

## D. K. McRAE, Esq.

We learn by the *Raleigh Standard* that Mr. McRae intends visiting this place on the 9th of Feb'y, and will address his fellow citizens on the evening of the same. It is alleged that his object is to defend himself from the attacks of certain of the Press. He will also speak at Goldsborough on the 1st, Raleigh the 15th, and Hillsborough the 23rd of February.

Come, brother Holden, you must out with it. What have you been doing to raise the knap of the Squire after this fashion? Or is it your neighbor Syme of the *Review*, working at the wires of distribution, who is urging the Squire to take this tour in self defense and thereby throw out feelers as he travels to see whether it will do to thrust Leak aside and stamp it over the State in opposition to our next nominee for Governor? Perhaps our brothers Fulton and Price of Wilmington have been rather naughty towards McRae as he set apart the 25th inst., to visit that city. Let us know, gentlemen of the Journal, what lack of courtesy have you been guilty of towards him? Possibly you can make the *amende honorable* in time to stop a tongue-lashing if it has not already been administered to you! The *Tribune* at Goldsboro', certainly must be at fault too, for the Squire intends being heard in that region as sure as the sun shines, on the 1st of February, and as sure as he is a living man! We do not know what the Hillsborough democracy have been saying or doing against the Squire, but they had better "fess the corn" as Pompy did just before he received 39 on his back back," for as sure as the 23d of Feby' rolls round, so sure will they catch it. We thought our friend Yates of the *Charlotte Democrat* was rather sly against the Squire, but we see no appointment made for his quarter of the State. Friend Yates, however, had better look out, for if any man ever deserved to catch the lash from the Squire, he richly deserves it, for he laid it on rather thick a month or so ago in his columns. The *Winston Sentinel* must also be on the alert, for if we mistake not it has been rather extensive in its broadsides against friend McRae's (Dancy) letter. The *Bellamy Banner*, too, unfurled its ample and graceful folds in a hostile position to said letter, it thereaft, had better be prepared to make proper acknowledgments to the Squire before it is too late. As for Warren's *News*, it should commence at once to sit on sack cloth and ashes for its sins of communism against the letter have been enormous. The *Wilmington News*, too, has been rather guilty with respect to Mr. McRae's democratic opponents in printing his letter of distribution to pieces. We forgive the *Globe* occupied a hostile position but as well as we recollect it came down like a thousand of brick on the document. As for ours, we have been quiet and peaceable towards Mr. McRae, we know, therefore, he cannot mean us one of his marks to shoot at. Yet he understands opposition perfectly well—He knows that we are all opposed to the well—distribution and are equally as hostile to disorganizers in our ranks. Said Mr. McRae ever go before the people (as it is imagined) that he may do between this and August as a candidate favoring the heretical doctrine contained in his Dancy letter, then we will be prepared, politically speaking, to welcome him with bloody hands and a hospitable grave."

We do not know that such is his intention, but the fact even of his preaching to us which are hostile to the democratic creed would be enough to call forth the denunciation of every democratic press in Christendom and in that event our columns will be employed in defense of our faith in opposition to Mr. McRae, or any other individual who may seem disposed to deviate from the good old democratic paths. We would much prefer that Mr. McRae would consider his ways and doings and see how far a position of that kind will carry him off from the democratic fold when in the outset he may never have intended it. We do not wish to see a man of his superior talents and fine accomplishments, politically buried as it were here in North Carolina, when he might be of so much use to her in various ways. She has need of the free and full exercise of the talents of all her sons, but what are superior talents and exalted accomplishments worth, when they are directed in the wrong way. We hope Mr. McRae will show by his course that he is determined to adhere to the true democratic faith and that he will abandon all his foolish ideas of land distribution and go for that policy which is alone safe for us whether in a State or National point of view. We are aware that men of great minds are often led astray from a right course just for the want of a little consideration and when they have taken a calm and dispassionate view of their course they are as ready and willing to retrac their steps as they were eager at first to pursue the wrong path.

We are partial to Mr. McRae, from the fact of being a native born son of Fayetteville, and reared up and educated in our midst, and we believe he has the welfare of his native State at heart. These considerations together with our knowledge, as we have before said of his superior talents and fine accomplishments are the reasons why we have been induced to exercise patience towards his deviations from the old democratic policy on the land question. We always feel a State pride for any and all of her talented sons and would much prefer to hold them up before the world than to aid in burying them in the grave of oblivion. But if they will persist in their obstinacy and take a hostile position to that party on the success of which, we believe depends the prosperity of our State and Union, then we are bound to buckle on our armor and fight against them, "not that we love Caesar less, but that we love Rome more."

**FURTHER BY THE TENNESSEE.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the Capitol, had been robbed.

On the 11th, Gen. Zuluangans' brigade, which was the first to declare in favor of the Dictatorship pronounced against Comonfort. This brigade holds the citadels and barracks at San Augustine and San Domingos. Comonfort had attacked the latter, but was repulsed.

All the foreign residents in the city hoisted the flags of their respective nations for protection.

The whole city was in a state of great confusion.

## LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 12th. The launch of the Leviathan was still progressing. Would be accomplished soon.

Sir Colin Campbell had evacuated Lucknow, Ootacamund, with a strong division of Ootla insurgents, was pressing southward.

The English fleet had gone up the Canton river. An attack is expected on the arrival of reinforcements. Canton is reported to be mired.

The Spanish Cortes had opened. The Queen's speech refers indefinitely to the Anglo-French mediation for Mexico.

It is said that the Russians have ceased to interfere in the navigation on the Circassian coast.

## COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12th.—Sales of cotton for the three days 14,000— to speculators 1,400, exporters 1,400. Prices generally unchanged. Closed quiet and steady. Middling nominally declined 1-16th. Manchester advises unfavorable. Consols 94 3-8 a 94 1/2. Money slightly easier. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour dull. Western Causal 23 a 24. Southern 24 a 24 1/2. Ohio 25s. Wheat dull and declined 2d. a 3d. White Ts. 3d a 9d. Corn dull—all unchanged. Provisions quiet. Rosin dull at 4d. Sugar coffee, tea and rice quiet and unchanged. Spirits steady at 32s.

## FURTHER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Democrat has advised that the people of Kansas have decided not to memorialize Congress for enabling them to act, but will pass one for themselves, and frame a constitution like that of Topeka, and submit it for the acceptance or rejection of the people. Clarkson passed through Bonniville yesterday, with the constitution and official returns.

**COTTON IN ALGERIA.**—The French government is making great efforts to encourage the growth of cotton in Algeria. A prize of 5,000 francs has just been awarded by the province of Constantinople to a successful cultivator of this useful plant.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1858.

### Senate.

Mr. Houston presented the petition of Randall Pegg, praying to be allowed the difference between the pay he received and that allowed to the other watchman who were employed at the public buildings during the time he served as a watchman at the Patent Office building, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Pugh presented the memorial of the board of trustees of the Protestant University at Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that that institution may be endowed by a grant of public land in the United States navy; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of settlers of the United States army, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the captors of the British brig *Caledonia*, in the war of 1812; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented an adverse report on the memorial of James Penberthwait, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Wm. Haine, artist in the Japan expedition; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of William C. Pease, a captain in the United States revenue service, praying to be reimbursed an amount of public money lost by him while on deposit in bank, and which he has been obliged to pay out of his private funds; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, providing for the payment of the amounts due to Service Bill, Dr. John Rusk, at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, from the 4th of March last to the time of his decease.

Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, providing for the payment to Cornelius Wendell of the sum of fifteen cents per one hundred pages for twenty thousand copies of the *Dred Scott* decision.

This bill provides that the Postmaster General may dispose of any quarterly returns of postmasters, reserving the accounts current, and use such portion of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the expense of separating and disposing of the same, provided that the accounts shall be preserved entire at least two years.]

This bill was also ordered to be engrossed; but, not being engrossed when its reading was called for, it was passed over until to-morrow.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill to alter the time of holding the courts of the United States for the State of South Carolina; and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back Senate resolution to extend the operations of an act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy.'

This resolution extends the time limited for the restoration of officers of the navy affected by the action of the naval retiring board to the 16th day of April next, provided that the time within which examination by the naval court of inquiry may be made shall not be extended.]

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, moved to amend the resolution so as to extend the time for examination by the courts of inquiry to such cases as were pending and undetermined before any of those courts at the expiration of the law.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended passed.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting a pension to Ainsel Wilkinson;" and it was read three times and passed.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, from the Joint Committee on Printing, to whom had been referred the proposition to print extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That five hundred extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office be printed for the use of said office.

The resolution was agreed to.

And then, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, at three o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The Senate is not in Session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Zollicoffer asked, but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President to communicate all the information which gave rise to the Utah expedition and the instructions to its leaders, and for all the correspondence shedding light on the question, to show how far Brigham Young was in rebellion or resistance to the Government of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Without coming to any conclusion the Committee soon rose.

Mr. Davis of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to ships of war and steam frigates.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up.

Mr. Billinghurst, argued against the practicability of the Southern and in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad route.

Mr. Warren asked him whether he would vote for the Southern route if the Committee should report it as the nearest, cheapest and most practical.

Mr. Billinghurst emphatically said he would not while the talk of a Southern Confederacy was so fierce. He wanted to know whether the South was to remain in the Union or not?

Mr. Warren replied that there were no such thing talked of in his country as a Southern Confederacy. He was a national man, and as a Southerner attached to Southern institutions, and would vote for any road connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Mr. Billinghurst said that he did not hold Mr. Warren responsible for disunion sentiments; when the gentleman denied that he was in favor of a Southern Confederacy, he must believe it, for a Southern Confederacy was not meditated, but a consolidated Government, a royal Empire or something like it.

The Committee then rose.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Purviance on the Special Committee to investigate Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s disbursements, in favor of Mr. Kunkel of Pennsylvania, who was exonerated, and Mr. Dawson on the Committee to investigate the conduct and accounts of the late Doorkeeper in place of Mr. Purviance, excused.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported on the subject of Central American affairs. The report reviews all the facts in the case.

First. That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas, for offences against the neutrality law of 1818, such power being necessarily implied in the 8th section of that act.

Second. That the place where Gen. Walker was arrested, being out of the jurisdiction of the United States, his arrest was without the warrant of law, but in view of the circumstances and results, the act does not call for censure, except by Nicaragua.

The further consideration of the subject, was postponed until the 9th of February. A bill accompanies the report authorizing the arrest of filibusters on the high seas.

Mr. Phelps explained that upon examination, the committee found that there was a deficiency amounting to \$795,000 for the work ordered by the Senate and the House of Rep-

resentatives for the two preceding Congresses. It was not the intention of the committee to put the bill upon its passage, but to have it referred to the Committee of the Whole; and, when it should be considered in committee, he should be willing to explain why the committee had reported it.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of settlers of the United States army; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Doctor Charles Maxwell, a surgeon in the United States navy; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the captors of the British brig *Caledonia*, in the war of 1812; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented an adverse report on the memorial of James Penberthwait, and it was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the bill making an appropriation for invalid pensioners to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Central American affair.

A debate ensued, and the financial policy of the Administration was condemned by Messrs. Granger and Washburne, of Wisconsin.

The Special Committee on public printing, engraving and binding of the House, authorizes the opening of a correspondence with the principal establishments of the country, with a view of economizing this branch of the public expenditure. The Committee propose that Congress either establish a printing office, or dispose of the work by contract.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill for the administration of Minnesota as a State into the Union. The Publishing medal bill was postponed until Thursday.

The bill to increase the army by adding seven thousand soldiers, was discussed till adjournment.

House went into a committee of the whole on the *Statute of Limitations* on the several bills passed.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Wm. Haine, artist in the Japan expedition; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Gwin presented the memorial of William C. Pease, a captain in the United States revenue service, praying to be reimbursed an amount of public money lost by him while on deposit in bank, and which he has been obliged to pay out of his private funds; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, providing for the payment to Cornelius Wendell of the sum of fifteen cents per one hundred pages for twenty thousand copies of the *Dred Scott* decision.

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The resolution was agreed to.

And then, on motion of Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, at three o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Senate is not in Session.