 do.....7,000
1 do.....4,300
50 do.....1,000
50 do.....500
50 do.....400
130 do.....250
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quar. $2,50.
Certfs. of Pkg's of 26 whl. tickets, $140 00
do do 26 half do 70 00
do do 26 quarter do 35 00

Orders for Tickets and shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address— P. J. BUCKEY, Agent.
Wilmington Del.

Splendid Lottery—April, 1855.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers
(Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

$50,184!

Lottery for the benefit of the

State of Delaware,

Class 81 for 1855.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Saturday, April 14, 1855

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....50,184
2 do.....20,000
2 do.....12,000
2 do.....7,000
13 do.....2,000
100 do.....1,000
100 do.....500
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets 15 dolls.—Halves 7,50—Qu'r 3,75
Eighths 1,87½.
Certfs. of Pkg's of 25 whl. tickets, $200 00
do do 25 half do 100 00
do do 25 quarter do 50 00
do do 25 eighths do 25 00

Orders for Tickets and shares and Certificate of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address— P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Wilmington, Del.
N. Y. *Express.*

PRICE REDUCED—Iredell on Executors—$5,00. For sale by

WARREN L. POMEROY.

Valuable Law Books!

ALDEN'S INDEX to the Report of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard inclusive.

The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing twenty one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decided by the Supreme Court of the United States from its organization to the 1st January, A. D., 1854.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 1855. 25.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The Members of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the next annual exhibition in October, and also to adopt an "Organ" for said Society to publish proceedings, &c., under the authority of a resolution passed at the special session in January last.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wm. A. Eaton, Rob't A. Hamilton, Granville; D. McDaniel, Nash; Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick; John C. McRae, New Hanover, W. W. Whitaker, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, Jas. F. Taylor, Jno. C. Partridge, Needham Price, W. D. Cooke, Jos. F. Jordan, Wake.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP,
Ch'm. Ex. Committee.

March 27, 1855. td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NO. 8 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

INVITE the attention of buyers to the most attractive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, they have ever before offered in this City, comprising

Rich figured and Dress Silks, Watered Silks; Plaid and striped Poue de Soies; Black Gros de Rhines; Canton Silks; Gros de Naples; Marcellines; Florences; Satins; Rich and printed Bareges; Grenadines and Hermanis; Organdies; Jaconets; Lawns, Prints, Challies, Barege de Laines, Ginghams; all wool Mousselin de Laines; Summer Bombazines, Alpacas, Poplinetts and Crape; Despagne Crape Shawls; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Embroideries; Gloves; Laces and Hosiery.

Also, 175 cases of Portsmouth, Hadley, and Lodi Lawns, which will be disposed of from 6c. to 15c.

March 16, 1855. 22—

North Carolina Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, January the 1st, 1855 the North Carolina Rail Road will be opened for the transportation of Passeng