From the Spartansburg Express THE POLITICIANS AND THE CHURCH Ye "heap your dust on quick and dad.

Hen. L. M. Keitt; Orangeburg, B. O.
Sir: - The maintenance of the cause of truth and righteousness frequently imposes on men

In common with thousands of delighted citizens, I had the pleasure of listening to the addreises differed at the complimentary dinner stive of this Congressional District. When, that day, I took the position of hearing, nothing could have been further from my mind than the duty which now devolves upon me that of calling your attention and that of the public to certain statements made in your speech. Had you confined yourself to politics proper; or as an episode, had you been content with the huone act of interring decently the remains of the supposed defunct Know Nothing organiza-tion, you never should have heard from me.— With matters of that sort I have nothing to do. In the language, however, of the "deathless Shakespeare"—and I quote from him as a compliment to yourself and your honored compeers, or I noticed that several of you drew largely roup his rich treasures—in his language, I say, ye heaped your dust on quick and dead." In other words, your statements respecting the Presbyte-rian and the Episcopal Churches, as regarded their alleged connection with Abolitionism, al-though wholly without intention on your part to do them injustice or injury, consigned their now strong and compact organizations to a speedy disolution, if not an infamous grave.

You will not understand me to deny either th right or the propriety of referring publicly to the Church, in any of its aspects, conditions or bearings, even in political speeches. It was your right: The Church also plants herself boldly before the world, and invites-nay, challenges investigation of her character, her condition and her works. What I regret is that you had not infermed yourself more fully of the facts in relation to the churches of which you spoke. And what I complain of is, that your statements, uncorrected, place those churches in a false light be-

support of your argument in favor of is Southern organization, you pronounced the whole mass of the population north of the slavery limits, with the rarest exceptions, "thoroughly and hope-lessly abolitionized?"—stated that their conversa-tion, their leachings, their books and their nursery lullables, were all deeply imbued with those execrable sentiments that in consequence of execrable sentiments—that in consequence of this state of things, division had taken place, years ago, in the Methodist and Baptist Churches—that the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches were in a state of deep sgitation, were indeed on the very eve of division, and that division was inevi-

Now while I freely admit that the fanatica element in that region is large, that portions of it fre so far gone that no reasonable hope can be entertained respecting them; and while I agree with you that their spirit and course of action are rable, I dissent wholly from your inabove named churches, of the position in which your statements would place them. You spread ont before voit hearers those loathsome masses, and represent them as abounding equally in all the Churches. But the Baptist and Methodist churches, years ago, cut loose from that portion of those contaminating hordes, and, of course, have, ever since, stood forth before the world, purged, commendable and glorious; while the Presbyte rish and Episcopal churches are still in the odious contract,—still fraternizing, or striving to do so, with those on whom politicans—not always very fastidious in their moral tastes spit only venom. and from whose touch their purer spirits instinctively recoil !! This, sir, is the position in which

Now, in relation to those divided churches. say, blessings on them in their deed! They chose their own course—had a pefect right to do so coted no doubt from conscientions motivespursued the only course which, as they supposed could be taken. We took a different course and, as I shall show, reached the same, if not more desirable result.

As regards also the Episcopal Church, I have in the above mentioned respect, nothing to say. Its proper defenders will guard its honor. But as a minister of the Presbyterian church, located also on the ground upon which you spoke, and in the midst of the community before which your statements were made, I consider it incumpent on me dhe also to yourself-to state the facts as they are, respecting said churches; and thus afford you an opportunity of placing your-

self right with this community, and also before the Church at large in the South. As long ago as 1837, the Presbyterian Church commenced its reform, and made its divisionnot by a sectional line, but in relation to doctrines and church-order—separating at one time a large portion of that loose, floating, fanatical element to which you referred. Since that period our duty, as regards that matter, has been easy, and generally pleasant. Here and there a few obtreporous spirits for a time remained. Most of these have since gone off-some in one direction, some in another, thinking themselves holier than we. Others a little fractious have, under conservative influences, been restrained. Thus has the process of reform gone on until now-aye, and for years past we have as a church been wholly free from segitation on that subject, not only in the meeting of our General Assembly, but, so far as I know, in all the subordinate judicatories !-The fires within have died out for want of comoustible material; and all attempts to introduce firebrands from without have so signally failed, that spitators have abandoned the hopeless task. There were two points to which you gave great prominence in your speech; 1st. The imminent danger, nay the certain ruin to Southern minorities whenever Northern insporities obtained the sway. 2nd, The utter impossibility of Southern men holding any sort of fraternal intercouse with men on the other side of the line! Well, I do not know what you politicians may find possible or impossible; but your statements have led me to look narrowly into this matter—as I wished to be prepared to meet the danger should there be any—and cut off also all intercourse, should it any—and cut off also all intercourse, should it be found at once hypocritical and dishonorable. But on turning the historic pages, I find 1st.—That so far as the Presbyterian Church is concerned, we at the Bouth have from the first been in

the minority; 2nd. It appears from the minutes of the General Assembly that of our present Synods therein in all only toolse are in the slave States, and one other is divided by the line.

Of the one hundred and forty-eight Presbyteries, only fifty eight belong to the South! Moderators of the Assembly have the appointing of most of the committees—consequently they have great power over all the business transactions,—
There have been sixty-seven meetings of our General Assembly, and each has had its own Moderator. But of these sixty-seven Moderators, only cighteen have been from the South! All this looks very alarming in view of your recent pioture! But yet it is also frue, 3d., That instead of being over-run and driven out of the Church ther of the North having more than double and true on the other side of the line, turned out the fanatics !

As counts fraternal intercourse, I need only ention the fact, that our General Assembly covers the broad area of the United States and e territories. The delegation is in proportion the number and the strength of the Presbyte-Buffalo-one of our strongest defenders against

much among the members of the I know that their expression rand for their breakers of the Sa i feelings for the war option in that Southern emporium, were most cordial and projound—and that, not only while they were in the South; for I saw in my exchange papers—for I was then editor of the Southern terian - a large number of letters published by the members of that Assembly, in the Northern and Western papers, after their return home, strongly expressive of the same noble sentiments. Even to this day, also, there is a famihiar and pleasing correspondence kept up between many of those members and their friends by

whom they were entertained in that city. Since that, the Assembly has met in Philadel-phia, in Buffalo, and Nashville, in all of which places there have been the same harmony of action, and the same cordiality of social intercourse was, myself, a member of the Assembly which met in Philadelphia in 1853. There were many delegates from the South; and I deny that any discrimination was made against Southern men in that Assembly. I am persuaded also that no members of the Assembly from any other part of the country were more cordially received, more spectfully treated, or more kindly entertained the citizens, than were those from the South. The same, I have been told, was the case at Buffalo. A member of the Assembly which recently met n Nashville has related to me the following incident, which occurred in that body, in direct conlict with your statements: An over zealous lelegate from one of the Congregational Associations down East, being admitted to the floor as a corresponding member, so far forgot his whereabouts as to undertake to lecture the Southern nembers upon their "sins and duties!" Instanta dozen or more Northern members sprang to neir feet, each eager to cast the first stone at him. And among them, they gave him very much such "letting down" as the old man did to the young atruder whom he found robbing his orchard .-Most handsomely and ably," says my informant, were the Southern members defended by their Northern brethren, without the necessity of a Southern man saying a word—such men as Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia, Dr. Dumont of New York, and Dr. Rice of St. Louis, taking the lead

Instead, then, of its being true that we of the South are in danger of being overpowered, and driven out by those avalanches of abolition, of which you spoke in so earnest admonition, the act is, we have put them where they deserved to to be on the outside, while we remain secure within; have swept them from our whole arena; and there they will be compelled to stay—not a frag-ment of that disturbing element left to annoy!— Instead of ceaseless and intolerable dissensions, as you stated—we have perfect peace! Instead of impending and inevitable division, no such thing is even in the distance contemplated. Indeed we have nothing about which either to contend or divide. Such are briefly the facts in relation to agitation, fraternization and the prospects of division. But there are other facts.

The principal religious newspaper of our de-nomination is published in Philadelphia—a large and ably conducted paper called the "Presbyte-That paper is now in the 25th year of its age, It circulates throughout the United States. It is one of the most conservative and reliable papers in the world. I have never vet seen in it an "infected article." nor one in any highly consurable, I dissent wholly from your in-Board of Publication.

The members of that Board are elected from year to year by the whole General Assembly. The majority of the members are always Northern men. Our Publishing House is also in Philadelphia-within that vast region whence you have supposed nothing "clean" could ever issue. The publications of that Board amount now to about five hundred different works. Large and repeated editions of many of them have been for several years scattered all over our country. They embrace a vast variety of subjects, and are adapted to persons of all classes, characters and conditions-tracts, children's books, and "nursery lullabjes" forming no inconsiderable portion of their issues! And yet, sir, if you can point out a single paragraph in any one of them which directly or indirectly inculates abolition senti-ments, you can do what it is believed the whole South has thus far been unable to do! Indeed, it was precisely on these grounds that the "Simon who now constitute the "Free Synod" of the West, left us. Our Assembly was firm as Gibraltar against their seductions and assaults : and they could pour none of their lava streams through any of the presses of either the Assembly or the Synods. They left; and for the "reformation" of the rest of mankind, they are now doing

their own publishing.

With little if any qualification, I believe that the same may be said of the millions of books published by the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, and the Episcopal Church-aye, and of their newspapers and children's papers also, which have an immense circulation. And yet all these are published north of the line. Indeed, nearly all our books, of every kind, come from the North, Large, then as is the mass of rabid, fanatical publications vastly greater is the strength, and incomparably more numerous are the works, of those millions who have not bowed the knee to the modern Baal. Nor do I agree with you, that in regard to any of these matters is there anything portentous of a worse state of things in future. So far as the Old School General Assembly is concerned the South may have the fullest confidence in its future character and action. For not only are its spirit and its principles thoroughly conserva-tive; but it is all-powerful as regards ability to keep out or suppress fanaticism or error of what-ever kind, or under what ever name. And so determined have its members been, that agitation on vexed and fruitless subjects should be excluded, that they have in several instances broken off all correspondence with prominent foreign bodies with which they formsely held inter-course, on account of their attempts to cast firebrands among our churches, or distract our ecclemastical councils. The New School Presbyterian Church, a large and respectable body of christians, is also, from year to year, becoming stronger and more united. Their approach is steadily toward the position which we occupy. Its mixture of uncongenial foreign elements is working off. Their tendency is to greater compactness and order. In their last General Assembly their action was decidedly conservative, and, so far as I know, satisfactory to their membership in the South. Even as regards that body, there less probability of division than there was year

No one, it seems to me, can doubt the conservative spirit of the Episcopal Church. It is one of the last bodies in which we should expect to find fanaticism of the rabid stripe of which you spoke. "Order" and "unity" have ever been their boast. And so far as I can learn, no division on the subject of slavery has been anticipated, or is likely ever to occur. But those several bodies, taken collectively, constitute a well-ordered conservative phalanx of prodigious strength. And they are actuated by a spirit which will neither flag in duty not suffer itself to be overborne. Thus, sir, have I, as in duty bound, laid the facts respecting these several points briefly be-fore you; and hoping that it will meet your approval, I shall, through the press, present them to

the Southern public. times to present so gratifying a picture. And I doubt not that yourself and all other true patriots will rejoice with us, whose battles have been fought and won, and whose peace now is like the placid lake. You politicians know best what can be done in the political world; but until I shall OLD ALMANACS AS GOOD AS NEW.—By a

Spartanburg, September 18, 1855.

EULU AND NETTIE tie, "what makes sister Lulu deep so long? Wont she be cold in the parlor

without any covering? I went in just now to see if she had waked up, and when I put my hand on her's, it was so cold! Mama, please let me out something over her?" "My darling," said Mrs. Lee, taking her little, inghter on her lap, "your sister Lulu is a lovely

angel in Heaven, and cannot be cold or sick again, for she is in Jesus' arms, who loves the little lambs, and takes them up to him before they are "Mama, I wish I could go to Heaven too, and

then Jesus would take me in his arms and I should not be sick any more. Mama; I love Jesus. She fixed her eyes on her mother in such a oving manner, that Mrs. Lee wept when she thought of her other darling, now singing the praise of her Redeemer in Heaven. She led Nettie to the room, so silent and gloomy, where Lulu lay pale and beautiful, in her pure white robe .wreath of white rose-buds encircled her brow. She did not look as if she were dead, but only sleeping. A sweet smile played still on her countenance. Nettie gazed in silent awe and grief on her much-loved sister; she did not fully comprehend what Death—the grim monster, at whose approach strong men quail and trembleould be. Mrs. Lee repeated to her the story of er Saviour's love and death; and told her that Lulu now had wings, and a beautiful golden harp and sang with the other angels the praise of God That passage from the Communion Service. Therefore, with angels and archangels, and all the company of Heaven, we laud and magnify Thy glorious name, evermore, praising Thee and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of hosts, leaven and earth are full of Thy glory: Glory be to Thee, O Lord, Most High!" came across he mind, and she repeated it to Nettie.

"Mama," said the child, her countenance glow ng with excitement, "when I go to Heaven. will ask God to send you a pair of wings, so that you may come too. Lulu will be so glad to see

Mrs. Lee told her she must be good, and love Jesus, and He would take her to Heaven in His

own good time. Lulu and Nettie were twins. Lulu had always been more fragile and delicate than Nettie, though both were fair and seemed more fit for Heaven than earth. Mrs. Lee had only two children, and not the 3d instant. year before the time at which our story comnences, had lost her husband, a man of Godloved and respected by all. He was a physician,rich, not in this world's goods, but in good works the poor and needy always found a friend in him and now Mrs. Lee found herself bereft of one of her darling children. She had loved both almost to idolatry, but Lulu, being more gentle and delcate than her sister, she sometimes fancied she oved her most; but she was devotedly attached o both. . She led Nettie to her chamber, and after hearing her simple prayer, put her

Sleep on little Nettie! May thy future life be pure and happy as now!

ADDRESS OF THE CZAR

We publish the address of the Russian Empeof a part of Sebastopol:

"The prolonged defence of Sebastopol, a defence almost unexampled in the annals of war. has fixed the attention not only of Russia but of entire Europe. From its very outset, it placed the defenders of that city in the rank of those heroes who have reflected the greatest honor on the country. For eleven entire months the garrison of Sebastopol disputed with their powerful enemies every inch of their native soil surrounding the place, and each of their operations was signalized by deeds of the most brilliant valor.

A terrible bombardment, four times renewed and the fire of which has been justly termed infernal, shook to their foundation the walls of our fortifications, but could not extinguish nor enfecble the zeal and constancy of the defenders With invincible courage and an endurance worthy of the soldiers of Christ, they repulsed the enemy or fell, without thinking of surrender. But the impossible exists, even for heroes.

On the 27th of the present month, after hav ing been repulsed in six desperate assaults, the enemy succeeded in making himself master of the Korniloff bastion, and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, sparing the precious blood of his companions in arms, the effusion of which would have been useless under those circumstances, determined on moving over to the north side of the town, leaving to the besiegers only blood-stained ruins.

Deploring from the bottom of my soul the loss so many valiant soldiers dead in their country's cause, and devotedly submitting myself to the decrees of the Almighty, who has not vouchsafed to crown their exploits with complete success, I consider it a sacred duty to take this occasion for expressing to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, in my own name and that of all Russia the most profound gratitude for their indefatigable labors, and for all the blood they have shed by themselves in a few days.

In re-entering into the ranks of the army these tried heroes, now become objects of the universal respect of their comrades, will doubtless continue to give fresh proofs of the same warlike virtues. With them, and like them, all our troops, with the same boundless faith in Providence, the same ardent love for myself and our native soil, will always and everywhere combat the enemies who attack all that we hold sacred as well as the honor and integrity of our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has gained immortal renown by its much endurance and the names of its defenders, will live forever in the heart and memory of all Russians, mingled with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the battle-fields of Pultowa and Borodino.

ALEXANDER. St. Petersburg, August 30, (Sept. 11).

THAT COMPLIMENTABY BARBECUE. We did not have the pleasure of attending the Barbecue at Melton's on the 22d ult., but have been informed that there was quite a large crowd present, (about 250.)

Messrs, Clingman and Mooney made speeches gentleman in the opening of his speech came down on the Eagle with the ferocity of an old hen with one chicken, but with much less effect. 'We are gradibly informed that this Complimentary Barbecue was gotten up chiefly at Mr. Clingman's expense. Thus it seems that the Hon gentleman has been conplimenting himself out of his own pocket. Is'nt he a noble, generous man?

of enger and self-sufficiency he kicked mother earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolve and ly his poor foot was injured in the encounter .-It is due to all parties concerned that this This is the way of man. An article in a news should be done. Pacts and investigations are paper touches him in a weak spot, and straightwhat good men always desire. It affords me un-feigned pleasure to be able in these disjointed complacency he looks to see the crash, when the

as many members from the North as from the South. The meetings of the Assembly are held without respect to latitude. In 1852 it met in Charleston, and never, probably, was there a more harmonious and perfectly delighted company of men found on the earth; Dr. John C. Lord, of Buffalo—one of our strongest defendance and the same days and the same days. The meetings of the Assembly are held and carry out the principle on which we have and carry out the principle on which we have and carry out the principle on which we have and carry out the principle on which we have and carry out the principle on which we have and the same day as in 1849, and, consequently, all through the year the date will be on the same day. But what is more singular is, that all the movable holydays, from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same days and the same days.

Very respectfully, &c.,

Washington Remarks be convinced of the contrary, I shall indulge the strange coincidence, which will not again occur present year,

are the plane of fair, delightful peace, sed by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1865. WESTERN AND N. C. RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of this company convened in he town of Salisbury, on Thursday last, the 4th instant. The Board, it will be remembered, at the time of meeting, consisted of Messrs. Walton of Burke, McCorkle, of Catawba, Simonton, of Iredell, and Ellis, of Rowan, on the part of the individual stockholders; and Messrs. Avery and Pearson, of Burke, Powell and Bradley, of Caawba, Clark and Davidson, of Iredell, and Fishand A. H. Caldwell of Rowan, on the part of the State. The Hon. Jno. W. Ellis, of Rowan however, sent in his resignation as a Director, and Ino. I. Shaver, Esq., of Salisbury, was appointed his stead. And Otho Gillespie, Esq., of Iredell, was appointed to fill the place of R. F. Simonton, Esq., elected Secretary and Treasurer.

R. C. PEARSON, Esq., of Burke, was elected President of the Road, and Jas. C. TURNER Chief Engineer. The salaries of the Officers of the Road were fixed as follows: President, \$2,000 Chief Engineer, \$8,000; Secretary and Treasurer,

We trust that this great work may now b oushed speedily forward to completion. Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the judiciousnesss of the action of the Board in the election of some of its officers, it is a matter which rested solely with them, and for the results of which, as representatives of those immediately interested, they alone are responsible.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD TON RAILBOAD. - The first general meeting of the subscribers for stock in the above named Rail-Road was held in Wadesboro', Anson county, on

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors almost unanimously: Alexander McRae, A. H. VanBokelen, and Robert H. Cowan, of Wilmington; A. G. Logan, of Rutherfordton; C. C. Henderson and H. W. Guion, of Lincolnton; W. R. Leak, of Anson; W. L. Steele, of Richmond; and R. S. French, of Lumberton. Gen. McRae subsequently resigned and P. K. Dickinson, Esq., of Wilmington, was appointed in his place.

The "Wilmington Herald" says: "Among the resolutions passed was one providing that the town of Wilmington shall not be called on for any portion of her subscription, except a due proportion of the expenses of surveys, &c., until six hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, additional to hers, for the work East for to his army, on the occasion of the evacuation of Charlotte, and exclusive of subscription for the portion of the route West of Charlotte

Another resolution specifies that the road shall terminate, eastwardly, within the corporate limits of Wilmington, on the East side of the River. Another, that the route West of Charlotte shall be thence to Lincolnton, crossing the Catawba at or near Tool's Ford, by the way of Hopewell settlement, provided the Directors shall deem that

The Directors made the following appointments: President, H. W. Guion: Secretary and Treasurer, B. S. Johnston, of Lincoln; Chief Engineer, J. C. McRae, of Wilmington; General Agent for soliciting subscriptions, D. C. McIntyre, of Richmond.

The salary of the President was fixed at two thousand dollars per annum, and that of the Chie Engineer at three thousand.

MASS MEETING AT WELDON.-We acknowl edge the receipt of a flattering invitation to b present at the Mass Meeting of the American part to be held in Weldon, on the 26th and 27th inst and regret that it will be out of our power to attend The occasion will be a highly interesting one, and some of the best talent of the State will be present. Our friends are pursuing the right course. None is the time for work .- not a few weeks before an election

"OAK CITY GUARDS."-This splendid Volunteer corps (Capt. HARRISON,) was out in full in defending for a whole year fortifications raised force on Friday afternoon last at a Target Firing for a superb silver cup, presented by Mr. Chas. H. THOMPSON, the Orderly Sergeant of the Company. The prize was taken by Mr. Thos. How-ELL, who made the best average out of three mer of whom says that fusion is, in the worst shots,-4 3-4 inches,-at a distance of eighty vards. Mr. J. F. IRONMONGER made the second best average, -7 3-8 inches. The nearest single flag, and keep step to the music of the Union. shot,-1-4 of an inch,-was made by the winner. The cup was appropriately presented by W. W. we have perer seen, the target having been completely riddled by bullets.

"University Magazine."-The October numone,-its contents being: "Revolutionary History of N. C.,—British Invasion of 1780-'1; by with loud Samuel Joseph Graham; "A night with a hero of dissolved. '76 :" "The Hidden Path ;" "Bells and Bell-ringing ;" "A trip to the mountains ;" "The student's grave:" "A plea for coquetry:" and the Editorial table. The "Magazine," by becoming, as it appropriate to the eccasion. The Honorable has, the medium of valuable contributions with regard to our Colonial and Revolutionary history. worthy of a very general patronage.

THE PRESETTERIAN CHURCH AND SLAVERY. We published in our last a letter from the Rev. JARVIS BUXTON, of the P. E. Church, in reply to some insinuations of the Hon. L. M. KRITT, of Stopping Newspapers.—A certain man lift his toe against a pebble and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence tion upon the subject of slavery. We publish. South Carolina, affecting the course of that detion upon the subject of alayery. We publish, of the Union to resist the aggressions of functi-to-day, (from the "Spartansburg Express,") a simflar communication from the Rev. WASHINGTON come to naught : but the earth remained and on- BATRE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that

> has come to hand, "My Friend's Wife" is a story elegantly written, and the Children's Story is beautifully told. The Editor's Table is, as usual, well spread with knicknacks.

FROST,-We had the first Frost of the season

fall on the same dates and the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might, therefore, serve for the by a portion of our citizens, but declined by that the city to allow their wives and daughters room gentleman.

SERVATIVE WHIGS OF NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS. casual, of their readers can testify, are continually apologizing for or openly applauding the course of the New York Softs, ( Pusionists they are now,)

and falsely claiming for the so-called Northern

Democracy a monopoly of nationality and patriotham. The same prints have been in the habit of denouncing the whole Whig party of the North, by wholesale, as enemies of the South and traitor to the country. Nor will the recent demonstrations of the National Whigs of New York and Massachusetts alter the current of their misrepesentation. In all probability, the people will never learn, through their columns, that conservative Whigs of those two great States are nobly standing forward to breast the storm of treason and fanaticism. In both of them, while preserving a distinct organization from the American party, they have planted themselves upon its platform, so far as that subject, which mainly menaces the Union, is concerned.

NEW YORK.

A meeting of the National Whigs of the city of New York, opposed to Fusion with Aboli tionists, (after the manner of the Softs, and that portion of the Whig party of the State, which lately assembled at Syracuse.) was held on Thursday evening last, and was addressed by the Hon. Geo. Wood and the Hon. James Brooks.-From the Address adopted upon the occasion, we make the following extract:

"The great father of our party, Henry Clay foreseeing, in the geographical ambition of cer-tain men, this attempt to merge the whigs of the North in a mere abolition party, cried out from Kentucky, in 1850:-

"If the whig party is to be merged into a con-temptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a whig. I go yet a step further :- If I am alive. I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may be-ong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive

of the constitution and the Union." This attempt to separate parties in the North and South is not the first attempt in our country, for it was attempted in Columbia, S. C., and in Nashville, Tenn., and in the famous Hartford Convention, during the last war-but the people of the country, ever true to the advice of Washington, have "discountenanced" and put down all such attempts. Northern and Southern churches of the same denomination of Christians may exist, jeopardizing, however, but not dis-membering the Union, because they look up to a God and have a common Bible, but Northern and Southern political parties must begin with abandoning their common country and end in abolishing the federal constitution—the now common political Bible. Whigs of New York, the socalled Fusion Convention has thrown to the winds every whig principle that under our Clay and our Webster we have been struggling for these last twenty-five years! It is silent upon all whig measures and upon all whig policy! It presents itself before the country as for the quarter of a century past having been fighting for a sham, and only to cheat the people! To make the sham more palpable, it picks out for us to vote for the most obnoxious and ultra men of the long opposed democratic party, and it gives us on a ticket of nine persons but two or three whigs at the most expedient, after surveys; and from Lincoln- most. To falsify itself to the utmost, even upon ton to Rutherfordton, via Shelby, in case the its anti-slavery pretensions, it asks us to vote in Cleaveland county subscription shall be made as a law officer of the State him who, in the State Legislature in 1829, and in Congress in 1885-'6 voted against even the right of petition to Congress upon the subject of slavery. And it asks us again to vote into the State Department him who is on the record, not only against the right of petition, but who made the compact to admit into the Union four or five more slave States from Texas. But we are not dupes nor fools to be thus used upon a pretence of principle concerning "slavery" or "Kansas." There is only one feeling, one impulse in the whole North against the violators of every principle in the Kansas and Nebraska bill: but the excitement on that is not going to carry us blindfolded into an organization whose acts the last winter, in our Legislature, are one prolonged record of canal franchise and corporation plunder, and whose adjournment sine die enabled every man and every interest in the State to breathe freer. No, no! If our good old

> to the music of the Union MASSACHUSETTS.

in it festers not in such rank corruption. Whigs

of the State of New York, we await your deci-

to decide what to do; but as for ourselves, we

here declare in the words of a Massachusetts

whig, just uttered-"We join ourselves to no

party that does not carry the flag and keep step

The Whig State Convention assembled at Worcester on the 2nd., and was largely attended. Elequent letters were read from the Hon. Rufus Choate and the Hon. R. C. Winthrop,-the forsense, a geographical party, and that the Whigs discharged their rifles with great effect. The rest will not join any party that does not carry the

Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard, of Boston, made lengthy speech, in which he styled the "fusion" HOLDEN, Esq. Better marksmanship, generally, the rag-baby party. He also alluded to the speech of Senator Wade, of Ohio, during the late Maine canvass, and said that its disunion sentiments were calculated to wake Washington in his grave. As to the Personal Liberty bill, others ber of this Periodical is an unusually interesting might call it nullification, but he called it treason. After speeches from others, the convention, with loud cheers for the candidates nominated.

Of the resolutions agreed upon in committee

we have the following summary: "They declare that the Whig party should now, more than ever, keep itself aloof from entangling alliances; that they are now, as ever, the party of the constitution. They repudiate the "Personal Liberty bill," passed by the late has repdered itself doubly useful, and still more Legislature of Massacusetts, and advocate its erasure from the statute-book; they declare that the present liquor law is a failure, and for a law which is constitutional and will promote the cause of temperance; that the organization of a Northern national party on the single issue of op-position to slavery would endanger the existence of the Union, and the defeat of it would paralyze the existence of the Northern sentiment, If a union of parties should ever become necessary, it must be a union of national patriots of all parties

> Nobly done for the land of WEBSTER! Suc sentiments from such a quarter inspire new hope for the country.

Will it further condescend to enlighten them as to the course which the Softs, or Administration wing of the so-called Democratic party, are pursuing in New York?

ECLIPSE - A total eclipse of the moon will take place on Thursday, October 25, which will be

to turn around.

KING'S MOUNTAIN on Thursday is on Thursday la a send of gathering from Wagenia.

In announcing the event, we publish from Ramsay's "Annals of Tennessee" a faithful nafative of the battle. That battle was fought at the most dismal period of the Revolution. There had been a long succession of disusters, and hope was almost extinguished in the hearts of the bravest. This victory was the turning point in the tide, and it was followed by an almost uninterrupted series of sucesses, till the Independence of the Colonies was se-

We omit the details of the gathering of the Mountain Clans and their first movements, and content ourselves with the Historian's account of the decisive action "On the pursuit, the Americans passed near

where several large parties of tories were collecting. At the Cow Pens sixty men under Col. Hambright and Major Chronicle, of Tryon county and Col. Williams, with the South Carolina troops joined them. Here they were informed that body of six hundred tories were assembled at Major Gibbs's, four miles to the right, and would join Ferguson the next day. These they did not take time to molest. The riflemen from the me untains had turned out to catch Ferguson .-He was their object : and for the last thirty-six nours of the pursuit, they never alighted from their horses but once, to refresh for an hour at the Cow Pens, although the day of the battle was so extremely wet that the men could only keep their guns dry, by wrapping their sacks, blanket and hanting shirts around the locks, thus expos sing their hodies to a heavy and incestant rain, The trial every hour became more fresh, and the Americans hurried with eagerness after the prey, which they determined should not escape their grasp. The advance met some unarmed men, who were fresh from Ferguson's camp; a short halt was made, and these men were closely examined. From them it was ascertained that the enemy was encamped three miles before them, and were to march next morning to Lord Cornwallis's head-quarters; his position was accurately described, and the route to the camp minutely

the approaches to it. It was now after twelve o'clock : the rain had ceased, the clouds were passing off, the sun shone brightly, and nature seemed to smile upon the enterprise at hand. It was determined to march at once upon the camp, and decide the conflict without further rest or refreshment. Each man was ordered to "tie up his over-coat and blanket. throw the priming out of his pan, pick his touch hole, prime anew, examine his bullets, and see that everything was in readiness for battle." this was being done, the officers agreed upon the general plan of attack, which was to surround the e ninence and make a simultaneous assault upon every part of the camp. The men were soon in their saddles and upon their march. When within a mile of the battle ground an express from Ferguson was arrested, on whom was found a despatch to Lord Cornwallis, urging him to send immediate reinforcements, and stating the number under his command; and that he was securely encamped upon a hill, which, in honor of his Majesty, he had named King's Mountain, and if the rebels out of h the despatch were, with the exception of the number of the enemy, communicated to the riflemen, the march was resumed, their pace quickened, and they rode in a gallop within view of the camp of

given. Col. Williams and some of his men were

well acquainted with the shape of the ground and

A closer examination of the ground and the position of the enemy demonstrated the feasibility of the plan of attack already concerted by the officers. More minute arrangements were immediately made and carried into execution. It was decided that the troops commanded by Winston, McDowell, Sevier, and Campbell, being something more than half of the whole number of the assailants, after tving their horses, should file to the right, and pass the mountain nearly out of reach of the enemy's guns, and continue around it till they should meet the rest of the troops encircling the mountain on its other side, and led by Harnbright and Chronicle, and followed by Cleveland and Williams; after which each command was to face to the front, raise the Indian war whoon. and advance upon the enemy. Accordingly the troops moved forward, and passing up a ravine between two rocky knolls, came in full view of the enemy's camp above them, and about one hundred poles in front. Here they dismounted, and having tied their horses, left a small guard with them. The right wing or column was led by Winston and Sevier; the left by Cleveland and venerable whig party is dead, the immortal spirit Williams; the centre was composed of Campbell's men on the right, and Shelby's on the left. In this order each officer, having formed his ranks. sion and your deliberations in State Convention led off at the same time to the position assigned him, under pilots selected from Col, Williams's men, who were familiar with the ground. On its march around the mountain, the right column discovered that there were two gaps in the ridge at the enemy's left flank—one about twenty poles from it, the other fifty. It was decided to pass through the latter. About the time they entered it, the enemy began to fire on them. The fire at first did not attract attention, until some of Shelby's men being wounded, that officer and Mcthey had crossed the ridge, broke off towards the enemy, through the gap nearest his camp, and of the column under Campbell ascended the mounposted upon its summit. The firing became so was made upon the American right by the British regulars, and some of the tories. This charge pushed McDowell, Shelby, and Campbell down the mountain. At this moment, the left column. under Hambright, Chronicle, Cleveland and Williams, had driven in the enemy's picquets at the that God's wrath at sin, instead of being visited other extremity of the encampment, and, advan-cing up the mountain, poured in a well directed sin is most prevalent; will be wreaked upon sinfire on the enemy, protected here by their wagons and some slight defence, and commanded by Fer-

desperate charge, and drove the riflemen to the foot of the hill. Here Major Chronicle fell. the charge at the other extremity of the moun- against the Catholic Church. And inasmuch as tain gave the appearance there of a retreat on the part of the enemy, and the men under Shel-by, McDowell and Campbell, having recovered from the slight disorganisation produced by the first charge, rallied to the pursuit. The cry was by, McDowell and Campbell, having recovered the slight disorganization produced by the first charge, rallied to the pursuit. The cry was raised—"hussa, boys, they are retreating; come on!" They advanced with great firmness up the hill, almost to the lines of the encampment, and for some time maintained a deadly conflict with | that God took vengeance on the Irish Catholics the tory riflemen. Ferguson, as before, decided in those cities for the sins which the American to resort again to the bayonet. But the marks-men had so thinned the ranks of the regulars, men had so thinned the ranks of the regulars, against the Catholic Church. What a wise expos-Will the "Standard" acquaint its readers with handles of the butcher knives, and adapting them to the muzzles of the tory rifles, and of thus using them in the charge. With the number of his bayonets thus enlarged, Dupoister returned to his haveness thus enlarged, Dupoister returned to his first position, and made another charge. It was short and feebly executed, and the regulars rethank to do so, and will make his arms at Ral-

to the relief of Ferguson, Dupoister received a

galling fire from the South Carolinians under

Williams. The regulars were soon rallied, made

short and feelily executed, and the regulars re-furned within their lines.

"About this time the front of the two American columns had met, and the army of Ferguson was surrounded by the riflemen. Their firing became incessant and general in all quarters, but especon Sunday morning last. The weather, too, has been quite cool, and fires are almost indispensable.

In Boston, the Past says, the sistes in all public buildings, and the sideways, are to be widened to born, and drew to it much of the enemy's force.

The compliment of a Public Dinner has been tendered to Col. Brage, at present in this City, been tendered to Col. Brage, at present in this City, but declined by that the passage of ladies with their new-fashioned skirts. Several gentlemen have moved out of the crest of the mountain.

"On all sides new the fire was brist and "On all sides, now, the fire was brisk and

deadly, and the charges with the bayonet, though

hose or the other thought he was re-and advance near to the summit. But se movements, the left of Ferguson's gradually receding, and the Americans all these were plying their rifles with terrible effect. Ferguson was still in the heat of battle; with characteristic coolness and daring, he ordered Captain Dupoister to reinforce a position about one hun-Dupoister to reinforce a position about one hundred yards distant, with his regulars; but before they reached it, they were thinned too much by the American rifles to render any effectual support. He then ordered his cavalry to mount, with a view of making a desperate onset at their head. But these only presented a better mark

for the rifle and fell as fast as they could mount their horses. He rode from one end of the line to the other, encouraging his men to prolong the conflict. With desperate courage, he passed from one exposed point to another of equal danger .-He carried in his wounded hand a shrill sounding silver whistle, whose signal was universally known through the ranks, was of immense service throughout the battle, and gave a kind of ubi-

quity to his movements. The Americans having reached the top of the mountain, were gradually compressing the enemy and the line of Ferguson's encampment was sensibly contracted. A flag was raised by the tories in token of surrender. Ferguson rode up to it. and pulled it down. A second flag was raised at the other end of the line. He rode there too, and cut it down with his sword. He was frequently admonished by Dupoister to surrender; but his proud spirit could not deign to give up to raw and undisciplined militia. When the second flag was cut down, Dupoister renewed his admonition.— To this he replied by declaring he would never surrender to such a damned set of banditti as the mountain men. These men, while they admired the unyielding spirit of Ferguson, had noticed, that whenever his voice or whistle was heard, the enemy were inspirited to another rally. They believed that while he survived, his desperate courage would not permit a surrender. He fell soon after, and immediately expired.

"The forward movement of all the American columns brought them to a level with the enemy's guns, which heretofore, in most instances, had overshot their heads. The horizontal fire of the regulars was now considerably fatal; but the rapid advance of the riflemen soon surrounded both them and the tories, who being crowded close together, and cooped up into a narrow space by the surrounding pressure of the American troops, and fatally galled by their incessant fire, lost all hope from further resistance. Dupoister, who succeeded Ferguson in command, perceiving that farther struggle was in vain, raised the white flag, and exclaimed for quarters. A general cessation of the American fire followed: but this cessation was not complete. Some of the young men did not understand the meaning of a white flag; others who did, knew that other flags had been raised before, and were quickly taken down. Shelby halloed out to them to throw down their guns, as all would understand that as a surrender. This was immediately done. The arms were now lying in front of the prisoners, without any orders how to dispose of them. Col. Shelby, seeing the facility with which the enemy could resume their guns, exclaimed, "Good God" what can we do in this confusion?" "We can order the prisoners from their arms," said Sawyers. "Yes," said Shelby, "that can be done." The prisoners were accordingly marched to another place, and there surrounded by a double

guard. an hour. The loss of the enemy was two hundred and twenty-five killed, one hundred and eighty wounded, seven hundred prisoners, fifteen hundred stand of arms, and a great many horses and wagons loaded with supplies, and booty of every kind, taken by the plundering tories from the wealthy Whigs."

KANSAS ELECTION.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis announces the receipt of intelligence from Kansas of the 2d instant. It is said that the returns of the election in three counties show a heavy vote for WHITFIELD, pro-slavery, for Congress. The Shawnee Indians supported the pro-slavery ticket. The entire vote of Joson county was given for Whitfield. In Leavenworth county, Whitfield had 800 and Reeder 200. At Willow Springs 100 votes were polled, all for pro-slavery candidates. There was no tumult at the polls the free soilers generally not voting. Their election took place on Tuesday, (yesterday.)

The Louisville Journal, commenting upon the letter of Bishop McGill and its arrogant sen-

"This is a shocking combination of arrogance, presumption, and absurdity. The Bishop thinks that it would not be lawful for him to say authoritatively what sin has been punished by the sending of the yellow fever on Norfolk and Ports-mouth, but he tells us, that, in his opinion, it is the sin of Know-Nothingism. His Reverence, however, bearing in mind the inconvenient fact that the cities where Know Nothingism is most general are the cities where no vellow fever or other deadly scourge has appeared, gives us to Dowell determined to return the fire, and before understand that the curse of yellow fever is mere ly evidence that Know-Nothingism has provo-ked Almighty God to anger, and that He has re-solved to chastise it, but that there is no telling whether the sin punished was committed by those tain, and poured in a deadly fire upon the enemy | communities which are the sufferers, or by the whole country, or by the country's rulers! heavy as to attract the attention of Ferguson, who thinks that perhaps Almighty God, provoked to immediately brought up a part of his regulars anger by the sins of the whole country or by the from the other end of his line, and a brisk charge sins of its rulers, has poured out his wrath thereat sins of its rulers, has poured out his wrath thereat in the shape of yellow fever upon Norfolk and Portsmouth!!!

"We are apprehensive that his Reverence will not be likely to frighten people out of the sin of Know-Nothingism by making them believe ners and saints indiscriminately in little localities comparatively innocent. If Bishop McGill does guson himself. Dupoister, his second in com-mand, was immediately recalled, ordered into line thority the views and intentions of Almighty on the top of the ridge, and directed to make a charge with all the regulars upon the Americans at that end of the encampment. On his passage Church's teachings, is God's immediate represen-

tative and mouth piece.
"Inasmuch as Bishop McGill thinks that Louisville is the place where Know Nothingism has committed its direst transgressions, he must suppose that God sent the yellow fever upon Norfolk "In the mean time, the recall of Dupoister from and Portsmouth to punish the sins of Louisville the yellow fiver commenced its ravages in Nor-folk and Portsmouth before the cili of August, he Protestants of Louisville were going to commit

rangements so as to attend both its terms at Ral-

lone to glong, Grain, Cutton. The London Mercantile Gazette, of a late

"All eyes are now directed to America. Twelve French buyers went out by the last week's steamer, and large orders have gone from England for breadstuffs, so that we shall soon know whether the boasting accounts of their crops can be sub-