The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1858.

"The Democratic Party regards no man who is in favor of Distribution as one of its members. It rejects him, disowns him, and utterly repudiates him."—RALEIGH STANDARD.

James Buchanan, President of the United States, is in favor of Distribution, therefore the Raleigh Standard does "not regard" him as "one of the members of the Democratic Party," but "rejects him, disowns him, and utterly repudiates him."—RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE STANDARD MUST EXCUSE US.

The Senior Editor of the Raleigh Standard, not content with usurping papal powers and exercising them in a spirit of grinding tyranny at the expense of members of his own party, is about to undertake to say who are, and who are not, Whigs and Americans. Thus, in his last issue, he re-produces and endorses the silly and untrue charge that we have "hauled down our flag." Now, we plead to the jurisdiction of the Standard.—Were we a member of his own party, we would, with all our personal respect for him, indignantly spurn any attempt of his, either arrogantly to dictate to us, or drive us from the party. If Democrats submit to be thus nose-led by a man whom they have made what he is, as a reward for gross political tergiversation, let them do it and be thankful if they are not required servilely to submit to more oppressive and tyrannical exactions. Hauled down our flag, quoth 'a.—Well, we do not know that we should take such a charge against us, coming from the Senior Editor of the Standard, as a grave one, for that gentleman has hauled down his flag, and doubtless thinks it a very trifling operation—a mere matter of moonshine, not only to abandon every principle, but turn around and make savage and relentless war upon each and every cardinal point of the creed which he once solemnly professed faith in—thus showing to the very life the truth of the adage that "a renegade is worse than ten Turks." So much for "hauling down flags."

As a just and fair man, however, who knows and feels the infirmities of our fallen nature, we are willing, if our neighbor does not become too *exigeant*, to make all due allowances for the fretfulness he may exhibit, and the fantastic capers he may cut in the sore dilemma in which his ambition has placed him, and as an evidence of our kind feelings for him, we advise him not to exhibit such an overweening anxiety to be Governor. We admit that "Governor Holden" would sound "sonorous," very sonorous, as sonorous in fact as "sonorous brass." We know that it would make you hold up your head when sitting at a 10 o'clock *dejeune a la fourchette*, at the National in Washington, to read in the National Intelligencer such a paragraph as the following:—"We learn that his Excellency Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, arrived in this city yesterday evening and took lodgings at the National Hotel. We hear that the Governor is looking remarkably well." This would be all very nice indeed. But we must not be *too* anxious. We must remember that "vaunting ambition overleaps itself," and breaks its own neck. Take advice then. And, to begin, you made a great blunder by first making Mr. McRae out a very small affair indeed, and then attacking him more and more at length, until, in your last paper, you let slap a battery at him of more than *three columns*. Now, the inference from this is not only legitimate, but irresistible—that you have entirely changed your opinion—that you have found that Mr. McRae is a pretty large affair—that he is giving you a confounded deal of trouble, so much indeed, that you are willing to sacrifice the Standard as a newspaper, in order that you may devote it entirely to the demolition of your ugly customer, Mr. McRae. Sir, we tell you frankly, your ambition has swallowed up your usual cunning—beg pardon, *tact*. The grievous mistake you have made by this conduct is, we fear, now without a remedy. But there are other mistakes you have made. You have shown an utter want of confidence as to the *right of your own position by obstinately refusing to discuss the land question with anybody. This* error you may correct. Not on the *stump*, however, for, from what we hear, you are rather *too moving* a speaker for the stump, although you shine with undivided brilliancy in Educational and Agricultural Orations, carefully prepared—all of which are, no doubt, very well in their way. You must discuss the land issue in the Standard, instead of giving up its columns to the biography of a man whose opposition you affect to despise. Again, you have egregiously blundered when you told the public that you advocate taxes for internal improvement, and that though the people have been taxed for improvements from which they have not received one cent of profit, they pay their taxes cheerfully. Now, such assertions would be puerile and absurd, were not your object palpable, and its palpability shows a great want of your usual cunning—we beg pardon, tact. When you used this language, you were bidding for Western votes. You have committed yourself to the immediate prosecution of the "Western Extension," with the present resources of the State, (remember your attack on Gen. Dockery last winter *inter alia*,) and, as a candidate, as well as an Editor, you having subjected yourself to searching inquiries as to the mode in which you propose, we shall vail ourselves of these resources. This point you must meet. Try as you may, cut and shuffle, twist and turn, loon-like, dive and dip; still, *this point you must meet*, and the sooner you meet it the better. We have told you this in all candor, and in the same candid spirit we tell you that a sense of duty will impel us to press the question upon you and either extract an answer from you or show you up as an aspirant for the office of Governor, who proposes either to tax the people grievously or build railroads with moonshine promises. *Adieu, au revoir.*

ELECTION OF JUDGE IN VIRGINIA---A GOOD SIGN.

We rejoice to see that Hunter H. Marshall, Esq., of Charlotte, has been elected Judge in the Halifax (Va.) Circuit, vice Judge Leigh resigned. We hold this to be a good sign, inasmuch as, in this election, qualifications, not politics, were locked to—a thing of rare occurrence in the Democracy-ridden State of Virginia. We know Mr. Marshall well, and do not believe a better selection could have been made.

THE "COQUETTE."

The exhibition of this beautiful piece of Statuary was not commenced on yesterday, on account of the non-arrival of some of the articles essential to its proper display, but we learn that it will probably be ready for exhibition to-day, (Wednesday) when all will have an opportunity of seeing an artistic work which is represented to be of superior merit to Powers' world-renowned "Greek Slave." Surely, no lover of the beautiful and refined will fail to secure a season ticket.

THE WEATHER.

The snow, hail and rain of the last few days have rendered the weather any thing but pleasant. The ground is now covered with snow to the depth of one or two inches.

NEW YORK EXCELSIOR.

This is the title of a new weekly journal just issued in that city—the first No. of which we have received. It is a large handsome sheet, and very much resembles the New York Ledger. The "Excelsior," will contain "choice literature, news, current events, historical sketches, and tales of real life." The Editor mentions the names of a number of well known and talented authors and authoresses who will contribute exclusively to its columns. And, as an inducement to subscribe to the paper, the publisher says (although he wishes it to be distictly understood that his journal is not a "Gift Enterprise") that he will give presents to his subscribers, varying in value from $1 00 to $8 00—nothing worth less than the first sum being sent—carefully pack to any part of the United States. The paper is published every Saturday by Albert Palmer, 385 Broadway, and edited by Alex. D. Munson. Terms—$2 per year in advance, or 4 cts. per copy.

NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Saturday with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult., being six days later than previous advices. The Turkish Rear-Admiral, Mohamet Pacha, came passenger in the Europa. There was nothing later from China, but details of former advices show that Canton is virtually in possession of the British.

In Parliament the British government has been defeated on the law introduced by the administration to amend the law relating to murder and conspiracy, upon an amendment offered by Milner Gibson, which censures ministers for replying to the French minister's (Walewski) dispatch, but professes readiness to amend the laws upon due investigation. The vote was 215 for ministers, and 234 for Gibson's amendment.

Cotton closed firm at an advance of ¼d. Flour very dull and last quotations barely maintained. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull and declined 1s a 1s 6d. Consols 97½ a 97⅝.

A messenger has arrived at Washington from Kansas, with the journal of the Lecompton Convention and the evidence taken before the Commission to examine the alleged frauds. It is a voluminous document.

It is said that the investigation reduces the vote in Kansas from upwards of 6,700 to 2,500.

The ninety days allotted the Virginia Legislature for the transaction of business having expired on Saturday last, and more than one-third of the members being opposed to prolonging the session, the two Houses adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last; but as a large amount of the public business was unattended to, Governor Wise immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra session.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express announces the death of Miss Bettie Howe White, an interesting young lady, at Ridgeway, N. C., from injuries received from the accidental ignition of her clothing by fire.

A fire occurred in Petersburg on Sunday night which destroyed the greater portion of the stock of clothing in the store of Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., and greatly damaged the millinery stock of Mrs. Cairns, who lived above the store. The building was damaged to the extent of some $1,500.

DEATH OF COM. PERRY.—A dispath from New York announces the death of Com. Matthew C. Perry, of the United States navy, which event took place in that city Thursday morning. The deceased was a native of Rhode Island, and entered the navy in March, 1809, about forty-nine years ago. During that long period he served his country with great efficiency and honor, and but a few years ago carried out successfully the expedition to Japan. Over twenty-five years of his life were spent at sea, and sixteen more on shore duty.

A MODEL FIRM.—It is said that Messrs. Gales & Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., partners for forty-five years in the publishing business, never had a difference of opinion on political questions, and never a jar or misunderstanding of any sort. They have never known a division of interest, from their common coffers each has always drawn whatever he chose, and for more than thirty years past there has never been a settlement of accounts between them.

RESTORATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—There is said to be much rejoicing in Washington among the naval officers who fell under the ban of the late naval board, on account of the passage on Wednesday in the House of the Senate's resolution authorizing the President to examine the records of the cases of officers before the late naval courts of inquiry in which the officers have not been recommended for restoration to the service, and in such cases where he is of opinion that justice has not been done to nominate them to be restored with full rank and pay as if such officer had never been displaced by the naval board.

☞ In our last issue, we made mention of the fact of a young amateur having fallen "head and ears" in love with the beautiful statue of Barbee's "Coquette," and to-day we received from him the following notice which will go to show how "passingly strange" this young man has been affected. "But 'tis done:"

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO BARBEE'S "COQUETTE."

Oh! thou fairest of Earth's daughters!—thou in whose presence the old, the young, the rich, the poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, must bow in humble submission to thy charms—thou loved one—thou has deigned to smile on me,—

And with that smile so fair,
And proportions rare,

thou hast seized my heart without consent—*plucked* it from out its long resting place and exposed it to the cold gaze of an unfeeling world! Pause a moment, fair creature, look upon that heart—look deep into its inmost recesses—see how all faithful, true and devoted in its affections, then *surely* thou'lt dash down that envenomed dart of Cupid's relentless power, which, with deadly intent, seems aimed at that vital part of man. Oh! look, have mercy and spare that heart!

She smiles—so like the sunny smile of Heaven—ah! yes, she smiles, and in that smile there is an air of tender mercy, a feeling of deep pent up affection. Ah! yes she will take my too faithful heart to her bosom and cherish it as her own, mean while she will with tenderness confide her own to my care and keeping.

Whilst thus exulting in a full bounding hope, and a fond, pleasing anticipation that "all is well," she turns about, and most *wonderful* to behold, (we learn for the first time to realize how "short-sighted we mortals are") we see from this view that the smile that has been so haunting our dreams is only the *exulting* smile of *triumph*—that she feels how much I am her slave, and how very a subject to her will, and here we pause breathless, and shrink at the contemplation of our awful—*our inevitable doom!* But 'tis done!

Oh! that one so fair should "smile, and smile, and be a villian!" "Woman, frailty is thy name!"

But go on thou still fair one—go on in thine heedless career—fascinate every soul—pierce every heart—exhaust every hidden arrow, but remember thou, that the day of *retribution* will *assuredly* come—thy beauty, like the thorny stemmed rose, will hold but for a season—when summer is o'er, mark'st thou the change! Thy beauty, like the flowery blossom has faded and gone—then the "poisoned adder's drop" becomes distilled in thine heart—thou turn'st from the remembrance of thine earlier and happier (but cruelly sportive) days and with firm resolve make advance into the dim vista of coming years, and lo! the first step is upon the thorns of the roses which were strewn along thy pathway in life's vernal morn.

'Tis well perhaps! Then let this great masterpiece of American genius, whilst it pleases the eye and gratifies the senses, teach (as we are informed the artist was designed it should) one great moral lesson, that *the rose is not without the thorn*.

HAYNKS.

THE NEW PROGRAMME AT WASHINGTON.

The President, his Cabinet advisers, and the Administration party in Congress, have adopted an entirely new programme within the last day or two. They have abandoned the plain and distinct issue of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and connected that issue with another, a different, and an entirely foreign question. In a word, they have connected the bill for the admission of Kansas with a bill for the admision of Minnesota—the two States to come into the Union together.

We are, and have been, the zealous and uncompromising advocates of the immediate and unconditional admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution. We have never wavered in our support of what is called the President's policy on this subject. We have gone for Lecompton first, last, and all the time And we did so because we thought the Lecompton Constitution, in every legal and technical sense, had been fairly and properly ordained and because we believed that the rights and demands of the South, so far as mere abstract principle was concerned, would be partially, if not entirely, satisfied by the admission of Kansas under that instrument. We believed the question of its admission, under the Lecompton Constitution, involved a test—a touch stone—by which the sincerity or the hypocrisy of the professions of Northern men would be demonstrated. We believed, also, that its admission thus, upon its own merits—upon the merits of the Lecompton instrument—would be the speediest method of settling the differences between the North and the South, and putting an end to all further agitation and excitement on the subject of slavery in the Territories. For these reasons thus briefly stated we have been from the beginning, and we are still, the warm, earnest, and decided advocates of the policy of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

But this new programme just instituted at Washington, we object to, disapprove of, and repudiate, out and out. The bill now before the Senate for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota is an "omnibus bill" of the most odious character. It is altogether a catch affair—a miserable party contrivance—which will test nothing, and settle nothing. It is designed to procure votes for the admission of Kansas, which would otherwise not be given for its admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and upon the merits of that Constitution. It is designed to afford a refuge—a way of escape—to members of Congress from the North, whose timidity, whose unreliability, and whose absolute unsoundness on the question of Southern rights, will not permit them to sustain the policy originally marked out by the President and insisted upon by the whole South, of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unqualifiedly and unconditionally, and free from embarrassment with any other question whatsoever. It is another device to blind and delude the people, and to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the bogus Democracy, and as such we repudiate it and shall oppose it with might and main, and we call upon the fourteen Southern Whigs and Americans in Congress to do the same. It is a cheat and a fraud upon the South.

We have not the space nor the time for further remarks to-day. We shall resume the subject hereafter.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Petersbusg Intelligencer.

The subjoined statement made by the regular Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* will excite equal surprise and indignation. We can hardly believe it possible that the Secretary of war and the Administration, will, from feelings of obstinacy and resentfulness, execute the purpose indicated by this writer. Such conduct the whole country would pronounce inhuman and atrocious:

"Secretary Floyd now declares his determination not to accept of the services of a volunteer force, even should Congress authorize the President to call them out. It is the "war of the Roses"—the regulars against the volunteer system—and so bitter the hostility that the fortifications and military outposts are to be striped in order to reinforce the army in Utah, sooner than accept the services of citizen soldiery. When the troops are withdrawn from all the posts, *the whole frontier will be exposed to attacks from the Indians*, but the Administration say that Congress alone is responsible, Congress having refused to increase the army. *Will a knowledge of the fact that the responsibility properly rests on Congress protect the lives of helpless women and children?* May not the people say that a refusal to accept the volunteer force for Utah throws the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Administration?"

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—In Columbus, Ga., on the 27th ult., a little girlby the name of Georgiana Rowell, the daughter of a poor widow, in a playful mood was running from a sister, when she tripped and fell, and having in her hand an old case knife which had been worn to a point, it entered her neck, severing the jugular vein, causing her death almost instantaneously.

The Virginia Senate on Tuesday passed the bill limiting bank bills to $10 and $20.

[REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the City Hall on Friday evening last.—Present, Messrs. Harrison, (Mayor,) Clayton, Hutchins, Marriott, Root, Sorrell, Turner and Tucker.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Mayor read a communication from Mr. John Spelman, Captain of Fire Company, No. 1, stating that his engine needed cleaning, the hose was greatly out of repair, axes were needed, &c. He also complained of the scarcity of water, and suggested to the Board the propriety of buying a new engine.

On motion of Mr. Root, a committee of one was appointed to consult with Mr. Hesselbach, as to the cost of repairing the engine, hose, &c., of Fire Company, No. 1. Mr. Clayton was appointed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, Capt. Spelman was added to the committee, and the committee was authorized to have all the repairs made to the engine and hose that they deemed necessary.

A communication was read from Mr. James D. Nunn, petitioning the Board to exempt him from the payment of city poll tax. He thought that the act of the Legislature exempting persons over 45 years of age from State poll tax also applied to the City.

The members of the Board were of opinion that the act did not and could not apply to the city, and on motion, the petition was laid on the table.

A bill was presented from Mr. Thomas Johnson for 131 loads of rock, for street paving. He was allowed 25 cents per load.

Mr. Johnson presented a communication to the Board, offering to furnish the city with street and building stone, and to load the wagons, at 40 cents per load.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Johnson's proposition was accepted.

The Mayor stated that agreeably to the instructions of the Board he had consulted Mr. Kemp P. Battle on the subject of the election of a collector of the taxes due for last year from the citizens residing in the new city limits, and presented to the Board Mr. B's opinion, which was read by Mr. Marriott. The opinion was a very long and elaborate one, and clearly showed that the Collector of the city for last year, having been debarred by the action of the Court from making said collections during his term of office, and a new and different Collector having been chosen the present year, the old collector could not legally make the collections now. The new collector was shown to be the proper officer to collect said taxes.

Mr. Hutchins said that while he would prefer the selection of Mr. Andrews, the old collector, for making the collections in question, he should be governed by Mr. Battle's opinion, and therefore moved that Murray, the new Collector, be appointed to collect the taxes due for last year from those residing in the new city limits. On the motion being put, the vote stood four in the affirmative and four in the negative. The Mayor said that while he preferred giving the collecting to Mr. Andrews, he thought it his duty to be governed by what appeared to be the law in the matter, and would therefore cast his vote in favor of Mr. Murray, which of course elected him.

On motion, Mr. Battle's account of $25 for his opinion was allowed, though several of the members thought the bill exorbitant.

Mr. Root called the attention of the Board to the objections to the Citizens' Guard. He said that he had conversed with a large number of persons on the subject and had not found the first one in favor of the Citizens' Guard; he therefore moved that it be abolished.

Mr. Tucker said he thought such a proceeding would have the appearance of child's play.

Mr. Root said it was no child's play for a man who possessed no property, to be compelled to walk guard.

Various other members expressed opinions, when the vote on Mr. Root's motion to abolish the Citizens' Guard was taken, with the following result: *Ayes*, Messrs. Root, Turner, Smith, and Sorrell—4; *Noes*, Messrs. Clayton, Marriott, Hutchins, and Tucker—4.

The vote being a tie, the Mayor said that he regarded the system of Citizens' Guard as unjust, and furthermore, he had issued warrants against several persons who were found to be possessed of no property, and the law against them was inoperative. He, therefore, voted in favor of Mr. Root's motion. So the Citizens' Guard was abolished.

Mr. Turner moved that a night watch of six persons be appointed, and that they be allowed one dollar per night each.

Mr. Marriott moved as an amendment that the members of the night watch be allowed $2 per night each.

The amendments was voted down, and Mr. Turner's motion was then carried by the following vote:—*Ayes*, Messrs. Clayton, Smith, Hutchins, Turner and Sorrell—5; *Noes*, Messrs. Marriott, Root, and Tucker—3.

Mr. Hutchins moved that the ordinance go into operation on Friday night next. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Root, the Mayor was authorized to call out a guard any night before next Friday night, if he thought it necessary.

Mr. Marriott moved that a Committee of three be appointed to make out a schedule of the articles necessary to be listed when the census of the city shall be taken. Carried.

Mr. Root nominated Mr. W. J. W. Crowder as census-taker, and said he thought Mr. C. the most suitable person for such a task, as his extensive acquaintance with the citizens eminently fitted him for it.

Mr. Hutchins nominated the Clerk of the Board, Mr. J. J. Christophers, for the office of census-taker.

The vote being taken, Mr. Christophers was elected by the following vote: For Mr. Christophers—Messrs. Clayton, Smith, Hutchins, Turner, and Sorrell—5. For Mr. Crowder—Messrs. Marriott, Tucker, and Root—3.

Mr. Root, from the Committee on Pumps, stated that the Committee had concluded it was expedient to keep in use the present year the wooden pumps, as most of them are now new and in good repair. The Committee had allowed $210 to keep the pumps in repair during the year.

It was stated that there were 21 pumps belonging to the city. The report was accepted.

Mr. Smith moved to take from the table his motion in regard to the repeal of the hog law which was tabled at a previous meeting of the Board.

Mr. Hutchins advocated the motion, and spoke earnestly in favor of the repeal of the hog law.

Mr. Smith's motion was put, and the vote being a tie, it was negatived by the casting vote of the Mayor.

Mr. Spelman, Captain of Fire Company No. 1, stated to the Board that he had been deputed by the Company to call their attention to the scale of fines of the officers and men for neglect of duty, the present fines being so large (ranging from $20 down to $1) as to render the law enforcing fines inoperative. He said that the Company thought they ought to have control of their own affairs, to collect their fines, keep their funds, &c. Mr. Spelman thought a good volunteer Company might be organized if the Company were allowed the privilege of regulating their own affairs. The present Company was not large enough to work their engine, as it was so heavy as to require relays of men in order to keep it in operation for any length of time.

On motion of Mr. Marriott, both Fire Companies were authorized to collect their own fines and control their own affairs.

Mr. W. N. Andrews stated to the Board that he had been requested by Mr. Lynn Adams, Captain of Fire Company No. 2, to call their attention to repairs needed on the apparatus of his Company.

On motion, Messrs. Adams and Clayton were appointed a Committee to employ Mr. Hesselbach to make all necessary repairs to the apparatus of said Company.

On motion, the Board adjourned till Friday evening next.

IN LUCK.—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that Mr. Thomas Green, present owner of the Fauquier (Va.) White Sulpher Springs, is entitled to a tract of land in the State of Texas numbering ninety three thousand acres, and valued at more than two millions of dollars. So says the Warrenton Whig.

AFRICAN APPRENTICE BILL PASSED.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that the Louisiana Legislature, on Tuesday, passed a bill authorizing a company already organized to import from Africa 2,500 free blacks to be indentured as apprentices for the term of fifteen years.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

We learn from a correspondent, who has kindly furnished us, recently, with several items of news, that a horrible occurrence was enacted in a place called the Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsville, on the 4th inst.

It appears that this place was one which was resorted to for the purpose of drinking and negro trading at all times,—the Sabbath day not even excepted. A committee was formed by the citizens of the District for the purpose of suppressing such places of vice and iniquity. On the 4th inst., about 75 men, armed, went to this place of resort for drinking. The law breakers had been apprized that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there, and they immediately armed themselves for a defence; when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the committee. The fire was returned, killing Caleb Freeman and Abraham Windham, and seriously wounding E. A. Windham and Thomas Windham, who were living 24 hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. Of the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Two others are wounded, but our correspondent did not ascertain whether they were considered dangerous. Dr. Hunter, of Timmonsville, was in attendance at the scene of the dead and dying. A Jury of Inquest was in attendance on the 5th, examining the witnesses in relation to the death of Freeman and Windham.

The above statement may be relied on, as the gentleman who furnishes it, was at the place the day after this dreadful tragedy occurred—saw the dead bodies,—also those who were wounded,—and obtained his facts from the physician in attendance.—*Wilmington Herald.*

HOMICIDE.

On last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Monroe was shot by Arch'd McDougald, and died in a few hours after. It appears that there had beed a dispute between the parties about a certain tract of Land—this difficulty which had been of long standing again caused a quarrel on Saturday, when as we hear from rumor, McDougald went after his gun and shot the deceased. The parties were residents of this Country. McDougald has made his escape.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, says the Abingdon Virginian a man by the name of Jesse Allen, of Ashe county, N. C., while on his way from Abingdon with his team, was instantly killed near Mock's saw mill, on the Laurel. He was sitting upon the saddle horse when the team took fright, was thrown over the horse's head when the wheels of the wagon passed over his neck and head. He leaves a wife and five children.

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

RICHMOND, March 4.—In the Senate to-day the bill forcing all the banks of this State to resume specie payment on the first of November next was ordered to be engrossed. In the House to-day the Orange and Alexandria Railroad appropriation bill was defeated by one majority.—This indicates the fate of all the similar bills now before the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Contrary to the position assumed by Gen. Shields, and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate committe on the judiciary have completed a report concluding with a resolution that Minnesota is not a State of the Union. This, of course, denies to Gen. Shields the right which he claims to be admitted to a seat in the Senate.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—The democratic State convention of Connecticut met at Hartford on Wednesday last. The following ticket was nominated: Governor Gen. James T. Pratt, Lieut. Governor John Cotton. Resolutions were adopted sustaining President Buchanan on the Kansas question. One account says that Gen. Pratt is a Douglas Democrat.

COMMERCIAL.

RICHMOND MARKET.
Reported Weekly Expressly for the Register
BY WM. PANNILL & CO.

RICHMOND, March 6th. 1858.

TOBACCO.—The rec'ts of loose tobacco have fallen off considerably, but hhds., continue to flow in freely. But little Carolina tobacco has yet appeared, we look for large rec'ts from that quarter in a few weeks. Sales during the past week have been quite animated and prices have ruled higher than at any period of this year. We quote Common Lugs at $4½ to 5½; Good $6 to $7. Common leaf $6½ to $7½; Good, $8 to $10. Fine $10½ to $13½.

FLOUR.—Shipping demand quite light, and market unusually dull. Superfine $5½; Extra $5¾.

WHEAT.—Rec'ts, per Railroad and Canal light, but we note the arrival of several Cargos during the week. Sales Red, $1 20 to 1 25; White $1 30 to $1 35; outside figure for strictly prime only.

CORN.—Sales small parcels prime new white at 60c. Large lots would not command over 55c. to 57½.

EXCHANGE—Sight drafts on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York 2½ per cent premium. Sterling bills 11¼ a 11½ per cent premium.

PETERSBURG MARKET.
Reported Weekly Expressly for the Register,
BY DONNANS & JOHNSTON.

March 6th, 1858.

There has been a good business doing in produce the past week.

TOBACCO.—The market has been very active, tho' the receipts are not large. All descriptions are wanted, especially good dry leaf for shipment and manufacturing. We quote lugs at 5½ to 7, mostly at 6 to 6½; common to good leaf, 6½ to 8½; very good 9 to 13½. No fine yet in market.

COTTON.—The market is very firm, though the business has not been large. We quote at 11½ for prime; 10½ to 11 for good.

CORN.—The sales are only in small lots at 55 to 60c per bushel of 56 lbs.

WHEAT.—The demand has been active and the sales large, the past week, mostly at 1 30 for prime white and 1 20 for prime red; common and fair lots 90 to 1 20.

FLOUR.—The market is about as last noted, with only a moderate business doing at 5½ for Superfine and 6 for Extra; Family 7 to $8.

SUGARS.—A good business has been doing in Sugars. We quote New Orleans at 6⅞ to 8; Refined 8¼ to 10½; Crushed and Powdered 11½ to 12.

MOLASSES.—We quote New Orleans 33 to 45; Cuba 30 to 32; S. H. 25 to 28.

BACON—The market is active with sales of Sides at 10½ to 11 and Shoulders at 8½ to 9, Virginia hog round dull at 12½.

LARD.—We quote barrels at 10½ to 11; buckets and kegs 12½ to 14.

CLOVERSEED.—Market active; sales large at 6¼ to $7.

GNANO.—There is a large business doing in all the different kinds of Guano. We quote Peruvian at $56, Kettlewell's Reese's and Elide Island, $50 per 2000 lbs.

SALT.—Sales from the store $1 68 to 1 65; from wharf 1 50.

NORFOLK MARKETS,
Reported Weekly Expressly for the Register,
BY A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.

NORFOLK, March 6, 1858.

FLOUR—The receipts for the two weeks past have been much lighter and some heavy sales have been made for shipment. We quote as before, Southern Family, $5; Extra, $5¼ a 5½; Family, $5¾.

CORN—White, 60 a 60½c.; yellow 61 a 61½c.; mixed 58c

COTTON—We hear of a sale at 11¾; holders are firm in their views.

NAVAL STORES—Tar, $1 40; Spirits Turpentine, 45c.; common Rosin, $1 25 a $1 30; Fine, $2 50.

GROCERIES.—Rio Coffee, 11 a 12c; Laguayra 13½ a 14; Java 19 a 20; P. R. Sugar 7½; N. O. 7 a 8, N. O. Molasses 35 a 40. Adamantine candles, 24 a 26; Sperm 50; Mould 16. Rice, 5 a 5½.

GUANO—Peruvian $55; Mexican $28 a 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 6.—Turpentine, Sales yesterday of 650 bbls. at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard. Rosin $1,-10. Tar, 1 55. Cotton, 10½ to 11¾. Staves, W. O. bbl. $14. Timber, $5 a $6 per M.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions made an unanimous report, declaring that the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and re-asserted in the Kansas Nebraska act, to wit: that the people shall have exclusive control of their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against agitation in the nation in regard to the local institutions of the States and Territories: that the uniform application of the Democratic principle in the organization of Territories for admission into the Union as States, with or without slavery, as the people may elect, as well as the equal rights of the States, must be preserved, the original compact maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union preserved.

The resolutions, which were very long, fully sustained the course of the President.

The minority of the committee also reported endorsing Gov. Packer's course, as set forth in his inaugural.

Tar Water, as combined with other simples, by Dr. Wistar in his celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAMOIS, MO., July 11, 1857.

MR. E. BAKER—Dear Sir—Being in Virginia a short time, I bought a bottle of your Premium Bitters, and it has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took in my life. I send you five dollars, you will please send me the worth of it in your Bitters by Adams & Co.'s Express, to Chamois.

WM. B. NUNLEY.

We do hope the proprietor may distribute his Bitters in every State in the Union, as they have become very popular, and highly recommended by the most prominent physicians in the State.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞ To be had at the Drug Store of Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C., and by the principal Druggists in this State. Also, by all Druggists in Petersburg, Va.

Orders promptly filled by addressing

E. BAKER, Proprietor,
jan 27—2w Richmond, Va.

A Cure for Whooping Cough.

ST. HYACINTHE, Canada E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.

Yours, P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. mar 10—2t

T R U E OIL.

A Champion in the Field.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 8, 1856.

Messrs. Dove & Co:—Gentlemen—My stallion, Morgan Champion, got his leg hung on the stable door, and stripped the skin off his hind leg about six inches in length, and two inches wide, making a very serious sore, and I was fearful I could not use him for six months. I procured a bottle of your TURF OIL from Mr. C. T. Patterson's Drug Store, and applied it as directed. The swelling has entirely gone, and the leg is now cured. I consider your Turf Oil far better than any medicine I have ever used; certainly it has effected the most remarkable cure that has ever come under my observation, and I have had an experience of 40 years in the management of horses. You can use this as you please. I give it for the public good.

JOHN C. JOHNSON,
Owner of the celebrated horse Morgan Champion, that took the premium at the State Fair last Fall.

For sale, in Petersburg, by F. H. Robertson, Todd, Hinton & Traylor, Geo. B. Jones & Co., Willson & Alfriend, and N. F. Rives, Druggists.

DOVE & CO., Sole Proprietors,
mar 10—4t Richmond, Va.

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil.

THE NEW PRACTICE.—Electric cures—Pain is the premonitor of death; relieve the pain and you check the disease.

Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is the marvel of this age, for the following (not everything:)

Cures Rheumatism often in a day.
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes.
Cures Cramp in the stomach, five minutes.
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three days.
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes
Cures Ear ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night.
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days.
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days.
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days.
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days.
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days.
Cures all pains in the back, breast, &c., in two days.

DEAFNESS CURED.

NEW HAVEN, May 19, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH—My brother has been deaf these years. After trying many things he used your Oil a few times, and it cured him entirely.

CLIFFORD H. SCRANTON.

Ask Mr. Scranton, who afterwards bought $50 worth to sell.

Ask Mr. Wilkins, of Lynchburg, if Charles De Grath's Electric Oil did not cure him of rheumatism and strain received from a fall.

Ask Rev. Mr. Caldwell, if it did not relieve him of a severe cough and pain in the breast in one night.

Ask Mr. Welch, of Buchanan, if it did not cure him of swelled glands in the throat in fifteen minutes, when the doctor said he would die in a short time.

Ask Mrs. Argyle if it did not cure her of headache in fifteen minutes.

Ask Mrs. Blackford, of Lynchburg, if it did not cure her of headache in fifteen minutes.

This Oil is mild, pleasant and harmless; its properties are all for good; children should have it given to them when teething and for croup. Beware of base imitators professing to make Electric Oil.—They know nothing of its manufacture, their only aim being to get money! Look out! Beware! The only genuine is made at the old establishment, 39, South Eighth street, Philadelphia; not removed, as advertised by a base scamp. Name on the wrapper and blown in the bottle.

PROF. C. DE GRATH,
mar 6—1m Sole inventor and maker in the world.

THE "COQUETTE!"

This justly celebrated and lovely piece of

STATUARY,

The production of an

AMERICAN SCULPTOR,

W. R. BARBEE, OF VIRGINIA,

Will be exhibited in this City, in the Front Room, up stairs, of **SMITH'S BUILDING,** during the next week. The Exhibition to begin

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,

After which she may be seen at any hour from 9 in the Morning until 10 in the Evening.

Tickets of Admission 50 cents. Season Tickets $1. Children half price.

mar 10

NEW STOCK OF HATS!

SPRING, 1858.

THOMAS R. MOORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS and the Trade to his heavy SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, which will compare favorably in quality and price to those of any jobbing house in any of the Northern cities.

No. 63, Sycamore Street,
(Old Stand of Major & Moore,)
mar 10—1m Petersburg, Va.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN the Post Office at Raleigh, on the 1st of March, 1858:

A
Adjutant General,
Adams, John
Adams, Henry
Adams, William
B
Bruce, Henry G
Brackett, E
Barnes, John Q
Bledsoe, J T
Baxter, R P
Bashford, Thomas
Bonner, Patrick 2
Bevers, Thomas W
Blalock, Martha
Beasley, Sarah B
Belden, Louisa
Branch, Sarah
Brown, Mary S
C
Conrad, John W
Carroll, H H
Carroll, Edith J
Casey, Patrick
Cobb, Moses C
Campbell, Francis
Carr, Elias
Clement, John M
Cook, William
D
Dunn, A W
Devine, A
Driver, Martha
Dante, Vincent
Dabney, C
E
Evans, A H
Ellen, Rigdon F
Edmunds, R D
Ellington, John
F