

# Weekly North Carolina Standard.

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## The North-Carolina Standard

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.  
HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,  
AND  
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. McCrae in Charlotte. We learn from the *Western Democrat* that Mr. McCrae spoke in Charlotte on Thursday evening last, to more than one hundred persons. The *Democrat* devotes some space to the speech, and most thoroughly exposes the gentleman's inconsistency and vaunting ambition.

Mr. McCrae spoke about two hours and a half—"devoting about an hour and a half," says the *Democrat*, "to the Editors of the *Raleigh Standard* and *Western Democrat*." He declared that he had been "villified" and most "foully aspersed" by these journals, and putting himself "on the defensive," of course, he belabored them by the hour. This vilification and abuse exist only in the gentleman's imagination. He has not been abused or vilified.—No doubt he desires to be, believing that such a course on the part of the Democratic press would more fully and entirely commend him to the sympathy and support of Know Nothing and old-line Federalists, whose cause he is now so faithfully serving. But this desire will not be gratified. He will be thoroughly exposed and sifted as a public man, and the honest masses of the people will be warned against his ambition, his selfishness, and his treachery to his former political associates; but he will not be "abused" and "villified." The gentleman has been abroad so long, and his car has been so set to courtly French phrases, that he mistakes wholesome admonition for abuse, and a sharp critique upon his inconsistencies and his selfishness for vilification and "foul aspersions." We beg the gentleman to be patient for the present. We beseech him to remember that his countrymen, unlike the very polite French people, have a way of speaking their sentiments broadly, plainly, and sometimes bluntly. He must not expect to be treated with the "distinguished consideration" which he received in the saloons of Paris, amid the blaze of coronets and jewels, and under the eye of the Emperor to whom he was accredited.

The Editor of the *Western Democrat*, in his paper of the 15th December last, speaking of Mr. McCrae, said:

"At one time it was uncertain (even with him) to which party he would attach himself; and the first demonstration he made in politics was to take the stump in Cumberland county for the Legislature in opposition to the democratic candidates already in the field. This was the first display of his democracy. Two worthy democrats of that county were in the field, and hardly pushed by whigs; but Mr. McCrae was willing to jeopardize the success of the democratic party in order to gratify his inordinate ambition. The matter was set off by Mr. Atkins (who had canvassed nearly the whole county) withdrawing and allowing McCrae to keep the field and go to the Legislature. He did not run again, as he found out probably, that forcing himself up in the people would not prove such an easy matter the second time.

This was his first move as a "prominent democrat." His second consisted in his taking the field in opposition to the regular candidate for Congress in the third District. A little over four years ago he opposed the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe for Congress, and then advocated the distribution of the public lands. No doubt the main reason why he acted so at that time was that he had applied to Mr. Pierce's Administration for an office and had concluded that he was not to get it, therefore he determined to take revenge by opposing the democratic candidate in the 3d Congressional District. Unfortunately he was appointed Consul to Paris while acting in opposition to the party. If he had been allowed to continue in the field, we should not be bothered with him now, for he would have been beaten so badly that the hand of resurrection could never reach him.

When democrats expressed regret to leading men in Washington at such an appointment, they were told that the appointment was made before it was known that he was in the field as a democrat. Mr. McCrae "denounced the above as false from beginning to end," but the *Democrat* insists that before he got through "he actually acknowledged the truth of our charge [with the exception of the first one] by explaining his conduct and accusing us of language calculated to make a wrong impression." In relation to his statement that Mr. McCrae was not from the first a Democrat, the *Democrat* says: "With regard to the first paragraph of the above article, Mr. McCrae claimed to have always been a democrat, and referred to his course in 1840 to sustain his claims—said that the editor of this paper was too young to know anything about his position at that time. [The gentleman should remember that youthful impressions are generally lasting.] When we said 'At one time it was uncertain to which party he would attach himself,' we had in our mind the recollection of a conversation we heard between Mr. McCrae and two other gentlemen living in the town of Fayetteville, in the latter part of the year 1839 or the first part of 1840. The conversation took place on the steps of the Post Office in that town, and although we were but a boy at the time, we were then impressed with the idea that the gentleman was 'on the fence'—in other words, had not determined with which party he would act—

We distinctly remember hearing one of the gentlemen say to Mr. McCrae, 'You had better come out for the democratic party.' What Mr. McCrae's answer was we do not so distinctly recollect, but at least it left the impression with us that he was undecided about the matter. This is our authority for the first charge."

Is it possible?—was "Saul too among the prophets?" The Editor of the *Charlotte Democrat* gives it as his opinion, from what he knew of Mr. McCrae as a young man, that his political relations were then uncertain, and that he was, to say the least, "on the fence." Mr. McCrae, however, insists that the Editor is mistaken, and that he was always a Democrat. But where was he during John Tyler's administration? He throws log-cabinism at us, and reminds his hearers that we voted in 1840 for Harrison and Tyler; but if he did not vote for Mr. Tyler, he took office under him.

In support of his second and third charges against Mr. McCrae, the Editor of the *Democrat* says: "The second charge, that Mr. McCrae took the stump in Cumberland county in opposition to democratic candidates already in the field, we re-assert, and refer to Mr. McCrae's admission on Thursday night to sustain us. He explained how he came to be a candidate as charged above, (although, he it is remembered, in the opening part of his speech he pronounced the whole statement false.) He said he became a candidate at the solicitation of prominent democrats—that if there were democrats in the field he had a right to run; said that we sought to make the impression that those gentlemen were regularly nominated candidates. The reader will see that we have no such impression. Mr. McCrae admitted that the candidates in the field when he took it were brought out by a democratic meeting in Fayetteville. In speaking of the matter we used the words 'democratic candidates already in the field.' So far as this charge is concerned we have nothing to recant, but on the contrary, consider that our remarks about the matter are correct. Mr. McCrae's admissions. We thought the gentleman placed himself in an inconsistent position when he started out with the declaration that the whole article was false and then virtually admitted its truth in substance by explaining his reasons for acting in the manner charged. So much for the second charge.

The third charge Mr. McCrae occupied considerable time in endeavoring to refute. He said he did not take the field against Hon. Wm. S. Ashe because he wanted to be a candidate himself, but he wanted Mr. Ashe to submit his claims to a Convention, where he would not oppose him, but intended to have some one to oppose him entering similar views to his own. (Mr. McCrae's.) Now we happen to know that Mr. Ashe was willing to submit his claims to a Convention. He had already served the District in Congress, and it was the wish of the democracy of the District that he should again be a candidate, which he consented to do, and was considered the regular candidate of the party. By the majority of the party a Convention was deemed unnecessary. Mr. McCrae said that he only quit the field when assured that his constitution would not permit his continuing the canvass, and after having a foreign mission pressed upon him by Mr. Pierce! With regard to this explanation we would remark that it is a little strange that the gentleman never found out the weakness of his constitution until a letter reached him at Lumberton, Robeson county, informing him that he had been appointed Consul to Paris. He said the appointment was given with a full knowledge of his position at that time. We asserted that he tendered a consulship in Central America, he took the field for Congress. He stated in his remarks on this subject that the President had offered him any consulship in Central America he might want. But we presume this did not satisfy him, and only because reconciled after receiving the appointment to Paris.

We have occupied considerable space in reply to Mr. McCrae's remarks concerning our article above quoted, for the reason that we thought his course justified the publication of that article, and his speech here demanded that we should sustain its truthfulness. He did us no more than justice when he said that he supposed we had no personal enmity against him, as he had never done anything to cause such feelings on our part. We again assure him that we have no ill feeling for him, but on the contrary, regret that his political course has been such as to require an exposition of his inconsistencies."

It seems, then, that Mr. McCrae began public life somewhat as a disorganizer; and it appears that he has always disorganized with a view to office. What was his issue—his hobby in 1842? Does any one know? No doubt he got up a crisis, got himself out for the Assembly, got one of the candidates out of the way, and so obtained a seat in the Legislature at the expense of party harmony. We all know what his hobby was in 1853, and we all know what it is now. And this reminds us of the old gentleman and his son, who was a preacher. The old man took great pride in his son, and thought him one of the best preachers that ever rose to expound the Scriptures. So great was his interest in him that he went round with him on his first circuit, to hear him, and to modestly intimate to his fortunate hearers that he was his son and the preacher above all others for his sense and eloquence. The first day the young man rose and took for his text these words: "And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." He preached, and the old man thought he had done very well. The next day he rose and announced his text—"And Peter's wife's sister lay sick of a fever." The old man heard him again, and thought it sounded like the sermon of the day before—but he said nothing. The next day the young man rose again and gave out his text—"And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The old man could stand it no longer. He sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "why son, ain't that old woman dead yet?" So it was with Mr. McCrae. Every time he comes before the people, and every time he speaks, his text is "distribution!—distribution!—our share of the public lands." The people are just as tired of his text as the old man was of his son's—"And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever"—and every body asks if that old distribution hobby is not "dead yet." Not dead yet, fellow-citizens. Mr. McCrae has galvanized it into life. It has a sickly, ghastly, disgusting look; yet it may pay—it may be the means of procuring another office, and so it is still held up as the cure-all—the panacea for every ill.

But the most extraordinary portion of Mr. McCrae's speech in Charlotte was that in relation to Kansas, the Lecompton Constitution, and Judge Douglas. The *Democrat* says: "Mr. McCrae's main arguments for distribution struck us as being similar, if not precisely those of the opposition for ten years past, and which have appeared from time to time in the whig and know-

nothing papers, and been refuted by democratic papers and speakers as often as put forth.

He said he considered the distribution question of more importance than any other. It seems of more importance than the slavery question; for the South had been greatly humbugged on that subject from the passage of the Missouri Compromise up to the time of organizing Kansas and Nebraska territories. He thought the South had made a great mistake with regard to Kansas—that he did not think it material whether the territory was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution or not; but if he were in Congress he would defer his opinion to that of the whole South. He eulogized Stephen A. Douglas, and said that democrats ought to be careful how they read him out of the party. We, too, think that democrats ought to be careful how they act in such matters; but Mr. McCrae should remember that Douglas and all the abolition Senators are now standing side by side against the President and the United States in regard to the admission of Kansas, and thus subjecting himself to be viewed in the same light in which democrats now view Mr. McCrae, as a disorganizer and an enemy.

With regard to internal improvement, he thought that North-Carolina ought to have some of the public lands with which to build her Railroads. He was in favor of building the Western extension, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad with "our share" of the public lands. [How kind!]

Mr. McCrae, it seems, eulogized Judge Douglas, but we hear of no commendation bestowed by the gentleman on James Buchanan. He sympathizes with and praises Judge Douglas. So do the *New York Tribune* and the *New York Times*, black Republican organs. The *Tribune* said some time since, soon after Judge Douglas took ground against Lecompton and President Buchanan, that it was a "stirring and glorious spectacle to see Stephen A. Douglas grappling with the slave power," and the *Tribune* thought he was in a fair way to arrest and "crush" this power, so much reviled and hated by the black Republicans. The last *New York Times* refers to movements now on foot by Douglas Democrats in New York, Indiana, and other free States, to separate finally from the administration and to modify their views in such a way as to enable the black Republicans to act with them; and the late Convention of black Republicans and Douglas men in Indiana actually made arrangements for a Convention to be held in Chicago at an early day, to concert opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and to consolidate their forces for the final struggle of 1860.

The distribution question—a mere question, at last, of dollars and cents, is of more importance to the South than the slavery question! Who agrees with Mr. McCrae in that?—where is the man who would subordinate the vital interests of his section, the preservation of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union to a miserable petition to the federal government for a few dollars, or for any amount of dollars? Ah, but say some of the distributionists, if the Union is to be broken up, let us make arrangements now to secure our share of the public domain, for if dissolution comes the Northern States will take all the lands. That is statesmanship, is it?—that is reverence for the Union!—that shows a keen eye for the main chance, does it not? As well struggle for a three cent coin in the hour of death! as well might Adam have paused to secure his worthless fig-leaves when Heaven thundered and the flaming sword turned every way to bar him from the walks of Paradise. Why, suppose the Union should be broken up, which God forbid!—and suppose the North should get all the lands, which is scarcely possible, one cotton crop would pour over one hundred millions of dollars in dry cash into Southern coffers, and the land money would be thought of only as an idle dream.

But Mr. McCrae not only eulogizes Judge Douglas and bestows no commendations on James Buchanan for the noble stand he has taken against such odds for Southern rights, but he warns Democrats "to be careful how they read Judge Douglas out of the party." At fault again. Mr. McCrae seems to be possessed with the idea that every Democratic Editor has a big book in which the names of true men are recorded, and that, whenever they choose, they go about all over the land reading people out of the party. Judge Douglas has not been read out of the party, nor has Mr. McCrae been read out of the party. The Democratic party has no Pope with power to excommunicate or with power to absolve. We believe Mr. McCrae's present know nothing friends and supporters had a way of swearing people to do so and so, and not to do so and so; and when they broke their oaths thus taken, they were not only "read out of the party," but they were published as perjured and dishonest men. That was reading out of the party with a vengeance; but the Democrats do not so. With them, people are free to come and go at their own option and leisure. If they come and stay, well; if they go, well also; but the fact that they go is very apt to be known and commented on, not to injure them personally, but to warn other parties and all other honest people politically against them. Judge Douglas announced on the floor of the Senate—deliberately announced that he differed with the President "fundamentally" with reference to the admission of Kansas; and some of his organs and friends in the free States have since violently assailed the President—How is this "fundamental" difference to be reconciled? The South with one voice, with the exception of the representative in the House from the blood-stained City of Baltimore, have declared that they believe Mr. Buchanan to be right in this matter and Judge Douglas wrong. The South and true men North go with the President, because he is right, and Judge Douglas goes the other way. The Union is trembling because a State is about to be refused admission on account of the institution of slavery. The power of the abolitionists is increasing, and the power of the South is diminishing—civil war is threatened in Kansas, not by pro-slavery men, but by abolitionists and traitors like Jim Lane,—the President throws himself in the breach and stakes himself, his administration, the peace of the country, the rights and the equality of the South, and the very existence of the Union on the admission of the State with the Lecompton Constitution,—Judge Douglas, and John W. Forney, and Henry A. Wise, and Horace Greeley, and William H. Seward oppose him, and Mr. McCrae sympathizes with and eulogizes Douglas, and says it is not material whether the President is sustained or not! True, he says if he were in Congress he "would defer" to the opinion of the South, and of course vote to admit the State with the Lecompton Constitution; but who thanks him for that? Who, under the circumstances, would thank him for such a vote? He "would defer" to the South, he says—the South is all one way on this vital question. True, but the South would want, in work like this, no "deference"

—no reluctance, no surrender of opinion; but she would prefer men who would spring with alacrity to the great business in hand, and who would give a cordial, heartfelt, and unflinching support to James Buchanan.

Our readers will remember that we have heretofore inquired of Mr. McCrae whether he would support the nominee of the Charlotte Convention.—That question has been answered. The *Democrat* says:

"Mr. McCrae attacked, in advance, the democratic State Convention which is to assemble in Charlotte. Don't forget, reader, that he professes to be a democrat still, notwithstanding his assaults on democratic measures, men and papers. He said the Convention would pass a platform which could be construed in one way in the East and in another way in the West. From the gentleman's remarks on this subject a stranger might have supposed him to be as bitter a know-nothing, whig as ever lived, and no doubt would have been startled at hearing him say that he was a democrat."

He does not intend, therefore, to support the nominee; but we suppose he will still claim to be a Democrat; and the Editor of the *Register*, who was once a Whig, and then a Know Nothing, expects to turn Democrat himself in order to support Mr. McCrae! Whig, Know Nothing, and Democrat—all three at the same time, and very consistent, of course, all the time! We congratulate our cotemporary on his extreme agreeableness. We always thought him an agreeable gentleman, but he is far more agreeable than we ever supposed him capable of being. He agrees with old-line Whiggery, he agrees with Know Nothingism, he agrees with a Democrat on distribution—for Mr. McCrae says he is a Democrat, and Mr. Syme says the same,—he agrees to haul down his party flag, to ignore and set aside Conventions and party organization—he agrees with the President on Lecompton, and declares that if Kansas is not admitted with the Lecompton Constitution, it will be an intolerable outrage on the South; and yet he agrees with Mr. McCrae, who is opposed to Lecompton, and thinks it not at all material whether the State comes in or not. We should like to know, if Mr. McCrae should be elected Governor, what part of him our cotemporary would claim for himself. As he is a modest person, he would claim as little of him as possible, and that would be the Democratic part. What a good sound, warranted not to cut-in-the-eye Democrat our neighbor Syme is! We congratulate him several times. We trust he will deposit himself properly in his new relations, and that Democracy may ere long boast of him as one of its shining lights.

We are assured that Mr. McCrae made nothing by his trip to Charlotte. No Democrat was at all moved by his allegiance to his principles or his party. Mecklenburg, the birth-spot of American independence, is no suitable place for a politician to go to and assume the attitude of a dependent on federal bounty. A few old Federalists, and a few of "Sam's" fold may have cheered him with the hope of support in that quarter; but that was all.

Attention, The Register! The last Elizabeth City *Sentinel* again calls for a Convention of the "American" party. The Editor, Mr. Mann, who is a member of the State Executive Committee, and who is a better "American" than the Editor of the *Register*, in that he has never proposed to haul down his flag and surrender to a disorganizer, says in his last issue that:

"If the Executive Committee of the American party will not issue a call for a Convention, we would respectfully urge upon our friends of the 'Patriot and Flag' to do so, naming the time and place. If this is done, we have no doubt a full Convention will be the result. The extreme Eastern counties will be represented certain. The American fire down here is not yet quenched—it only wants a little kindling to put it in a flame. We think our friends of the 'Patriot and Flag' are the proper ones to issue the call, for according to our friend Syme, they are our seniors, and more over, they live in Old Guilford, the Gibraltar of Americanism. Our people desire a convention, then let us have one. We prefer Raleigh as the place, as we think a large attendance could be got there than any where else.—But any place will suit us, so that we have a Convention."

The Editor of the *Sentinel* also says that the "distribution Democratic candidate will be beaten by a larger majority than he will receive votes." Surely that is a comfortable declaration to Messrs. Syme and McCrae.

The sacred principle of non-intervention will be perfected and set forth, for all time, in a clear and practical form, in the organic act of Arizona. This will be done, let Kansas go as it may.—*Washington States*.

The States was established as a Democratic journal, but is now a Douglas organ and is opposed to the administration.

"The sacred principle of non-intervention" is to be "perfected" in the act organizing Arizona. We are to have more strife, then, over the question of slavery. We thought and still think that the Kansas-Nebraska act settled and "perfected" this great principle. What does the States desire? Does it desire Congress to say, in framing the organic act, that the people of Arizona shall form their Constitution in a certain way? Is that what the States is driving at? Are we to be told, and is the notion to be established as a perpetual principle, that a Constitution must be made twice, first by the people in Convention, and then by the people at the polls? What would that be but Congressional intervention?

The *Register* of Wednesday says, "we are informed that at the Democratic meeting in Orange, an old and consistent Democrat introduced a resolution in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and that 'this resolution was defeated by a small majority.' The *Register* has been misinformed as to the vote on the resolution. The resolution of the Committee, against distribution whether of the lands or proceeds, was adopted with but one or two dissenting voices.

The Democrat to whom the *Register* refers is acting in a very different manner from what Mr. McCrae is. He, having been voted down, acquiesces in the decision of his party associates, and will support the nominee of the Charlotte Convention; but Mr. McCrae not only agitates for distribution, but resists the action of his party and would destroy its organization.

"THE COQUETTE."—We learn that Mr. Barbee, the sculptor, will shortly be in Raleigh with his marble statue "The Coquette." It is spoken of as a "fascinating work of art," and on this account, if on no other, it ought to be patronized; for there are very few coquettes, although marble statues and works of art, that we ever considered fascinating.

THE CHARLOTTE CONVENTION.—Meetings have been held in about forty Counties, and there seems to be a determination in all portions of the State to be well represented in the Charlotte Convention. It will be the largest, the most imposing, and the most influential Convention ever held in the State. Let the good work of organization go on, and let every delegate determine to attend.

We have never known the Democratic party of the State to be more harmonious or more resolved on success than it is now. The humbug "distribution" receives no favor, but has been denounced in every meeting, we believe, which has been held. Mr. McCrae may clearly hear his doom pronounced in the indignant repudiation of his hobby which comes up from every primary meeting of the people.

Owing to the rapid increase of our subscription list we have exhausted the edition of our last Weekly issue without being able to fill all the orders we have received for it. We send this number of the Semi-Weekly to new subscribers that failed to get the last Weekly, merely to let them know that we have received their names, but their subscription year will commence with the next Weekly—the 10th of March.

Thanks to friends in Johnston, Carteret, Cabarrus, Randolph and other sections for clubs and additions to clubs. Since last Monday morning we have added over 100 names to our list.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for a few days past has been quite cold, and there is some prospect just now that some ice may be housed. It is about an inch thick, and if the cold weather should continue twelve hours longer, a considerable quantity may be obtained.

Persons who had begun gardening have been admonished by the sudden change to put away their seeds and wait. Nothing, indeed, is gained by putting in seeds when the ground is cold. Prepare your ground well, have every thing ready, and when mild weather comes in earnest go on with your gardening, and the quick growth will more than make up for lost time. At least this is our experience.

The Greensboro' correspondent of the *Petersburg Express*, under date of the 26th ult., says: "We learn, by letter from Elizabeth City, that about \$60,000 of the money belonging to the Farmer's Bank of that place has recently been found concealed in a safe belonging to Mr. W. W. Griffin, former Cashier of said Bank. Rascality, like murder, always will out, and should be punished, but public sentiment is too apt to brand a man who steals a dollar as a thief, while he who steals thousands is a gentleman."

THE WILSON LEDGER.—We have received the first number of a paper just established in Wilson, in this State, under the above title—Messrs. D. S. Richardson and W. H. Bonn, Editors, and A. D. G. Turnbull, Publisher. The paper has been well gotten up, and the first number gives promise of ability and usefulness. We trust it may be well sustained.

ALMANACS FOR 1858.—We are under obligations to Mr. Pomeroy for a copy of the American Almanac for 1858—that valuable repository of useful knowledge.—Every statistician, politician, and business man should have and keep a copy of this Almanac. Also, for a copy of the "Lady's Almanac" for 1858. This is an elegant little volume, well filled with useful, curious and interesting matter. Young gentlemen, and elderly gentlemen too, who would have young ladies "fix the time," would do well to make a present of this little volume. Mr. Pomeroy, we know, will not object to this suggestion.

HON. L. O'B. BRANCH.—We regret to learn that our worthy Representative has been compelled by indisposition to return home. He is now with his family at Gen. Blount's, in Beaufort county. His indisposition, we are glad to state, is not serious, though of such a character as to require that he should have some rest. He will most probably be able to resume his seat in the course of a week or two from this time.

One of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was—"Woman! she requires no eulogy—she speaks for herself."

Thirty-Fifth Congress.—First Session.

MONDAY, March 1, 1858.

SENATE.—Mr. Henderson, of Texas, appeared, was qualified and took his seat. Several memorials from the Legislature of Iowa, asking for lands for railroad purposes, were received. Mr. King, (opp.) of N. Y., reported a bill granting the Home Arsenal to the State of New York.

A communication was presented from the Legislature of Kentucky offering a regiment of volunteers for the Utah Army. Mr. Green, (adm.) of Mo., called up the bill for the admission of Kansas. Messrs. Gwin (dem.) and Brodick, (dem.) of Cal. objected, as the Pacific Railroad bill had priority in the order of business. It was decided that the bill should be taken up. Mr. Green gave notice that he should offer a substitute providing for the admission of the States of Minnesota and Kansas together, hoping thereby to expedite business. He then proceeded to advocate the report of the majority of the committee, remarking that the leading and controlling facts stated in that document could not be successfully controverted. An attempt had been made in the minority reports to evade some of them, but they stood unassailed. He then passed to a personal explanation touching the statements in regard to the action of the committee published in the *New York Tribune*, which asserted that the majority of the committee made a positive promise to Messrs. Douglas and Colman not to report till the succeeding Monday, and subsequently violated that agreement. He proceeded to show the falsity of this statement by a detail of the facts in the case.

A discussion of some length ensued between Messrs. Green and Douglas, when the former proceeded. He said he had a substitute for the bill reported by the majority of the committee, which he would offer at the proper time. This substitute provided for the admission of Kansas and Minnesota together, the object being to expedite the business before the Senate so that other important questions might come up for consideration. He then urged the legality of the Kansas constitution, contending that it was republican in form and was the legal choice of the people. The population of Kansas is sufficient to entitle her to one representative, and the constitution of the United States prescribes no specific number of inhabitants to the admission of a State. He referred to the unsettled state of the Territory as a powerful and overwhelming reason for the admission, for it would give peace and quietness to the Territory. He had received information to-day of a murder committed by parties opposed to the Lecompton constitution, and that General Whitefield had been driven from the Territory under threats of assassination. This, he said, was the reason of the absence of the federal

officers from Kansas. It is useless to cry "peace," when there will be none until Kansas comes into the Union.

Mr. Collamer, (opp.) of Vt., followed. He referred to the Missouri compromise as having settled the slavery question, and it being a fair bargain he thought it unjust in the South after receiving her portion of the advantage, to repudiate the compact. Who believed, he asked, in 1854 that slavery would exist in Kansas? It was a well settled principle that the power to regulate implied the power to prohibit. Mr. C. quoted instances to show where this power had been exercised, and referred to a case in Mississippi in 1793 as in point. He defended the Emigrant Aid societies, denying that the emigrants from the North went to Kansas merely to vote, without designing to stay there. He referred to the fraudulent elections carried on by interlopers from Missouri, and to other gross outrages into which the government had never examined. Adjourned.

MONDAY, March 1, 1858.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Seward, (adm.) of Ga.; Harris, (opp.) of Ill.; Grow, (opp.) of Pa.; Curtis, (opp.) of Iowa, and Bishop, (adm.) of Conn., were appointed the special committee to consider the resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Matteson. Mr. Harris was excused from serving at his own request. Resolutions were received from the Legislature of Washington Territory, declaring that Governor Stevens' proclamation of martial law was patriotic, and required for the peace of the Territory. Mr. Sherman, (opp.) of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling attention to the fact that whether any money has been paid from the treasury for the year ending June 30, 1857, for the expenses of the Legislature, or alleged Legislature, of Kansas; and if so, under what act and from what fund. Mr. Florence, (adm.) of Pa., presented a memorial from the marine underwriters at Philadelphia against any alteration of the law establishing the lighthouse system. Refer red.

The House then discussed at some length the bill for the re-organization of the clerks and other employees of the House, pending a decision upon which an adjournment took place.

TUESDAY, March 2, 1858.

SENATE.—The House bill making appropriations to fulfill the Sound Dues stipulations, was passed. Mr. Seward introduced a bill amending the passenger act of 1855. Mr. Evans introduced a bill for amending the Patent Law.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill providing a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of the Texas frontier from the Indians; also a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of four additional regiments of volunteers.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Douglas on the 4th February, for information on Kansas affairs, was taken up. Mr. Douglas made a speech on the subject. The Kansas bill being brought up, Mr. Collamer continued his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Douglas' resolution was debated for an hour, when the Kansas State bill was resumed. Mr. Pugh moved to amend by a bill authorizing that the people of Kansas may alter or abolish their constitution and substitute another, provided it be in accordance with republican principles.

The House resumed the bill concerning the compensation of clerks, &c. A long and uninteresting discussion ensued.

The bill for the restoration of naval officers affected by the retiring Board was discussed.—Mr. Davis, of Maryland, against, and Mr. Miles, of S. C., for. The bill was discussed until adjournment.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the morning of the 4th inst., by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. William J. Hicks, of Spotsylvania county, Va., to Miss Julia L., daughter of John K. Harrison, Esq.

FAMILY BIBLES.—PRINTED FROM NEW Stereotype Plates, on good paper, containing a Plates, Apocrypha and Concordance. The price is 25 cts. Also, Superior Editions of the Oxford Bible, for the pulpit or family use.

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These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglary of any safe ever offered the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents; who have on hand and make to order, all kinds of Steel and Galvanized Iron Bank Chests and Trunks, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. And see also Patented (and purchased) the only American Safe that was awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

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