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. 21, 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, B. W. WILEY, WM. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, E. MUSTIN, BEN. F. SWAIN, T. ASHMAN, and P. DAVIS.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The English Steamer, AFRICA, which arrived at Halifax, on Friday last, brought the highly important intelligence of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, of apoplexy, on the 2nd inst. The news was conveyed by telegraph to Vienna, and thence to London, within a few hours of the event, and the fact that it was announced in both Houses of the British Parliament leaves little room to doubt its truth.

Speculation will be busy as to the consequences of this event. Will it promote the restoration of Peace in Europe, or will the successor to the Crown follow up the policy of Nicholas, and prosecute the war with renewed vigor?—The "National Intelligencer" remarks:

"We suppose that the first effect of this news on every mind is that it must be favorable to peace; that, like the death of a party to a civil suit, the action must necessarily abate. Such was the first impression produced on our own minds, and such must be the hope of every philanthropist. But this cheering view is shaken by further reflection. What may be the character of the new Emperor, Alexander the Second, now thirty seven years of age, we are not well advised; but doubtless, like that of his younger brothers who have served in the Crimea, it has been rendered as military as circumstances and his nature would admit; and we much fear that, instead of being inclined to peace by his bereavement, the son of Nicholas will consider the war bequeathed to him as a sacred duty, to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor and to the last extremity. He will in all probability regard it as demanded by reverence for his father's judgment, character, and honor, to listen to no terms of accommodation short of those which Nicholas would have exacted. In this course the national spirit and sentiment will probably second and stimulate the new Emperor, and with an enthusiasm and unanimity even greater than that which supported the father. It may happen, however, that the withdrawal of the strong will and strong hand of the late Emperor, with the probable development of internal parties in Russia, may lead to an early pacification.

The Emperor Nicholas may be regarded, perhaps, as the greatest Sovereign of modern times, and few have filled a wider space in the history of the world. With an empire extending from the Baltic to Behring's Straits, he ruled two-thirds of the circumference of the habitable globe, and over all those vast territories and races he was known and felt. Throughout that immense region, he might be said to be, in every sense, "the State." He was identified with all its interests, moral, social, political, and religious. He knew every thing, inspired every thing, directed every thing, controlled and superintended every thing, military, civil, and ecclesiastical. It is not to be wondered at that, to such a labor of thirty years' duration, even his colossal frame and strong brain should at last yield and succumb. With the genius of the Great Frederick in administrative capacity, he had almost the genius of Napoleon for war. His moral and conscientious qualities surpassed those of either.

The sudden death of such a man, even in a time of universal peace, might well produce a stir among the crowned heads of Europe. How much greater then must be the dread, the uncertainty, of what may be the consequences under existing circumstances! A thousand wild speculations will be formed; the diplomacy of Europe will be tortured to make it subserve particular theories; new schemes for regulating the balance of power will be asserted and maintained by a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, each striving to outmanœuvre each; and the unhappy result may be universal war."

Nicholas was born on the 7th July, 1796, and was therefore in his 59th year. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of Alexander, in 1825, his elder brother Constantine having renounced in his favor, and has therefore reigned thirty years.

The advices from the Crimea brought by the AFRICA are of the same tenor as those brought by the PACIFIC.

THE PROOF.—The "Raleigh Standard" calls upon us for *proof* that the United States Senate passed a resolution expressive of its regret at the retirement of Mr. BADGER from that body. Will the following, from the "Washington Star," (one of the Administration Organs,) answer its purposes?

"SENATOR BADGER.—Among the events attending the close of Congress, was the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the Senate, in a quasi-executive session, expressive of the deep regret of that body at the retirement of Senator Badger. Such a legislation is without precedent on their journal, and speaks volumes for the esteem in which that gentleman is held by his late fellow Senators, and for their deep respect for his character, and their admiration of his remarkable talents and attainments."

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—HENRY D. BIRD, Esq., late President of the Petersburg and Southern Railroad Company, was arrested in Petersburg, on the 14th inst., charged with having embezzled some $31,000 of the funds of the company. The Mayor refusing to bail him, he was committed to jail: but, on the following day, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $9,000. Mr. B. has made an assignment of his property to the company,—the amount of which, it is supposed, will be sufficient to cover his deficit. Mr. Bird occupied a very high position in Petersburg, and the greatest confidence was reposed in him. As the "Richmond Despatch" remarks, when such men fall, we should all be more careful in guarding against temptation.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Rev. DRURY LACY, of this City, has signified his acceptance of the Presidency of this Institution, some time since tendered to him. Dr. L. will be parted with, with profound regret,—not only by the congregation for which he has so successfully and devotedly ministered, but by our community, at large, to whom he has endeared himself by his many excellent qualities.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The following are the latest returns of the votes cast for Governor, on Tuesday last, in upwards of two hundred towns of the State of New Hampshire:—Baker, (Dem.) 24,575; Metcalf, (Know Nothing,) 31,252; Bell, (Whig,) 3,175; Scattering 950.

The above table comprises the entire State, with the exception of a few towns, nearly all of which are small ones. In the towns above enumerated Mr. METCALF appears to have a majority of 2,550 over all others. The towns to be received may reduce but cannot overcome this majority. Mr. BAKER is 10,806 votes in the minority, and his nett loss is nearly twelve thousand.

It is doubtful whether the Democrats have elected a single member of the State Senate.—To the House of Representatives we have returns of two hundred and seventy members, of whom only sixty six are Democrats. In the towns to be heard from it is probable that less than thirty members have been chosen. It is not likely that the Democrats will have as much as one-third of the members of the Legislature.

For Congress the majority of Mr. PIKE in the first district is over 2,000; of Mr. TAPPAN, in the second 4,500; and of Mr. CRAGIN, in the third, nearly 3,000. Even in Coos county, heretofore considered impregnably Democratic, in sixteen towns Mr. BAKER, the Democratic condidate for Governor, is in a minority of twenty-four votes. Verily, "Sam" is omnipotent!

☞ The following letter from the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER to the Editor of the "Standard" explains itself. We read the speech of Mr. Brogden, as published in that paper, and were confident, without contradiction from Mr. Rayner, that he never employed in the Senate the language that he puts upon paper. Besides its offensive allusions, the entire published speech is a rigmarole of such silly and disgusting puerilities that it is hardly entitled to notice:

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1835.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., Dear Sir,—In the Standard of the 3rd inst., is a speech, purporting to have been delivered in the Senate, during the late session of the General Assembly, by Curtis H. Brogden, the member of the Senate from Wayne county, which speech abounds with the most violent and abusive epithets towards myself. To those of your readers who do not know either Mr. Brogden or myself, I beg leave to say that no such speech as that published was ever delivered by Mr. Brogden. He did make a speech in reply to my strictures on his course in the Senate—in which he exhibited feeling and resentment—but he did not then use the abusive epithets which appear in his speech as printed. He used no such language as the following: "The vileness of his nature and the virulence of his heart"—"mean and despicable"—"moral turpitude"—"vicious and loathsome purposes"—"deceptive and iniquitous purposes and designs"—"corrupt and polluted source from whence they come"—"malicious heart"—"despicable designs"—"callous impudence"—"unblushing impudence and unbridled presumption"—"his own shame and degradation"—"contemptible malice,"—and many other expressions of the same sort which appear in his printed remarks.

Not a single one of the above mentioned offensive expressions was used by him on the floor of the Senate—not one. And I appeal to every Senator who heard the speech for the truth of what I here say.

Yours respectfully,
K. RAYNER.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The number of this Periodical for March has been received, and will compare favorably with any of its predecessors. Its contributions are mainly historical, and therefore the more valuable. We shall take an early opportunity of transferring to our columns the biographical sketch of the late ARCHIBALD MCLAINE HOOPER.

The Magazine reflects credit upon its Editors, and it is a great shame that it is not more generally patronized by the friends of the University.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The next session of the United States Senate is likely to show less than the usual number of Senators. Pennsylvania has postponed the election of a Senator till January next, four weeks after the assembling of Congress. Missouri has postponed the election of a Senator till next November, but, as the Legislature will be composed of the present members, there will be the same difficulty to encounter at the next session. Indiana is under a similar difficulty. One House refuses to meet the other for the purpose of electing a Senator. North Carolina, too, virtually, will be *unrepresented*.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.—It would be well for those selling merchandize (of whatever character,) to bear it in mind that, after the first of April, under the new Revenue Law, if they fail to obtain License from the Sheriff, they are liable to pay a fine of $100.

☞ Col. Z. B. VANCE, of Buncombe, and recently a member of the Legislature from that county, has associated himself with JOHN D. HYMAN, Esq., in the Editorial control of the "Asheville Spectator." If Mr. V. is as efficient as an Editor as he was as a Legislator, (and we have no doubt he will prove so,) he may well congratulate himself. We wish the "Spectator" abundant prosperity.

☞ The "Salisbury Whig" says that ATLAS J. DARGAN, Esq., of Anson, is much spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the District at present represented by the Hon. BURTON CRAIGE.

☞ Senator Wade, of Ohio,—one of the most ultra and uncompromising Abolitionists in the United States—has come out in a letter *against* the Know Nothings. He declares that the "*American party is pro slavery*," and hence he washes his hands of it. That's the opinion, and that's the position, also, of Seward, Grecly, Weed, and all the other Abolition leaders.

☞ The Hon. THOMAS RUFFIN addressed the people of Edgecombe last week. His speech was made up mainly of denunciations of Know Nothingism, and afforded, it is said, no little edification to the votaries of "Sam," who were present. Rumor says that Edgecombe,—even Edgecombe,—is alive with these queer and mysterious folks.

☞ Among the list of persons in Richmond county, who suffered losses during the recent burning of the woods in that section, we are sorry to see the names of two of our countymen, Messrs. KEMP HILL and H. C. LIGON.—They were engaged in the manufacture of Turpentine.

THE VIRGINIA NOMINATIONS.—The nominations made by the American party in Virginia are received with great favor throughout the State by *all*,—Whigs and Democrats,—who are opposed to the Staunton nominees, with WISE at their head. It seems to be generally admitted that the ticket will rally to its support large numbers of citizens outside of the Order which put it in nomination,—while those belonging to the Order will, to a man, vote for it, and be active in its behalf. There can be no doubt as to the result. The boasted "strong hold" of Democracy is destined to fall, so surely as the day of election comes.

The "Richmond Whig" speaks in the following glowing terms of the action of the recent Convention:

"The foregoing is the ticket nominated at Winchester, yesterday. We think that the people of Virginia without distinction of party will agree with us that it is in all respects an admirable one, and an exceedingly strong one.—We doubt whether a better or a stronger one could have been selected. In short, it is one that we can sustain cordially and enthusiastically. And we invoke the gallant and glorious Whigs of the State to rally to its support with indomitable zeal, and with the quickened spirit of the days of yore. A mighty victory will surely be ours, if we will only put forth even ordinary exertion.

Of Thomas S. Flournoy we can hardly speak in terms sufficiently complimentary. With vast personal popularity wherever he is known, he is also one of the ablest lawyers and most effective popular speakers in the State; and, besides, a gallant, high-toned, chivalrous gentleman. Mr. Beale is also widely known, and a man of undoubted ability. He has served in Congress for many years; first from the Tenth Legion district, and afterwards from the district in which he now resides. He is exceedingly popular in the West, and will prove entirely acceptable to all sections. Of John M. Patton, too, it is needless to speak. His reputation as a profound and able lawyer every man in the State is fully acquainted with. That he will make an excellent officer, no man can doubt.

We congratulate the Winchester Convention, and we cordially congratulate the people of Virginia, too, that so admirable a ticket has been presented to the voters of the State. It will take like hot cakes, and beat the Wise card out of sight. The whole city yesterday evening was on tip-toe with excitement; and when the despatches came, announcing the result, every man's face, (except those of the Junto and its hangers-on, which were as long as a fence rail,) was wreathed in smiles and flushed with joy.—We have never known any nomination received with such evident delight. Let all of us go forth with to work and keep the ball in constant motion, and a glorious triumph awaits us. From this day forth fling your banner proudly to the breeze, and let the welkin ring with the names of Flournoy, Beale and Patton."

The Richmond "Penny Post" says:

"We do not wish to seem unreasonable—we would not willingly incur the reproach of bragging for effect—but we cannot help expressing our conviction that Mr. Wise will be beaten by at least 40,000 votes! We have no money to bet, and if we had, we would not bet on any named majority; but to all our friends who have the funds, and are willing to risk them, we say, if any man offer to bet you that Wise will be elected, GO YOUR PILE UPON IT!"

That sound, conservative and judicious journal, the "Alexandria Gazette," remarks:

"The field is a clear and open one. We have no doubt of the result. But all should strive to secure such a majority as will show the true strength of the great party which is now in the field opposed to the continued domination of those who have so long ruled the State, not, we think, for its best interests."

OPINION OF AN ENGLISH STATESMAN.—The late Governor-General of Canada, Lord ELGIN, is well and favorably known to the American people as a shrewd and liberal statesman as well as an intelligent and far seeing man. He is no ordinary trader and speculator in politics; for his intellect, experience and position render him independent of the influences that control and guide the mere partizan: therefore, his deliberately expressed opinions are entitled to more than ordinary weight. Shortly after he returned home from Canada, he was invited to a banquet at Dunfermline, at which he made a speech. Among other things, referring to the recent change in the British government, he said:

"But what could have been the state of matters in America? Why, there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of popular support than the present President of the United States, *and I venture to say that there never was an administration which seemed to be more utterly discredited among all parties than the present administration in the United States*; but you observe that under the American system they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him or his ministers if he chooses to keep them. Now we have in this country that privilege which in social life is only supposed to be enjoyed by the ladies—and I am not quite sure that that privilege is not restricted to the ladies of Aberdeen—(a laugh)—we have the privilege of changing our minds, whereas under the American system they are not able to do so except once in four years. (Applause.)

Lord ELGIN might have added that the President can do, what no British sovereign has dared to do for one hundred years—paralyze the action of Congress by exercising the veto power.

We do not wish to be understood as eulogising the English system of goverment, at the expense of our own. We consider our system far superior to that of England in every important particular; but their practice, which compels every administration to throw up the control of public affairs just as soon as their Congress (Parliament) passes a vote of censure, is proof that other governmental organizations are not devoid of some excellent Republican features, notwithstanding our exclusive claims to supremacy in this regard. Had the same practice prevailed here, the present administration would have been out of office months ago.

☞ Our Merchants are daily receiving large and well-assorted supplies of Spring and Summer Goods.

☞ At a Presidential caucus lately held in Richmond, Virginia, a nomination was made by lot. Eleven strips of paper, bearing the names of General Houston, Kenneth Rayner, William C. Rives, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Ullman, George Law, Governor Pollock, Alfred B. Ely, General Bayly, Commodore Stockton, and Jacob Broom, were deposited in a box, and one being casually taken out, it proved to be the name of Kenneth Rayner. The act was repeated, and Mr. Rayner's name again appeared.—Hereupon it was agreed that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner was the proper person for the candidacy.

MORE STATE BONDS.—We learn from the Knoxville Whig that $269,000 in the bonds of the State of Tennessee have just been issued by Gov. Johnson to the President of the East Tennessee Railroad, intended for the equipment of the road for a distance of twenty seven miles—fifteen leading out from Knoxville, and twelve miles leading out from Bristol.

A LETTER FROM MR. WISE.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal publishes the following letter, written by Henry A. Wise in 1840. It was published at that time. The Whig campaign paper then printed in Montgomery was named, from a suggestion of his, "The Light of the Log Cabin."

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: It is impossible for me to accept your flattering invitation, in behalf of the Whigs of Montgomery, Alabama, to attend their celebration of the anniversary of our national independence; but you will please say to them for me, that I glory in their zeal, and will be with them without being there. Wherever a Log Cabin is built in the South, there I would think I had a right to enter as into a sanctuary. There would I expect to find freemen and wholesome fare, health and hearts—honest hearts, not corrupted by wealth and station, pride and place of pampered office-holders and their dependents and parasites—and there I would expect to meet a fellow-freeman who will vote for William Henry Harrison, the poor, but honest man, whose humble life is scoffed at by the pets of Power, against a corrupt and lawless aristocracy, which thinks to plunder unmolested and to enjoy the spoils of the people under the guise of Democracy. The prospects of the *Democratic Republican Whig* cause are brightening everywhere, and the beacon lights of reform shine from every *Cabin window*. They are to me like the light which shines so bright and full of hope to the cold and hungry traveler in a dark night, from the big back log blazing in the chimney place of some mountain Cabin. For seven years I have been waiting and wandering in darkness to see this blaze—oh! how cheerful!—how it warms the patriot's heart and braces his nerves. God bless every man that burns wood in a log cabin—may he and his children's children be ever happy and free!—I give you a toast—"The Light of the Log Cabin," and am, gentlemen, yours sincerely,

HENRY A. WISE.

To Messrs. J. Wyman, B. S. Bibb, A. McCleese, &c., Committee, Montgomery, Ala.

If Mr. Wise's recent declaration be sincere—that he has "no recantations to make"—we are bound to believe that the sentiments he held in 1840, as expressed in the above letter, are identical with those he holds at the present day; and that he still regards the Cabinet of 1840, composed of Forsyth, Woodbury, Richard M. Johnson, Amos Kendall, and other distinguished Democrats, as forming "*a corrupt and lawless aristocracy*," which strove to "plunder unmolested, and to enjoy the spoils of the people, under the guise of Democracy." Will he adhere to these opinions now? That is the question. Will the Richmond Enquirer inform us? "*Nous Verrons*."—*American Organ.*

From the Raleigh Register Jan. 1 1828.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

Ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees, at their Annual Meeting, in this city, on the 19th instant.

Be it ordained, &c.—That the dress of the Students shall be uniform and shall consist in *summer* of a coatee, in colour of a gray mixture, and of waistcoat and trowsers of white, and in winter of coatee, waistcoat and trowsers of a drak gray mixture.

The use of boots is prohibited, and it is recommended to the students to consult plainness, economy and neatness in every part of their apparel.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to the dress of the Senior class at Commencement, nor shall it extend or apply to any student who shall have already provided, or may hereafter, and before the beginning of the next session, provide himself with apparel, according to an ordinance adopted in June last, at Chapel Hill, for which the above cited ordinance is a substitute.

Published by order of the
President of the Board.

BETTING.—We are opposed to betting, particularly on elections, for sundry satisfactory reasons, political, social and moral. But if men must "back their judgements," we commend to them such a wager as two of our citizens have entered into. A friend of Mr. Wise and a friend of "Sam," each equally confident of success, have agreed, after the election, to spend a day on the river, fishing. They are to take with them every thing calculated to make a man feel "jolly." The loser is to sit all day in sight of everything that can tempt his appetite, but, like Tantalus in the Tartarian regions, not be permitted to touch. He is to catch, cook and serve to his companion all the fish he can, without tasting so much as a fin. He is to mix juleps and hail storms, without putting a drop to his parched lips. Not a morsel is he to eat, nor a thimbleful to drink, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same. He is to have an umbrella by him, without the privilege of hoisting it, let the sun scorch or the rain drench him as they may. Newspapers and books are to be near, but their contents are to be sealed to him. The winner is expected to make himself comfortable, in any way his tastes or appetite may suggest, but chiefly by beholding the sufferings of his companion. The penalty is as hard as the wager is novel—and we would not, to add a foot to our subscription list, be on the "Wise" side of it!—[*Lynch. Virginian.*

THE SOUTH IN BLOSSOM.

A correspondent, writing from Charleston, S. C., under date of the 9th inst., says:

"As you may readily conceive, everything here is spring like. Flowers of the most delicious odor and varied hues are to be had in abundance. The peach trees are in full blossom and even the stately magnolia is about opening its first bud to the wooing warmth of the summer sun. Of the revolutionary palmetto I saw but one. It is about 18 or 20 feet high, having been planted about 11 years."

In a letter to the New York Evangelist, Lieutenant Maury expresses the opinion that the writer of the book of Job was familiar with many scientific facts usually supposed to be of modern discovery. When it is said, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?" allusion is made to the fact that our solar system is rapidly tracing its majestic course toward the star Alcyon, one of the Pleiades. Again, Job told Bildad that the empty place was stretched out over the North; and there, with our most powerful telescopes, we still find the place empty.

TIME'S CHANGE.—A few years back it was a laborious journey of three or four days from here to Hillsboro', and we are not sure but that the traveller in those days made his will before starting, like the Dutchman bound from Albany to New York. Now behold the change! By the aid of the Railroad you can breakfast in Hillsboro' and take an early supper in Wilmington; as was proved in the case of a merchant of our town, who arrived the other evening with the up country clay fresh on his boots.

Wilmington Herald.

DEATH FROM ELECTRICITY.—We regret to learn that on the forenoon of Friday last, the 9th inst. the House of Amos Wooten, Esq., in this County, was struck by lightning, one of his children, a little boy, instantly killed, and the whole family, with the exception of Mr. Wooten himself, more or less injured. Two loaded guns which were in the house, were discharged at the same time. One of the guns appears to have been melted at or near the breech.—*Wil. Journal.*

Moses Small, the oldest newspaper carrier in Baltimore, now in his 78th year, commenced his vocation in 1806; and it is said that he has averaged in his walks 16 miles each day, which for 49 years foot up a total of 245,392 miles, which is nearly to the extent of 9 times around the world.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

Vindication of March Weather—The Poole Affair—The Milk Trade—Consolidated Milk—Economy in the use of Tea—Taxation of Non-Residents—Legislature—Ocean Steamers—Academy of Music.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Notwithstanding the month of March meets with so little favor in the world, and is dreaded by some and abhorred by others, yet this is not the only instance in which we judge and act without reason, and contemn what is really beneficial to us, or designed to mark out our benefit. It is an old saying that "a peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom"; and also that "a dry March makes a wet April." The gusty winds and blinding dust of this month, therefore, are properly ordered, and prepare the way for the breaking up of winter and the in-setting of Spring.

We must suffer before we enjoy, and be punished in some way or other before we are rewarded.

The Poole affair still continues to occupy a large space in the newspapers, although the public cares but little about it. Sensible people know that if a man turns his arm into a club, and his body into a battering ram, he must expect to be battered, bruised, and annihilated sooner or later. As all kinds of pluck and fighting here are rather at a discount, it might be expected that some commotion and alarm should spread through the community after an affair like this, but the incident and its lesson will soon be forgotten.

The Milk trade of this city has become such an important business, that a brief and passing notice of it may not be out of place. About 750 persons and companies are engaged in serving milk around the city. The consumption amounts to between three and four hundred thousand quarts daily, two thirds of which are supposed to be adulterated. Slop milk and manufactured milk are either adulterated or composed of chalk, water, magnesia, eggs, flour, molasses, and burnt sugar, (caramel.)

Westchester, Duchess, and Orange counties send large supplies of milk to New York, and all New England nearly as far as Vermont.

The difficulty of obtaining a pure article has led to the manufacture of solidified milk in Western New York. The aqueous portion is evaporated, and the residuum, combined with nearly an equal portion of white sugar, is pressed into solid cakes and sold at twenty five cents a pound. One pound will make five pints of rich sweet milk. The same article in a granulated form is put in tin canisters. It is used by some families, and is well fitted for sea voyages.

An article has been going the rounds in some of the papers, stating that a French chemist, by the name of Paysel, has discovered that great economy may be effected in the use of tea, by reducing it to a powder before drawing. But this is an old expedient. For a long time past, tea has been cut up, not powdered, in this city and in London before being sold. English families in New York are in the habit of purchasing it in that form. In times of scarcity or high prices, this method may be resorted to, but for the last year teas have been at a low figure in this city.

The present Legislature of this State have passed a bill which goes into effect immediately, requiring that all non residents shall be taxed. The justice of it is obvious, as they reap all the advantages of city life, without contributing anything hitherto, to defray expenses. The taxation in this metropolis is enormous, and, if by distributing it more generally, real estate owners should be somewhat relieved of their burdens, rents might become more moderate. There is no alien tax in England, nor is a person required there to pay tax on a house that is not rented. Vacant lots also are taxed with load tax rates. One circumstance, also which enhances the cost of real estate here is the assessment for grading and levelling, which is done conjointly by the corporation and property holders, as well as paving, while in England both these are chargeable wholly to the parish.

This island has been levelled too much.—Water sheds have not been retained sufficiently for drainage, and if the same system is persevered in, it will hereafter be just as difficult to effect drainage here as it is at New Orleans, which is on a dead level. A little more than a third of the island has been cut down, and the work is still going on, and becomes more difficult and expensive as it proceeds.

The Legislature of this State is still in session. It commences on 1st January every year, and continues until May. Members do not like to back out before the weather becomes mild and settled. California is adopting this example, but in New Jersey, if they transcend forty days, they are put upon half pay, which soon effects a dispersion.

It must be a general law of destiny which crowds calamities together. Many think, like Shylock, that it is personal, but it is not, or why should steamboats be affected by it? Both the Collins and Cunard lines are crippled just now, and both lines are deficient in full complement. The Pacific was behind time, and the Nashville has been chartered to take her regular day, next Wednesday. The Canada, (Cunard line) broke her shaft on her sailing day at Boston two days ago, and the Arabia, the Niagara, Europa, and America, have been withdrawn from this line.

The Academy of Music is opened again at popular rates, under the direction of a committee of stockholders. This plan saves the rent, as the owners must look out for it. The rent is $500 past week. In the seven performances which Ole Bull gave, he lost nearly $2,000 a night.

C. M.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GAILES: A writer in the Post of the 17th inst., in an article concerning the two Military Companies in this City, does the "Independent Guards" some injustice, not designedly we presume; nevertheless true. The portion of ***. communication, of which we complain, is where he says, "A committee of conference was appointed to meet a similar one from the Independent Guards, but could not agree on any terms of union." Here there is an error, calculated to leave on the public mind the impression that the committee on the part of the Independent Guards were obstinate and would not agree to *any* terms of union. "Let facts be submitted to a candid world."

The proposition made by the committee from the O. C. G. was in substance as follows: that the Independent Guards disband their company entirely, (though numbering over 50 men and all their officers elected,) and submit to the ballot on seeking admission to their company. We could not as men, as high-minded, honorable men, conscious of our ability to sustain a large and spirited company, submit to such an unusual and unheard of proposition: however, one of the committee from the Independent Guards, in his zeal to have at least *one* good company, and to avoid any ill feeling that might arise, proposed that *both* companies disband, and that all (after 20 members selected from each company,) should submit to the ballot on applying for admission in the new company. Even this proposition, in which the Independent Guards surrendered every thing, was not entertained by the O. C. G.

Such are the facts connected with the effort to consolidate the two Military companies in this City, and though we have failed to come together now, yet, in the hour of danger, when fanaticism at home or aggression abroad shall call upon us to maintain the Constitution and the honor of our country, then will be found the hard fisted Mechanic and the refined man of wealth disputing the hostile step that would pollute our shore, and moistening with their common blood the pathway of honor and duty.

Raleigh, March 18, 1855. EGO.

The Appletons have in press a new and richly illustrated work on California, the fullest and most satisfactory account which has yet appeared of that country. Its authorship is attributed to two gentlemen, who have been connected several years with the California press.

GLENN'S TRUE VERBENA WATER.—This delightful perfume, prepared by a chemical process, from the hot house plant, LEMON TRIFOLIA, is confidently recommended to the Ladies in particular, on account of its refreshing and delightful odor.—It contains all the fragrance of the plant itself in a concentrated form, and will be found very useful for removing the languor occasioned by crowded rooms, &c. Also, as a delicious perfume for the handkerchief, and will be found much cheaper than the Extracts, and yet equally good, and a pleasant change for the Eau de Cologne.

Also, Glenn's Musk Toilet Water, Glenn's Citronella Water, Glenn's Rose Geranium Water For Sale in Raleigh by P. F. PESCUD, Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted, which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail, when the Directions were strictly adhered to.

Many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. CARROLL:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c. You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually.

Yours truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, a spoonful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect.

Respectfully, &c., THOS. LORING,
Ed. Commercial.

HARRELL'S STORE,

NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., Oct. 10, 1854.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.

Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 26, 1851.

MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my child, and then of my brother. As my brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg; and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY,

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, and P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, N. C.

For sale by W. H. MOORE, Goldsboro', N. C. 63

MARRIED.

In Rowan county, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. H. Parker, Lieut. L. S. Baker, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Dr. Alex. M. Henderson.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, the 12th inst., Mary Blount, daughter of L. O'B. Branch and E. B. Branch, aged 14 months.

REPORT OF THE NORFOLK MARKET,

FORWARDED TO THE "REGISTER," BY

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.

NORFOLK, Mar. 17, 1855.

Flour—There is a fair demand for Flour, and the prices of last week are sustained. We quote S. F. $9 1-4; Extra 9 3-4; Family 10 1-2.

Corn—There is a brisk demand for Corn, and sales of yesterday were at 84 1-2c for prime white, 85c for mixed and 86c for yellow.

Cotton—The market is more animated to-day and sales have been made at 7 3-4 for fair, and 8c for prime lots. We look for an advance.

Staves—We have to report a dull market for all kinds of Staves, except W. O. Hhd. W. O. Hhd would command $50 to-day. R. O. Hhd dull a33 and 34 dollars.

Naval Stores of all kinds are dull. We note an improvement in Spts. Turpentine, in the Northern markets, which gives our market rather more firmness.

Lime—Thomaston 1 10 and 15; W. C. 1 21 and 1 3-8.

Salt—L. B. 1 70; G. A. 1 35 and 1 40.

Groceries of all kinds are active. The trade seems to have fairly begun, and prices are well sustained.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, March 17, 1855

Wheat—Since the receipt of the Steamer's news Wheat is rather lower. We quote prime 2 15.—Common to fair lots 1 40 to 2.

Cotton steady at 7 3-4 for prime.

TOBACCO.—The market was quite active to-day with larger breaks. We have no change in prices.

Corn—We note sales of 256 bushels at 80.

Bacon—Virginia hog round 9 1-2 to 10 cts; Va. Hams 11 1-2 to 12 1-4 cts. Western 8 1-4 to 8 1-2. Western shoulders 7 1-2 to 7 3-4 cts.

Flour—City mills extra, 9 3-4 to 10. Country 9 1-4 to 9 1-2. Family 11 1-2 to 12.

Guano—Peruvian, the stocks are small; we continue to quote 50 dollars per ton of 2000 lbs.—Mexican 35 dollars per ton, of 2000 lbs.

[EXPRESS.]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 17th 1855.

Turpentine.—We note a decline yesterday of 5 cts. per bbl. for yellow dip, with sales of 150 bbls. at $2,80 for yellow dip and $1,85 for hard—per bbl. of 280 lbs.

Spirits.—We have no transactions to report, either yesterday or to-day. The market appears quiet.

Rosin.—We have no transactions to report.

Tar.—Sales to-day of 98 bbls. at $2,10 per bbls. being a decline of 15 cts. per bbl.

Timber.—1 raft changed hands at $5,00 per M. [HER.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 17, 1855.

Bacon, per lb 9a10; Cotton, per lb 7 5-8a7 3-4; Cotton Bagging, per yard—Gunny 18a00; Dundee 14a00; Burlaps 10a12; Cotton Yarn, per lb, Nos. 5 to 10, 1sa00; Domestic Goods, per yard—Brown Sheetings, 7 1-4a8; Osnaburgs, 9 1-2a10; Flour, per barrel—Superfine, $ 00a$ 25; Fine, $ 00a0 00; Feathers, per lb, 45a47; Corn, 1 00a1 00; Wheat, 1 25a0 00; Oats, 70a00; Hides, per lb—Dry, 9a10; Green, 8a4.

REMARKS.—Bacon—Demand steady without change.

Corn—Scarce and wanted at one dollar.

Cotton—We note a better feeling in the market, with slight improvement; sales of 90 bales on Thursday at 7 7-8 to manufacturers.

Flour—We advance quotations 25 cents with good demand.

Spirits Turpentine continues to improve—we quote the article at 37 cents per gallon. Raw do. no change. (CAR.)

Reduction of Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A New and greatly reduced Tariff of charges on Freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 lbs; Flour per bbl 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4,50; Salt per sack 30 cents.

Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed Tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh free of all expense to the owner, and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.—They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk; and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Railroad Company allows the use of its commodious Wharves and Warehouses, *free of all charge for Wharfage, Drayage and Storage.*

Their line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk, and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
March 19, 1855. 1m 23.

Notice.

TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN TRAVELLERS, FROM NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, WILMINGTON, WELDON, via the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line.

THE splendid new Steamer Louisiana, Captain Russell, leaves Hunter's wharf, Norfolk, at 4½ o'clock, p. m., on

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
SATURDAY; and

Portsmouth on the arrival of the Southern Cars.

The Steamer Georgia,