

POLITICAL.

A COOL RECORD.

The other day the public attention was attracted by the announcement that Mr. Nathl. Denby, late temporary Navy Agent of the United States at Marseilles, was a defaulter to the tune of \$155,000; and that suit had been commenced against him for the amount. Curiosity has since been manifested to see what the Washington Union, which has been making such an outcry against a few removals, would have to say upon an important defalcation; and in order to satisfy it, we quote the following: "The defalcation, whatever its amount, was not occasioned by a robbery, but by the commercial embarrassment of a house in Richmond, which was to transmit the government funds to Mr. Denby in France; and that house was ruined because of the ruin which the revolution in France has brought down upon the house there to which the Richmond house had made its consignments. The drafts were returned protested from France, and Mr. Denby's drafts shared a similar fate."

A cool excuse, indeed! The funds of the government have been let out on speculation in Richmond, and the Richmond House has failed! Better, we rather think, for "the cause," that the Ex-organ of the Ex-government had kept still.

The Richmond Whig thus throws more light upon the mode and means of the defalcation:—"We hear Mr. Denby was appointed Navy Agent, and required to give security to the amount of \$200,000. He was unable of himself to give the bond. Mr. C. F. Osborne, of this city, undertook to give the security, becoming one himself, on condition that he was to be Mr. Denby's agent in this country—to draw all the money himself, and to have one of it until called for by the wants of the public service. But whether there was any such express condition or not, Mr. Osborne did act as Mr. Denby's agent—he drew the money—and we understand that in his statement to the Department, he admits that he did use about \$131,000 of the public money, which he is not now able to repay."

It would seem, then, from this, that the Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mason, (now of Richmond) consented that Mr. Osborne should thus draw Mr. Denby's United States funds—which funds Mr. Osborne having used in trade and speculation, is now unable to return.

The fair conclusion from that fact seems to be, that Mr. Denby could not obtain the necessary security without allowing the public money to be used in the business of his broker; and that the public money was thus used, either with the knowledge, or through the carelessness of the Ex-Secretary of the Navy. Indeed, there would seem to be a Richmond favoritism in the whole transaction; but whatever are the particulars, it must be admitted to be a handsome dash in upon the public money, the discovery of which will justify a good many experimental removals, (only to see if there is no more defalcation elsewhere) and which certainly, at least for a while, should shut the mouths of such declaimers as now figure in the Washington Union.

N. Y. Express.

MORE DEFAULTERS.

"The cry is still they come." Dr. Lane, the removed pension agent at Louisville, Kentucky, proves to be a defaulter to the Government, and a violator of the penal provisions of the Sub-Treasury law. He has been lending the public money, it seems, to John Lane, U. S. Marshal for that District, which neither law enables him to pay off jurors, &c. which being legitimate expenses of Government, he calls it "one arm of the service helping the other." We suppose, if John should take in his head to lend the public money to the Doctor, it might be called "both arms of the public service helping each other," and would prove a very profitable and convenient arrangement. The people will think it high time both these Lanes had a tarining. Meanwhile the Doctor is on the stump soliciting the suffrages of the people, and we learn from the Louisville Journal, from which we give extracts below, that the Loco-focos there, according to their peculiar school of ethics on this subject, vindicate the thing on the ground that "one federal office-holder has a perfect right to loan the funds of his office to another"—for the reason, we suppose, that he considers the funds his own. But how if neither pays up on demand? Many tears, it is said, are shed over the fallen patriot, and an immense amount of moral indignation is expended upon Gen. Taylor, for turning him out. The discovery of this offence seems to have been made on the demand of Mr. Gwathmey, for the payment of a pension claim, and the failure to obtain payment, as well as the failure of Lane, to deliver on demand, to his successor, Mr. Vance, the funds, books, and papers of the office.

Rich. Whig.

The Union is riding its highest horse just now, and denies the power of the Secretary of the Interior to make removals in the General Land Office, and advises its prisoners and clients there to disregard his letter of dismissal, and hold on to their offices. The reason we do not pretend to understand; but we suppose it is by a sort of divine right of Loco-focism. The law is clear enough as to the power, and is set forth as follows by the Republic:—"The act of 1812, creating the General Land Office, provides that there shall be established in the department of the Treasury an office to be designated the 'General Land Office.' So that the General Land Office is not a Department, but a mere office or bureau in the Treasury Department; and on its reorganization, in 1835, it remained subject to the control and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, as decided by Mr. Attorney General Butler after the passage of that act."

By the act of the last session of Congress, the General Land Office has been transferred from the Treasury to the Home Department, and it is now an "office," or bureau in the latter Department, and subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

The power of the heads of Department of the Government to appoint and remove the clerks in the various offices in their respective Departments has always been exercised since the first organization of the Government, and the right has never been questioned.

It is the practice under all Administrations to appoint and remove clerks in the various offices in their respective Departments.

"OLD WHITEY"

Of "Old Whitey" the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial" writes thus:

"Walking in the vicinity of the Presidential mansion, we cast our eyes through the iron palings that enclosed the lawn, and observed, at a distance, in the vicinity of the stables, a white horse feeding upon the grass that grows undisturbed in the inclosure. The sight of that animal at once roused up recollections of Palo Alto, Remca, Monterey and Buena Vista, and we hastened round to make a more familiar acquaintance with the old warrior, for such indeed we found him to be; the identical quadruped which had borne his master through so many conflicts and perils."

There he was eagerly feeding upon the green grass, forbidden to all other animals, at a point between the White House and the Treasury Department, where the stables stand. If we had expected to find a lofty, nobler charger, curving his neck in anxious pride, pawing the ground with impatient energy, or starting the ear with his loud neighing, we should have been disappointed. No such imaginations of stately pride and martial glory were to be realized by a near view of this patriotic horse, this gallant and faithful servant of a bold brave man. No, it was old Whitey still, a plain, practical, serviceable animal, apparently possessing in his humble measure some of the very qualities which have rendered his rider so eminently useful.

Old Whitey is of the medium size, has remarkably clean legs, (I think this is the jockey phrase) and appears supple and active for one of his years, he being now seventeen. His spirit and temper, however, are evidently in advance of his physical vigor. He has been hardly treated on his way to visit his master. I mean that the popular predatory assaults on his mane and tail have resulted in the abstraction of such an amount, from these useful and ornamental parts, as very much to abridge their usefulness and impair their beauty. But, unlike his master, he will have a resting time. Repose and good feeding will put him in better flesh, and improve his general trim. We tried to stir up a little of his inborn spirit by impudic words, such as the equine race understand, but though he occasionally tossed his head, he seemed much more inclined to nibble the superficial grass of the courtyard.

The eyes of this favorite are peculiar. He has what are called glass eyes. In them, as around his nose, there is an appearance of the albino. On his body he carries the scars received in battle, proving that he and his rider were in the midst of danger. One of these is quite healed. The other must have been more severe, for he winces somewhat when the hand is passed over it. These, I think, were received at Monterey, where Gen. Taylor was much exposed, the more so perhaps on account of the conspicuous color of his horse. It is said that his military friends near him protested against so much exposure at the desperate field of Buena Vista, and perhaps prevailed on him to change his horse for one of a less marked appearance.

Warriors seem partial to "milk white steeds."—"That I believe was Gen. Washington's fancy. It is said also, to be the favorite color of Gen. Scott. Old Whitey, we are informed, at once recognized his master and expressed his satisfaction by whinnying in a way that showed how much he felt it. Other people are more coldly received. The principal use to which the old soldier will be devoted will be to give an occasional "airing" to the President, when seeking relaxation from the cares of state. For the rest, he will have habitual repose in the Presidential stable, and will, in the gratification of a natural curiosity, be visited by American citizens who come to the capitol."

MORE RIGHTEOUS REMOVALS.

The Secretary of the Interior removed 19 Loco-focos from the General Land Office on the 27th, and appointed 19 Whigs in their places. This nearly equalizes the number of Whigs and Loco-focos in that office, and this was doubtless one reason for the change.

But the principal reason which altogether justifies it, is stated by the Republic. At the last Presidential Election, it was supposed that the vote of Pennsylvania would settle the question, and elect Taylor or Cass. It was important to carry that State, and in order to do it, voluntary contributions were raised by the Loco-foco clerks, and forced contributions were levied on the few Whigs in the office to furnish the means by which men could be transported from the District of Columbia to vote in Pennsylvania. To this fund the nineteen clerks who were removed, every man of them, without exception. The Republic says it has the names, with the sum paid by each, and has the most undoubted evidence, that every man among them contributed money to perpetrate this deliberate, monstrous fraud on the elective franchise; and these are the men for whom the Union claims impunity, because they did not interfere in the election.

It is about the removal of such men as these, and such defaulters as Denby, and Collins, and Moore, that the Union is daily pouring forth columns after columns of most vulgar and bitter abuse of Gen. Taylor and the Cabinet. *Fay Obs.*

Gov. Dana of Maine, although a Loco-foco, has taken manly ground against the Loco-foco Legislature. They sent him some resolutions in favor of the Wilnot Proviso, which he disapproved, and requested him to sign them and transmit them to the Governors of several States.

Gov. Dana refused to sign them, and so stated in a message to the Legislature.

The Washington Union says that the Virginia Central Committee pledged General Taylor against "an indiscriminate removal." Well, they pledged him right. Has he not shown remarkable discrimination in picking out defaulters? He will show a good deal more of this same admirable quality before he gets through. It is the fear of that which makes the wicked tremble.

The New York Globe says that "Gen. Taylor has been utterly killed in the first four months of his administration." "Fray, was Captain Cook killed on his first voyage?" said an ignorant fellow to Professor Porson. "I believe he was," replied Porson, "but he didn't mind it much for he immediately entered upon his second."—[Louisville Journal.]

PROSCRIPTION PROSCRIBED.

If the most conclusive vindication of the Administration for changing the men of the late President were not furnished by the proof of the unworthy character of those men—the fact that during Mr. Polk's Administration, not one Whig was appointed to any office—that the whole Whig population of the United States was mercilessly proscribed, would constitute that vindication. On this subject, the Republic has the following just observations:—"The principles of the late Loco-foco dynasty on the subject of Removals are well known. We all know that its practice accorded with its principles. The emblem of the hickory broom is familiar to us. The charitable consolation to the dismissed office holder—'root hog or die'—is not forgotten. All the offices in the country, not already so occupied, were bestowed, during his administration, upon the noisy and active partisans of General Jackson. In 1834 the Whig party formed. It soon numbered a moiety of the nation among its numbers, and very sure are we that no one of them was ever appointed to office during the administration of the General or his successor. In 1840 the Whigs outnumbered and outvoted their opponents by a very large majority. They lost power by the unfortunate death of Gen. Harrison, and the infamous treachery of Mr. Tyler. During Mr. Polk's administration, not a Whig was appointed to any office, and the few whom Mr. Tyler had spared were unceremoniously ejected. For twenty years, then, the opponents of the late dynasty have been strictly excluded from all participation in public honors and emoluments. So far was this exclusion carried, that a plot was engendered for committing the conduct of the Mexican war to a lieutenant-general, in order to supersede the distinguished Whig officers who were winning perilous laurels in the service of their country."

All this was sustained by the Loco-foco press. It was all right that Whigs should be proscribed. Worse than that—they were denounced by the Chief Magistrate of the country as traitors, giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. But now, forsooth,—when this proscription has been proscribed, and the President seeks to restore the late down-trodden and trampled, but now triumphant party, to their rightful share in public appointments—the opposition press sets up a universal wail, and rallies the dismissed office-holders to join the coalition of Barnburners, Abolitionists, and Old Hunkers, to overthrow the Administration of Zachary Taylor, the "southern slaveholder."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

By the arrival of the Steamer Cambria we have London dates to the 20th July, and Paris to the 19th. The news is important.

IRELAND. Severe Riots had taken place between the Orangemen and Catholics, near Castle William, in the County of Down, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed or wounded. The potato disease was appearing, but it was hoped a good crop would nevertheless be saved. Nothing of importance from England.

FRANCE. The Legislative Assembly was to be adjourned from the 15th of August to the 15th of October. The election for thirty-five new members to fill vacancies, had turned out favorably to the government. The press is to be muzzled still closer. Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

ITALY. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot on the occasion of receiving the Keys of the City of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General, the Army, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta July 4.

Preparations are making at Rome, which lead to the impression that Pius IX is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that palace. The French are doing all they can, distributing money freely, to get up a cry in his favor—but in vain.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape good from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores.—Another account states Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he was joined by another body of fugitive troops and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000 men.

HUNGARY. Another signal victory by the Hungarians over the Russians and Austrians, is reported. We shall know more about it by the next arrival.

An armistice has been agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark, and hostilities have ceased.

Cotton has continued in favor of advancing prices, and money to a considerable extent is being invested in the article. The consumption of cotton is now greater than it was ever known to be, and the conclusion of an armistice between the Germans and Danes, just announced at London, will doubtless increase the great demand. At Manchester and other manufacturing marts, the market has been firm, and spinners, influenced by the buoyant state of the cotton market, have claimed in many instances an advance of a half-penny per pound, and additional price has also been demanded upon goods.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending July 20th, amount to 79,490 bales; of which speculators took 25,630 and exporters 7,500 bales. The market in the early part of the week was active, and not so animated since Wednesday. It closed yesterday at a further advance of 1/4d per pound, for all descriptions.

The Committees official quotations now being 5 1/2d for fair Uplands, 5 1/4d for fair Mobile, and 5 1/4d for fair Uplands—Middling 4 1/2d a 5d per pound. The sales for yesterday, July 20th, were 8000 bales—the market closing very steady at quotations, and the present stock of Cotton in Liverpool is estimated at 704,120 against 589,970 bales last year.

FOREIGN TREASURY NOTE.—On Wednesday, at Boston, a forged \$500 Treasury note was passed off to Messrs. Blair & Westfield, brokers.—There are many of these spurious notes about in many parts of the country, we see it stated.

RALEIGH TIMES.



Raleigh, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1849.

VICTORY!!! VICTORY!!!
The Triumphant Old North State sends Greeting to the Whigs of the Union!!!

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY, AND THEY ARE OURS!"

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Our Returns are by no means full—though sufficiently so to announce results. Our readers will recollect that we are not so favorably situated as to receive our Returns by Telegraph, and are consequently dependent upon North Carolina mails, which are proverbially slow, to bring us the papers on their regular days, or the favors of our correspondents. We have arranged our news according to Districts. From the First and Second we have no returns.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Richmond—Deberry, whig, 492; Caldwell, democrat, 134; majority 358.
Moore—Deberry 625; Caldwell 545; maj. 20.
Anson—Deberry 1020; Caldwell 238; maj. 482.
Lincoln—Caldwell 494; Deberry 272; maj. 222.
Gaston—Caldwell 671; Deberry 160; maj. 511.
The vote will be small, many whigs not considering it a contest. Deberry of course elected.

We observe that a panic-stricken correspondent of the Star, writing from Montgomery, says, "The whigs did not cordially support the nominee merely because of their prejudice to conventions and caucus nominations. I think, however, that Mr. Deberry is elected, notwithstanding many of Dockery's friends voted for Caldwell. The result is not yet known, but is considered doubtful."

We trust our brother Lemay will lay down the law to those "doubting" Judases who "voted for Caldwell," under such circumstances.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Guilford—A. H. Shepperd, whig, 1336; Keene, democrat, 332; maj. 894.
Stokes—Keene 805; Shepperd 604; maj. 201.
No doubt about Shepperd's election.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Chatham—Nash, whig, has a majority of 376 over Venable, his democratic opponent.
Caswell—Venable 1016; Nash 623; maj. 754.
Granville—Venable 960; Nash 904; maj. 58.
Orange—Nash's majority 43.
Person—Venable's majority 319.
Venable therefore beats Nash in the District by 710 majority.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wake—Daniel 823; Clark 896. Franklin—Daniel 624; Clark 210. Edgecombe—Daniel 792; Clark 467. Nash—Daniel 450; Clark 375. Johnston—Daniel 644; Clark 404. Halifax—Daniel's majority 464. Warren—Daniel 550; Clark 30.
Daniel is therefore re-elected by at least 2000 majority.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The returns are nearly all in, but are devoid of interest, and of no use for reference. W. S. Ashe has beaten his opponent, Reid, by a large majority. Both Democrats.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR STANLY.
Craven—Lane, dem. 636; Stanly, whig, 673; Lane's maj. 13.
Beaufort—Stanly 847; Lane 577; Stanly's majority 270.

Hyde—All the precincts heard from except N. H. Lake. Stanly 445; Lane 246. Stanly's present majority 199.

In Pitt county, Stanly's majority is reported 110 by one authority, and 96 by another. We have not the official vote.

Tyrrell—The precinct at Columbia only heard from, which gave 121 maj. for Stanly, being 20 gain over Donnell's vote.

Carteret—Stanly 167; Lane 170. Stanly's present majority 57. White Oak to hear from, which gave Donnell 20 majority.

Washington—Stanly 336; Lane 185; maj. 148.
Lenoir—Lane 437; Stanly 270. Majority 167; a gain of 75 votes for Lane.

Greene—Lane's majority 26.
Jones—Stanly 210; Lane 182; majority 28.
Wayne—Lane 1078; Stanly 291. Lane's majority 787. Lane gained some 200 over his former vote in Wayne.

STANLY IS ELECTED. Tyrrell county remains to be heard from, which gave Donnell 231 over Lane; Taylor 204 over Case; Manly 230 over Reid, and Clay 191 over Polk. Either figure will elect Stanly. On a recapitulation, the majorities above, added up, give 993 for Lane, and 798 for Stanly. Add 250 to Stanly for the vote of Tyrrell, as he has gained 20 at one precinct, and he will be elected by 55 votes. We were of the impression that the majority would be small; but this has been quite a close race. The Democracy will hate it worse than we possibly can.

POSTSCRIPT.

STANLY'S ELECTION SECURED.
Since writing the above, we received a letter from the Editor of the North State Whig, (who will please accept our thanks), dated,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.
I send the returns of the Congressional Election in this District as we have received them here; every County except Tyrrell:

Stanly's majorities. Lane's majorities.
Beaufort, 270 official. Wayne, 787 official.
Pitt, 96 " Lenoir, 167 "
Jones, 38 " Craven, 13 "
Washington, 148 " Greene, 19 reported.
Carteret, 85 reported.
Hyde, 16 "

788 986
788 788
109

Lane, therefore, goes into Tyrrell, if the above be correct, 108 votes ahead. The only precinct we have heard from in Tyrrell gives a gain for Stanly of 20, over Donnell's majority, in 1847, when he carried the County by a majority of 226. Should the other 3 precincts in Tyrrell come in as they did in 1847, Stanly's majority in the District will be 49, provided the above returns prove correct. Stanly's vote in the District is very large—larger I think than ever before given to any man.

Truly yours, &c.

On the above, we remark, that it agrees with our Returns, except as to the reported vote in Hyde, about which there is some confusion—and the reported majority in Greene, which is 26. Add 7 to 408, as above, will give 306. So that Lane goes into Tyrrell 205 votes ahead of Stanly, where the latter has already gained 20 votes, at Columbia, over Donnell in 1847. Tyrrell, where he has thus gained these 20, will give Stanly at least 230, and probably 250 majority. She is sure to give him more than 205—which cuts off all chance for Lane's election. From the lights before us, WE PRONOUNCE HIM BEAT!

NINTH DISTRICT.

All heard from but Currituck. Person, democrat, gets majorities as follows: Martin 219; Northampton 62.

Outlaw, whig, gets majorities in the following: Camden 430; Chowan 50; Bertie 169; Gates 25; Hertford 56; Pasquotank 301; Perquimans 138.

Allow Currituck 350 majority for Person, and Outlaw is elected by 638 votes.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Delegation of North Carolina in the 31st Congress:

1st. Dist. Thomas L. Clingan, Whig.
2d. " Joseph P. Caldwell, do.
3d. " Edmund Deberry, do.
4th. " Augustine H. Shepperd, do.
5th. " Abraham W. Venable, Dem't.
6th. " John R. J. Daniel, do.
7th. " William S. Ashe, do.
8th. " Edward Stanly, Whig.
9th. " David Outlaw, do.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

Cumberland. County Court Clerk—Mr. McLaurin 1011, McKay 453. Mr. McRae re-elected Superior County Clerk without opposition.

New Hanover. Gen. L. H. Marsteller re-elected County Court Clerk, and S. R. Bunting for the Superior Court.

Lincoln. Robert Williamson County Court Clerk, and V. McBea Superior Court.

Wayne. John A. Green re-elected for the County Court, and W. C. Bryan for Superior Court. Poll: Green 700, Benj. Aycock 671. Bryan 712, Curtis H. Brogden 665.

Franklin. Young Patterson re-elected for the County Court, and Mr. Lawrence for the Superior Court. Poll: Patterson 548, Davis Young 412. Lawrence 816, Jones 126.

Wake. James T. Marriott re-elected County Court Clerk, and Richard P. Finch re-elected for Superior Court.

Moore. A. C. Curry County Court, and Col. John Morrison Superior Court.

Alamance. Maj. Foust County Court, and Mr. Gragson Superior Court.

Stokes. Hon. John Hill re-elected County Court Clerk, and Samuel Taylor Superior Court.

Forsythe. A. J. Stafford County, and John Blackburn Superior Court.

Guilford. Logan County Court, and Caldwell Superior Court.

Orange. Gen. Joseph Allison, it appears from returns, has been re-elected County Clerk in Orange. His majority over his Whig competitor, Morris, is 161.

Granville. James M. Wiggins, Esq., has been defeated for Clerk in Granville. Poll: Augustine Landis, 928; James M. Wiggins 910. Superior Court—Benjamin C. Cooke 1074; William Lynam 728.

Caswell. A. Slade re-elected County Court Clerk, and Thos. J. Brown Superior Court.

Edgecombe. John Norfleet re-elected County Court Clerk without opposition, and Robert H. Pender elected for Superior Court.

Johnston. Thos. Bagley County Court Clerk by 190 votes over H. H. Hobbs. H. S. Bell Superior Court Clerk by 84 votes over J. Q. Adams.

Warren. The old clerks re-elected.

Cumberland. Duncan G. McRae re-elected Superior court clerk; John McLaurin re-elected county court clerk.

Robeson. The old Clerks re-elected.

Sampson. Deaman elected county court clerk by 369 votes over Falson.

Bladen. Wooten Superior court clerk by 309 votes over Gillespie. McKea county court clerk by 171 votes over Monroe.

Richmond. Wm. B. Cole elected Superior court clerk without opposition. Capt. M. L. Douglass county court clerk by 163 votes over W. W. Graham.

Anson. Old Clerks re-elected.

New-Hanover. S. R. Bunting Superior court clerk; L. H. Marsteller re-elected county court clerk.

THE WHIG VOTE.

We have not heard yet sufficient to enable us with accuracy to state, whether the Whig vote of the State has equalled its common strength. However, there can be no reliable data on which to base any apprehension of loss of strength from the results of this election. In Stanly's District, the Democratic and Whig strength have both increased—the former in the greatest proportion, as compared with the Congressional election, in 1847, as we shall be prepared to show, we are confident, when the full returns are in. We shall then see, too, how it is in Venable's.

As to the upper Whig Districts, nothing reliable is to be gathered from the votes. There was so close contact expected in any of them—and though we think the whigs ought, at all times, to poll their full strength, and never to abandon their organization, necessity or no necessity, yet we know they are difficult to be got out, when there is no exciting animation in the canvass. An easy victory anywhere is a misfortune, in some respects, to a political party. It is apt to lull them into a false security, from which they are hard to arouse. But we have not time to speculate now. We shall look at this matter more closely hereafter.

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 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 Loco-foco 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 Congress.

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 Loco-focos; 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 Loco-focism, and "the party" 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 Loco-focism at home, we commend him to those he will meet at Washington City—and he has our free leave to prick them with thorns, and gall and vex them to their heart's content—may he spread slip-nooses for their feet, or trap them in their own gins, until he shall utterly 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 ratios,) the volatile and sulphuric Abraham, and the tricky Ashe, of fraudulent ticket memory. These three ornaments of North Carolina Loco-focery, (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 is pretty well at rest on this subject, as Stanly will be there; and in his hands we are very well content to leave them.

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

NINTH DISTRICT.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our Whig friends the election of the Hon. David Outlaw to Congress from this District. We have the majorities from all the Counties except Currituck, but we prefer to publish full returns when they are received. Outlaw's majority will be between 5 and 600. The issues in this District were mainly the Slavery question and the Nag's Head interest—the vote looks like a strict party one, to us. Outlaw's majority over Biggs, at the last election was somewhat larger, viz: 724—but we have never felt any fears of Outlaw's success. Almost any Loco-foco could poll the full strength in the District—and we see absolutely nothing in the contest to aid in setting up or pulling down a theory. The best of it is,—and what all true patriots should rejoice over—that we have prevented Mr. Loco-foco Parasus from going to Congress to sid, by his vote, the Free Soilers and Abolitionists in opposing the Administration of our Southern President. We henceforth drop him.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

We could moralize profitably, no doubt, upon the result of the election, in this District—where, after all, nobody is surprised that Venable is re-elected. When the District was laid off, there was a conceded Democratic majority of about 600, as the usual strength. Kerr, it is true, reduced Venable's majority to some 150; and many sanguine Whigs indulged the hope that Nash would beat him. Whatever we may have hoped, we have never thought, nor expressed the opinion, that Venable would be beat