From the Mobile Advertis LETTER OF THE POSTMASTER GEN ERAL.

We publish below, a letter from the Postmas-ter General to Thos. P. Crawford, Esq., of Pick-ens county, and which first appeared in the Pick-ens Republican, of the 24th ult. It shows that Jacob Collamer is not the Abolitionist that he is represented to be. The rank charges made against members of the administration are as disgusting as they are unprincipled and untrue.— Not a leading man in the Conservative Whig party is of the rank Abolition cast. The traitors to southern rights are to be found in the ranks of the Democracy, once fostered and cherished as "northern men with southern principles."-When those thus fostered and cherished, and imosed upon us as men with "southern principles," require it for the nance, show the cloven foot and appear in their true colors, it will not do for focoism to cry out traitors, and yet call upon outhern people to look to Locofocoism for safety, and a Democratic Congress for their support. A burnt child may with reason dread the fire; and see in the very character of its chivulric appeals, a low and degrading ambition that is one thing to day, to morrow another:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10, 1849. Dear Sir:-I received yours of the 29th ult. in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvers in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being "a downright Abolitionist," and that the Democratic candidate calls me "a blackhearted Sulphureous Abolititionist." You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets, generally regard the People they address as ignorant and excitable enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse, than either by facts or reason. It is therefore a course which cannot be stopped by anything I can either say or do; all I can say is that I am not now, nor have I ever been an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have General Government in relation to the subject discountenanced and opposed all measures, publie or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing within the States, increase or extend it.

lieve he could ever be guilty of such gross and pen! palpable misrepresentation. It certainly could not be necessary for any one to write to me for and Collins, et id genus omne, any more the eneinformation to meet so obvious a falsehood. The accessible to all men. These laws give neither ment any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to convey by mail. When such a paper or letter, properly directed, is presented to a Postmaster to be mailed, he has no right or power to open and examine it to ascertain its contents or to suppress or refuse to mail it. No Postmaster General ever attempted the exercise of any such power, and precisely the same inexist in the Department, and offices which have existed for many years before my accession to office, and no other. All this is known, or can be known, to any man who desires to know the truth. How gross and unjustifiable then must be the representations of any man who attempts to make the people believe that I am, or this administration, or even the President, is in any degree answerable for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have the power to send in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, Sir, your humble serv't. JACOB COLLAMER. To THOMAS P. CHAWFORD.

MR. CLAY AND MR. FILLMORE. The Editor of the Rochester American, who was

at Niegara Falls when Mr Clay was there, says: "These distinguished Whigs were both at Niagars Falls a few days ago, and their meeting, after a long separation, was, as might be anticipated, most friendly and cordial. It will be recollected that a large majority of the Northern Whigs, including almost the entire delegation at Baltimore, desired the nomination of Mr. Fillmore as Vice President with Mr. Clay. The distinction was, however, conferred upon an eminent member of the Whig party, and Mr. F. consented to accept a nomination as the candidate of the Whigs of his own State for Governor. He shared the fate of his illustrious friend and of

his party generally in that campaign.
"We learn that Mr. Clay took occasion, at the interview above referred to, to assure the Vice Preobjects to attain, and no plans to pursue, except to discharge his duty as a Whig Senator; and he expressed himself in a manner which emphatically rebuked all intimations and predictions of consolidation. to proceed from him against the National Execu-

THE DEFAUCATIONS .- The Washington Unthe late disclosures of defalcations by officers who were particular favorites of the late administration. the Union calls the "voice of the sovereign peo-What tremendous "catalogue of defaulters has ple." We had supposed that the voice of the What tremendous "catalogue of defaulters has been pardoned," it asks with an air of confident triumph. Two Navy agents whose joint deficit is not much, if any thing, short of two hundred thousand dollars, and a surveyor or so, who have kept all that they could get, are, to be sure, very, small matters, too trifling to be worthy of so much noise as has been made about them. When we tions.—Republic. recollect how, under former democratic adminisis, Price and Swartwourt, and a few others, grasped millions without a wry face, it is certain- mails will be made up at New York, Charleston y very unfair to charge the late government with and Savannah, for Chagres, Panama, San Diego having encouraged defaulters. There has been stealing, it is true, but where is the man who, under Polk, stole with the boldness, the grave, the which will sail from New York on the 27th inajestic sweep, with which men were wont to stant, and from Charleston and Savannah on the steal under the more propitious reign of Jackson and Van Buren. It is truly unjust to accuse the government of degenerating, when here is the clearest proof that no officer, under the late adninistration, has escaped any thing but humble and distant imitation of those man of mighty genine who have immortalized, by their achievements, the science of plundering the public.

Baltimore Patriot.

A colemporary atters the following maledic

"Oh for a tongue to speak the doom
The wretch deserves so basely vile
As to smeak into an Editor's room
And steal his very best and latest exchange
From of his—table!"

LOCOPOCOISM.

If any one thing is more amusing than another in that strange o m, our d of passion, folly and imposture, which will I ve in his ory under the above designation, it is the universal howl of real pain and affected moral indignation with which it fills the land, at the wholesome process of reform now in progress, under the auspices of the new Administration. The whole kennel of Locofoco newspapers and party politicians-office holders and seekers—patriots, grateful for favors to come. and ever ready to serve their country for a "consideration,"-who have for near a quarter of a century, in this free land of ours, as the demagogues of the worst days of Athens, made of Politics a trade, and of the Commonwealth a spoilis in an uproar, from the Big Dogs who do the growling of the Union, down to the "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" of the village Pressfrom the D.ves of the political Board, to the Lazarus who begs the crumbs from his table. All is wo, and lamentation, and virtuous wrath, and outraged moral feeling! Inured for a generation to consider the public offices as their lawful possession, visiting with ruthless proscription and exclusion from all the honors and emoluments of the State, as total as Helotism itself could entail, all who did not hall in their banded self-seeking, the holiest efforts of patriotic devotion.-: here is something ineffably comic in the mingled surprise, rage and terror with which they find themselves just a little choked off from their hold upon the Public Treasury. The shrieks of the fabled Maudrake, when nightly torn from the ground, were a faint image of their agonizing clamour. Never indeed, in any of its past phases, has the "Party" (meaning thereby the amiable association above described) exhibited a more palpable self-conviction of the vice which the ablest of them, with a brief felicity not even surpassed by the Roman historian in his portraiture of the Great Conspirator, has described as the very principle of life within it-"held together by the cohesive power of the love of the public plunder"--"Animus audax, aubdolus, varius, cujus re

ibet, simulator ac dissimulator, alieni appetene sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus, satis loquen-

None need wonder then, at the scurrillity with which the venerable patriot at the head of the always held that nothing should be done by the Government is assailed, for the judicious and steady correction of public abuses, by those who of slavery in the several States. I have always have so long had an interest in maintaining them, from the discarded Commissioner of Patents in the Union, to the learned Theban in the Enquirer, who whimsically denounces the same actas recognized by the constitution. At the same "The proscription of John Lynch," as being at one time, it is due to justice and myself to say, I am | and the same time, one of "Petty tyranny and an anti-slavery man : that is, I regard slavery as | cold blooded butchery (Sic!) -a sourrility so gross, a very great political and moral evil, and think and so dishonoring to the nation, that if any intelnothing should be done by this government to gent and unprejudiced foreigner could regard it as fit reading-the fit mental pabulum of the You say Mr. Inge informs the people that as twenty millions of freemen stretched over our Postmaster General, I can send by the mails or vallies and our hills, he would not hesitate to withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and place us back in civilization whole centuries from that since I have been Postmaster General, the where we certainly deserve to stand. So potent South has been flooded with Abolition documents. indeed, is the weapon deemed by those who Now, Sir, I have had, in Congress, some per- | wield it, that we heard it said by one of the faithacquaintacce and intercourse with Mr. | ful, that Gen. Taylor would not dare to turn Burke lage, and it is extremely difficult for me to be- out of the Patent Office, for fear of the vigor of his "No enemies to punish," quotha? Are Moore

mies of Gen. Taylor, than they are the enemies Postmaster General has no power, direction or of every honest lover of his country? Is the uncontrol over the matter to be mailed. It is reg- deviating and systematic exclusion for years, of elated entirely by law. The laws of Congress one half at least, of all the talent, energy and establishing and regulating the Post Office De-partment are in all parts of the country open and entering the career of honorable ambition in the public service, persisted in for years, and that to any Postmaster nor to the head of the Depart - exclusion professedly based upon the false and insulting ground of imputed hostility to the principles of free government-in so much, that, to have it said in the language of the late immacu-late incumbent of the Treasury, "You are, and always have been a Whig," affixed a brand of outlawry as ineffaceable as the mark of Cain-a system, too, kept up by the cunning device of a party discipline which represses every sentiment of freedom in thought or action, and substitutes structions, regulations, rights, powers and duties the will of an "elite" Junto, for the unbiased suffrages of Freemen-is this system of corrupt terrorism so great a blessing as that this people shall rise in arms agains its correction by the gentle and moderate application of the Jeffersonian "Procedure?" We trow not. We tell these patriots to cease the outcries, with which they make day and night hideous, at an infliction of justice which is demanded by the highest interests of the nation. Were the policy, however, of the Cabinet in regard to removals precisely what it is not-proscriptive, in the most extreme sense of the term -were the "poisoned chalice" which they have so often commended to other lips, returned to their own, until they had drained it to the dregs, their own conduct would rob them of all sympathy, as their present unmanly wailings deprive them of all respect. The mass cares nothing for them. Not these the arts which shall unseat from their hearts the glorious old chief, who shall be held in honor for the service he has done the State, when they, his revilers, shall in their insignificance be forgotten; whom, when oblivion shall have overwhelmed, "recorded honors shall gather round his monument, and thicken over it; -- a solid fabric, it will support the laurels that adorn

> It were not an unprofitable task to review the crimes of "the party" for which they are now suffering the penalties of justice-particularly in this very matter of proscription. A received usage in sentencing great criminals, countenances a review of the causes and motives which led to their guilt, as profitable to the convict as leading

"VOICE OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE-WILL GEN TAYLOR REAR IT?"-There have been two Locofoco conventions lately—one in Maine and one in Iowa—which revamped some of the stale slanders against the Administration, and uttered them sovereign people was quite distinctly heard through the ballot-box last November; but it seems that the Union does not admit the sturdy voters of the country to be the people, unless they vote as it de-sires. If not the "voice of the people," was it only thunder Gen. Cass heard at the November elec-

The Postmaster General gives notice that

The entire postage for a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 125 cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be pre-paid in all cases; and 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, or Astoria, to be pre-paid or sent un-paid at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlete sea postage three cents each, and inland postage to be added.

OF A modern poet thus unburthens his mind in a vein of peculiar sentiment: The fallen Leef and Wietlin Wind Pro Duces in me sensative Mind Effecks eye Kant in Words X press,

But mitey strong Nev Er the Less!

POLITICS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have now passed through another warm Congressional Campaign—and North Carolina stands where she did. The State is Whig, and as such sustains her character for firmness of principles, and elects her men by majorities sufficiently decision. ly decisive. There can be no mistake, we apprehend, as to her position; and she has done her whole duty in contributing to the support of General Taylor's Administration. If the other States, where elections have been held this August, maintain their ground as well, the next House of Representatives will be Whig, and a fair chance will be afforded to the Administration to project and carry out its measures to redeem the country from the sad evils it has suffered during the misgovernment of successive Locofoco rulers, and to restore it to its original purity as a government, and prosperity as a nation. In successive struggles to this end. North Carolina has long been not only reliable, but triumphant. While others faltered she has stood firm; and that firmness she now maintains, sending her full quota of Whigs again to

As to the distinctive features of the canvass in each District, we do not know that it is necessary now to speak, as they are well understood by every person here. The general battle was between Whigs and Locofocos; and the Whigs, as usual, have gained the victory. There was no bitterness, perhaps, anywhere but in Stanly's district, where his is but another name for death to Locofocoism, and "the purty" hates him accordingly, worse than poison. Some local causes have conspired to lessen his majority, and we confess it is very small, but there is no diminution of Whig strength in the gallant District he will gallantly and ably represent. A bitter pill as he is to Locofocoism at home, we commend him to those he will meet at Washington City-and he has our leave to prick them with thorns, and gall and vex them to their heart's content-may he spread slipnooses for their feet, or trap them in their own gins, until he shall atterly trip them up and bring them down; exposing their corruptions, and defeating their abominable and mischievous plans. Especially do we commit to his guardian care and supervision, the heavy and obtuse Daniel, single-minded only in the matters of pay and rations,) the volatile and sulphuric Abraham, and the tricky Ashe, of fraudulent ticket memory.-These three ornaments of North Carolina Locofocoracy, (each eccentric in his own way,) will require a deal of watching, that, however, they may each play the fool for himself, they shall not be allowed to make a fool of the State, nor tarnish her fair and honest name. But our mind s pretty well at rest on this subject, as Stanly will be there; and in his hands we are very well con-

tent to leave them. The Farmer of Wayne can now join Farmer Brogden, whom he no doubt defeated, in a glorious states of retiracy, until next August; when we recommend them both to be elected to the Legislature, and to come up to Raleigh together, prepared to oppose Railroads, Common Schools, and every other enlightened measure which may offer .- Times.

PINE LANDS-BEST TREATMENT OF

From a Georgia paper, we clip the following sug-gestions as to the proper plan to be pursued with Pine Lands—the value of which every farmer can test for himself. We regret that the article has lost its ear-mark, so that we know not positively to whom to credit it. We believe it is from one of the Macon

"It is the prevailing opinion among farmers that the pine leaf or straw is deleterious to land ; consequently we annually see the "region of the pines" burnt over for the purpose of destroying that poison-ous substance! Do such farmers ever reflect upon the wise provisions of Providence? For what purpose does the foliage annually fall? is it merely that new leaves may put forth to beautify and adorn the trunks? By no means. It is that they may go through their gradual and sure decay, returning to the earth not only the nutriment which the earth had given them, but that richer quality which they had taken from the atmosphere. It is well known that pine soils lack potash, and it is proven by scientific analysis beyond cavil or debate, that the pine leaf contains more potash than the leaf of any other tree; and potash is one of the first principles in the growth of all plants and vegetables. What a suicidal policy then to destroy the very substance destined by nature to enrich pine lands, and then murmur at unproductiveness? Farmers who cultivate pine lands, preserve your woods as you would your dwellings from but unbrtunate unknown, who, perhaps, has the ruthless flames. Cover your cow pens, your horse lots and your stables with pine straw. The treading of the animals with their manure added will soon decompose it, which will make a fine com-post for your vegetable garden. Husband your pixe straw as you would husband your crop, for with it you can make any crop, in the bounds of reason, that you may desire. The finest Irish potatoes that are made in this climate are made under pine stray.-This crop has proved almost an entire failure in this section this season, and yet "old Ireland," never produced a more 'mealy pratie' than my crop turns out this season planted under straw. There have been many failures in attempting to cultivate the Irish potato in this manner, but it has been owing entirely to not truly covering with straw. Like the fellow that took a feather and laid his head on a rock, they say if a few straws make such miserable potatoes. what would loads do? Those who would have good Irish potatoes, no matter whether the season be wet or dry, plant as follows, and you will not only get a good return of delicious potatoes, but you will enrich the soil and save culture. As soon after Christmas as possible, plow the piece of ground designed for potatoes; open trenches six or eight inches deep, and two feet apart, across the ground, fill the trenches with partially decomposed wheat, oat or pine straw. Cut the potato once in two, place the cut side downwards on the straw, about six inches apart, now cover | cult, from her incoherent manner, to determine all with the remaining earth on top of the ridges, until it is all level, then cast on pine straw until it is all level, then cast on pine straw until it is eighteen inches deep all over the piece-it will require no after culture, and each succeeding year with the addition of a portion of straw, will increase in productiveness. As the winter and spring rains beat down the straw compactly, decomposition commences at the bottom and no matter how dry the season may prove, there is always moisture, and consequently mealy and good potatoes. Remember ye who have pine forests, that pine straw is the very best manure for pine lands."

FATHER MATHEW.

The subjoined letter of this distinguished temperance advecate, is a reply to an invitation extended to him by the Georgia State Temperance Convention, through their President, Hon Joseph HENRY LUMPKIN. The friends of Temperance and Humanity will greet with hearty welcome, this apostle of benevolence, this best friend of Ireland—this friend of man:

Weath to lay on the coffin; this deposited, (and the men all yield to her fancies,) she waits until the grave is filled, and then for full half an hour the stands on or by the grave chaunting hymns and songs. She sings with a good clear roles.

Boston, July 25th, 1849. My Dear Friend.—I am grateful for the kind sentiments conveyed in your esteemed letter. To have the pleasure of enjoying the personal acquaintance of so zealous and distinguished a fellow-laborer in the cause of Temperance is to for the sick. besides I feel highly complimented by the invi-tation, through you, of my friends, and shall, God willing, avail myself of the privilege of meeting them at Augusta, as soon as prior engagements will permit. At a future period I hope to be able to give timely information of the time that I can have this gratification.

Presenting my sincere acknowledgements to pliments to your family, I am, in haste, dear Mr. Lumpkin, Yours, devotedly, THEOBALD MATHEW.

Hon. Joseph HENRY LUMPKIN, Athens, Ga. The Cincinnati Inquirer pronounces the story that Garibaldi, the Italian leader, ever resided in that city, "a honz."

FOREIGN INTRIGUE—THE ABDUC-TION CASE.

A new incident has just been revealed to the public, that tends to invest the foreign agencies ately so active in this city, with a fouler character ter than ever. Our telegraphic despatches from New York, which we published last evening, broadly insignate that one of the friends of the abducted man, Juan Francisco Rey alias Garcia, a Spaniard named Machin, deceased, was assasinated here, on the 8th ult., and points out Fulgencio Llorente, the individual who has figured so conspicuously in the examination before Judge Bright and Commissioner Cohen, as the perpetrator and instigator of the vile deed. To be squeamish or mealy-mouthed in a case of alleged murder such as this, no matter who may suffer by implication, would, even in a private citizen, be carrying forbearance to the extreme of weakness, but in a jourpalist it would be a shameful betrayal of his trust. We do not intend to incur this censure.

The N. Y. Post has published a letter from Machin, the deceased man, dated New Orleans, the 7th July, giving the editor of a journal in New York, for which he was the agent here, his "opinion" on the threat made by Llorente to take his life. The very next day, the 8th, Machin was found with his brains blown out. We have consulted our files and find that on the 9th our city intelligence recorded the suicide of E. P. Machin said to have destroyed himself through love and jealousy. We know not what evidence was adduced at the coroner's inquest held on the occasion. It may have been conclusive as to the motive for the alleged suicide, returned by the jury in the verdict, and it may have been the reverse-the evidence, for example, of an interested party, which sufficed in the absence of any accuser. Now, however, that we have it broadly surmised on documents of undoubted authenticity-we mean the two letters of the deceased, written to his friend n New York, both animadverting on the threat of death to him by Llorente-we insist that there are grounds sufficient to enable our magistrates to institute a rigid investigation into the whole affair. An affidavit should be forthwith made by one of the friends of the deceased, deposing that he has good reason to believe that Machin was foully dealt with. The presumption prima facie that Machin did not commit suicide is very strong. On the 7th he writes "opinions and advice," the natural offspring of a mind cool and collected, and the next day, without any extraordinary incident, that we

know of, intervening, he blows out his brains! Machin was one of Rev's alias Garcia's friends and confidents: Llorente is traced to their society. alternately whispering to them his pernicious coun-sels, and intimidating them with his dark threats. The two unhappy men are deeply mixed up with political refugees or with schemes for the political egeneration of Cuba, their adopted country. How far this Llorente is identified with the accredited Spanish agent in New Orleans, Don Carlos de Espana, we leave to the decision of the law authorities, who have undertaken to investigate the case of the alleged abduction. We will not pre-

Our fellow-citizens will not fail to remark that that any foreign agent should dare to perpetrate such an outrage as that involved in the case of Rey. Should the fact be brought home to the Spanish Government-here the Consul sinks into insignificance—he will exact signal reparation. or inflict punishment that shall prove a terror to all others, who may henceforward meditate a similar insult to the honor of our country. This is quite in character with the old hero. We call particular attention to our Washington letter, and the telegrapic despatch in reference thereto.

The N. Y. Post in the extract we gave yesterday, intimates that the news of the alleged abducation had created considerable excitement in that city. Its opinions as to the mode by which reparaton should be made by the Spanish Government in Cuba are worthy of the highest recommendation. Rey should be brought back to New Orleans, in a Spanish man-of-war; as the outrate was committed in the obscurity of midnight, it should be expiated in broad day, that all the world may see how republicans act and force others to act when the honor of their country has been trespassed on .- N. O. Picayune.

A Totching Incident -Another Ophelia. We find in the St. Louis Republican, of the 28th ult., the following affecting history of some fair friends and relatives in her own native Germany, unapprized of her pitiful condition in a foreign land. There is something of the wildly romantic about her story, which must touch a heart of adamint :

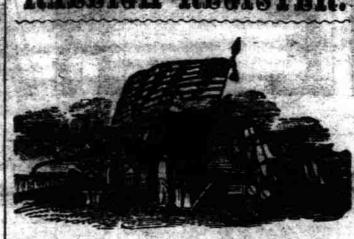
At the quarantine ground there is a pitiable, yet surious case of insanity, and one which demands the interference of some one, for the sub-

The person alluded to is a woman apparently about thirty years of age. She goes by the name of Catharine, and when she can be kept still long enough to say anything rational, gives her name as Catharine Weber. We have made several efforts to gather her history from her, but always failed, possibly because we have had to use an interpreter, and she talks rapidly, and frequently incoherently. The most rational story s, that she is from Germany-bas been three months in the United States-has a brother. Adam Weber, a watch maker, who, she sometimes says, left her in Cincinnati, and at others that he left her in the mountains of Pennsylvania .--She says that Mr. Agelrodt knows her family and connexions, and that she has relations living either in Potosi or Mine La Motte but it is diffiwhich pace. She is entirely destitute, and provision would be made for her.

She is a harmless creature, and might be said to be gore idiotic than crazy. She roams over all the ground, visiting every bed, especially the sick, and seems to have a very correct idea of those who are going to die. A few minutes be-fore teath occurs, she is there, stands by them, and hen they die, she is very officious in closing their eyes, laying their bodies out, and fixing the limbs in proper position. This done, she gos out, and from the shrubs she weaves a weathe, which she insists upon being placed on the corpse. She sees it placed in the coffin, and is urticularly captious and nice to see that the le is fitted down right; then follows to the grave schief mourner. At the grave, she has another weath to lay on the coffin; this deposited, (and and songs. She sings with a good clear voice .--She is up nearly all hours of the night and day : My Dear Friend .- I am grateful for the kind and whenever a boat arrives or departs, she stands

> THE SEVENTH CENSUS.
>
> Two circulars are now being distributed throughout the United States, for the purpose of eliciting information, to render perfect as possible the result of the arrangements for taking the census of 1850. One of these calls for such information as will enable the Census Board to arrive at the most proper enumeration of subjects to be embraced in their report; and the other for suggestions as to the possibility of abandoning, in the neveral States, questions which have no practical bearing on their respective resources. The Secretary, under the direction of the Board, is now busily engaged in the preliminary arrangements for this important labor, and it is most desirable that replies should be sent on as early a date as possible. All communications should be addressed, Department of State—Census, Washington, O THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

RALBICH RECISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday, August 15, 1849. OUR CONGRESSIONAL BLECTION.

By reference to our Table, it will be seen that we have not yet received entire returns from all the Districts in the State; but sufficient is known for us to announce the following as the result :-In the first District, Mr. CLINGMAN is elected without opposition. In the second, Joseph P. CALD-WELL, Whig, has a majority of 5,142. Mr. De-BERRY, Whig, is elected in the third District, by a majority of 600 votes, over CALDWELL, Loco .-In the fourth District, SHEPPERD, Whig, beats KEENE, Loco, 1267 votes. In the fifth District, VENABLE, Loco, succeeds over Nash, Whig, by some 700 votes. The sixth District was carried by DANIEL over CLARK, both Locos, by about 2,000. In the seventh District, Ashe beats Reid, both Locos, by several thousand. In the eighth District, the hardest fought battle came off, and resulted in the election of STANLY, Whig, over LANE, Loco, by something like 50 majority. Although this majority is small, it is perhaps the greatest victory ever achieved in the District, Mr. Stanly having received the largest vote ever cast maxims and principles which are prevalent in in the District, except that given for Gen. TAYLOR. The ninth District was carried triumphantly, by OUTLAW, Whig, over Person, Loco Foco.

The Whigs have reason to rejoice over the result : and we commend to all our Loco friends the following Song from the "North State Whig." as heretical, and the promulgator of them subject written expressly for Mr. STANLY's District, but | ted to insult, if to nothing worse. It would be which applies with equal force to all our Whig dangerous in South Carolina for a man to utter Districts-demonstrating as they have done in this the prayer of General Cass "for the abolition of contest, that "its no use" for any Loco Foco to Slavery throughout the world." All such opinbe "knocking at their doors."

VICTORY! HURRAH!! Stanly Elected!!!

We have kept our paper open—though ready for the press—since the election, in order to give the The final result was not known till yesterday, when the express came in from Tyrrel bringing the glorimajority of 40 to 70 votes.

We have no time to-day for comments upon this glorious victory. Only look at the returns. Stanly gets over 500 votes more than Donnell got in 1847, and about as many as Gen. Taylor got in November. He gets the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the district, Gen. Taylor excepted, within the memory of man! What higher compliment could be paid him, or what better evidence be offered of the estimation in which he is held by the people of this district?

We write smid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the people, and must stop with the following song, which we know will be sung with the heartiest goodwill, by Whigs everywhere in the district.

SONG. TUNE-Who's that knocking at the door ! Hurrah! Hurrah! The victory is won! The right has triumphed, and the Jav's our own! Twas a hard fought battle, but the foe have fled, Their leader badly wounded, and their hopes all dead; But who's that knocking at the door?

Oh! who's that knocking at the door? Is that you Stanly? No it's Lane. Well you'd better go back to your farm in

Wayne, (Repeat.) For there's no use knocking at the door any There's no use knocking at the door.

The noor locofocos are looking very sad, They're calling out for comfort, but there's none Their sun has set,—their day's gone by,— Their night's very dark, for there are clouds in

But who's that knocking at the door? Oh! who's that knocking at the door? is that you Lane? No, it's "Pestle," Go and physic Lane, for he has got it in the tussle, (Repeat.) But there's no use knocking at the door any

There's no use knocking at the door.

If the "bushwhacker," wants to represent the State, He'd better stay at home awhile, and learn to calculate, For his brags, and his farm, and his 60 likely niggers Will never put him thre' if he does n't study figures;
But who's that knocking at the door?
Oh! who's that knocking at the door?
is that you Pestle? No, it's "Brog."

We'll drink to your health in a glass of grog, (Repeat.) But there's no use knocking at the door any more, There's no use knocking at the door.

Dear uncle Billy, you had better turn about, Ambition is exciting but the "thing's just out; Perhaps another time if you have n't got enough, You'll come and be amused again with some of Stanly's But who's that knocking at the door?

Oh! who's that knocking at the door? Is that you Gulick? No, it's Lane, You're always a knocking, but you need n'

There's no use knocking at the door. But Stanly the true! He's dear to us all. He is always ready at his country's call.

He's never found wanting, the' he's oft been tried,

He's the Friend of the South, and the old State's pride!

But who's that knocking at the door?
Oh! who's that knocking at the door?
Is that you Bill? No, it's Ed.
Just walk along in, with a blessing on your (Repeat) So you need n't stand knocking at the door

You need n't stand knocking at the door. The Internal Improvement Associa held another gratifying meeting on Monday evening last. Practical and pertinent speeches were delivered by several Gentlemen, and a few more subscriptions to the Stock received.

desirable that replies should be sent on as early a date as possible. All communications should be addressed, Department of State—Census, Washington, On Saturday last—or rather one which was a letter addressed to one John Edward Thompson, worked on Friday last.

ESPIONAGE OF THE MAILS.

The doctrines set forth by the Washington Union," and reiterated by the Southern Loca foco Press, in reference to the powers and duties of the Post Master General, would disgrace, Russian or Turkish despotism. For the sake of turning the excitable sensibilities of the Southern people to political account, it is boldly maintained to be the duty of the head of the Post Office Department to authorise his subordinates to open let. ters and packages supposed to contain objections. ble matter. This principle being once established and the liberty of the Press becomes a nullity, and the dominate party is invested with full powers to suppress the publication through the mails of any opinions which it may disapprove. If the Post Master General can prohibit the delivery of Abohition Newspapers and letters, and authorise them to be opened, there is nothing to prevent him from exercising the same censorial power over his political opponents. If a Democrat, he may strip the Whig party entirely of the use of the Mails and at the same time make them the vehicle of propagating the views of his own party. We are not prepared to charge that this despotic principle was acted on during the last or preceding Presidential campaigns, but certain it is, that it is openly maintained by the Organ of the late Ad. ministration.

If the principle of espionage is allowed to be correct, it is a mere question of prejudice and passion in the dominant party, as to who are to be its victims. In the exercise of it, the Whigs (if we can suppose Whigs capable of maintaining such principles,) would suppress the circulation of Democratic doctrines, the Democrats those of the Whigs, and the Abolitionists, in their turn would close the mails to both the other parties.-There is no drawing a distinction between doctrines which are criminal and hurtful to the community, and such as are salutary. What is regarded as sound doctrine in New England, passes in South Carolina for ranting fanaticism. On the other hand, the New Englanders look upon the South Carolina, as the offspring of barbarism. There are a thousand shades of opinion in reference to the question of Slavery, any one of which stopping short of unqualified approval of the institution, would be condemned in South Carolina South Carolina vigilance Committee, and the Postmasters would feel bound to destroy the documents containing them. The views daily promuigated by Messrs. Clay and Benton, are regar. result of the Congressional election in this district. | ded in the Palmetto State as no better than treason. and are believed to have the effect of exciting insurrection; yet in the States of Missouri and Kenous intelligence that that noble, patriotic county had given Stanly a majority of 272. This settled the tucky, they are daily uttered from the Press and question, and secured the election of Stanly by a the stumps, and command the support of thousands. In Massachusetts, the sentiments which pass for orthodox in South Carolina, would excite disgust or ridicule. There is no standard of truth and orthodox in politics-at least none to which all parties defer; and such being the case, the question can never be settled, for what object, and to suppress what opinions, the Censorship of the mails should be exercised. Certain it is, howerer, that the South should not uphold the right of espionage. She has nothing to gain by it now and will have less in future years, when the North will be so much aggrandised by the increase of population, natural and foreign, and by the addition of new States.

The immediate cause of the excitement in South Carolina, as we learn from the Newspapers, is an attempt of some crazy fanatic to circulate an address, intended to operate on the class of nonslave-holders; and to accomplish this object, a ridiculous air of mystery was thrown around the subject by the use of cipher, and other secret signs. It seems that no evidence exists, however, of a purpose to excite insurrection, but merely to raise up a Free Soil, or emancipation party, and but for the stupid attempt at mystery and concealment, the whole affair would have passed off without so much as exciting a remark. If this is the extent of the offence of the abolitionists, there would be no justification of the illegal proceedings that have taken place in Spartansburg. Indeed we see no necessity for illegal proceedings under any circumstances. The law is ample for the punishment of the diabolical attempts of abolitionists or others, to excite insurrection, and public opinion every where will justify its vigorous exercise. Every arm is nerved for the punishment of such villains, and even the summary justice of Lynch law may be excused, though unnecessary, and worse than unnecessary. But for the promulgation of opinions not tending to excite insurrection, and not addressed to slaves, but to freemen, we apprehend that neither law nor justice will justify their forcible suppression. We cease to be a free people when we cease to cherish the most sacred charters of our liberties, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution, both of which guarantee the freedom of the Press and of speech. These were the rights for which our English forefathers fought against the tyranny of Charles the II, and for denying them which, he forfeited his head; and it (Repeat.) For there's no use knocking at the door any against James II, who, uninstructed by the misfortunes of his father, commenced the same career of tyranny, which cost him his throne.

The legality of arresting Barrett in Spartansburg, and holding him to bail in sending him to prison, may be justified, if he had given grounds for suspicion of tampering with slaves in order to induce them to run away or resist their masters but the circulation of such documents as have been published would not warrant his punishment. The pamphiets or letters are addressed to white men, and as far as we have seen, propose no resistance, open or claudestine, to the laws of South Carolina. But the proceedings against the Post Master Legg are wholly illegal, and a mount to a nullification of the laws and Constitution of the United States. The circumstances are these: J. M. Barrett, an emissary of the abolitionists of Ohio or Indiana, had been arrested in