

From the New York Express.
RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A few days since we had one or two telegraphic reports concerning a certain Anti-Slavery Convention that was then sitting at Chicago, Ill., whereat sundry things were said and done understood to be curious enough in their way, but things which the telegraph, with that necessary brevity which forms so indispensable a feature in that method of transmitting intelligence, hardly let us know anything about. It is very probable that the operator or correspondents concluded that, as the country had seen so many Anti-Slavery Conventions of late, the public could very well afford to dispense with the wearisome platitudes which it appears characterized the gathering at Chicago. However, we now find that their proceedings, as reported in some of the Illinois papers, were of a peculiar character as to deserve some attention, and the more especially so as the action of the Convention was designed to have a general influence in the Northern churches of all denominations. It is well that churchmen and the church in our meridian should be apprised of what the Politico-Religionists of Chicago require them to do.

The Convention was composed entirely of clergymen, as we are assured by the editor of the Prairie Herald, a Presbyterian journal, whose editor was a delegate. Clergymen made the speeches, constituted the majority of the principal committees, and prepared the reports; in a word, clergymen guided and controlled the entire action of the body. It was understood, previously, the Convention was to have nothing to do with the slave question in a political or party point of view. The question was to be discussed in its moral bearings only, and some of the more simple-minded and unsuspecting of the clergy had gone there in the expectation that, whatever the Convention would conclude to do, was to be done in the church, not out of it. That is to say, the field of exertion should be in the pulpit, and nowhere else. The curtain, however, was soon drawn aside, disclosing the real intentions of the actors; the most prominent and noisy of whom (we have a Presbyterian clergyman for our authority) declared at once that the only remedy for the evil they were called upon to deal with was secession, social and religious secession,—a separation of Northern churches that are found divided upon the question at issue. The old organizations were denounced as corrupt, apostate, hopeless, and must be destroyed. War to the utmost was proclaimed against all those organizations which, in their view, sustained slavery. In that catalogue were placed first and foremost the Old and New School Presbyterian churches; next, all who correspond and commune with them; including, of course, all the Congregational churches of New England and New York, all the Convention churches of Wisconsin, and the churches belonging to the Associations of Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. Especially was the war proclaimed against all the older Missionary Boards and benevolent associations, including the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, and, by inference, the American and Foreign Christian Union. We use the term war here, because it is the word which expresses the true idea that was sought to be enforced. There was no talk of curing—it was to come out—secede—destroy.

"Come out of her, my people," was quoted over and over again, as applicable to this case.—The openly avowed aim of the Convention was to tear down old organizations, and construct anew. The black plank was to have a place with the white one, and, in short, nothing was said that did not fully come up to the most ultra negrophobia of the day. We choose, now, to let the editor of the Herald (the Presbyterian clergyman, remember, sitting as a delegate in the Convention) describe the remainder of these delectable doings in his own way:—

"The Presbyterian churches were invoked to leave the old organizations, and join the Free Synod. The Congregational churches must cease correspondence and communion with Presbyterians, and if they would not do this, the pure must come out and build again. They must cease giving, too, to these pro-slavery mission organizations, and give to the American Missionary Association, and, as soon as possible, for other benevolent efforts. The whole system of things must be changed, and changed at once.

"One member took the ground that the N. S. Presbyterian church were one of the marks of the Beast. Another called it the great dragon, which drew away the third of the stars with his tail; the two Presbyterian churches were called 'Ships of Perdition,' and they were declared over and over again as hopelessly corrupt, and apostate, and past all hope of reform. The same assertions were made of Mission Boards. President Blanchard read a letter which had been written to the Home Mission Society, to show how they had been labored with, and that there was no further hope of reform. The Tract and Bible Societies and S. S. Union were denounced by name as wedded to and supporting slavery. In fact, there were to be new principles, new measures, and new men to carry them out.

"It was expressly stated by two members, that one who communes with a slaveholder becomes a partaker of his sins, and a third person who communes with a second is also a partaker, and so on, as one of the speakers said, down to the 'fiftieth person.'

The religious portion of the Illinois press—the press whose conductors best know the real character and motives of the actors at Chicago—appear mortified that such a discreditable Convention of men calling themselves clergymen and Christians should have been held within the borders of that State. The editor of the Prairie Herald, indeed, goes so far as to disown them altogether. He says it was only an Abolition emigrating party, from the black districts of Ohio. The only one of the clergymen of Chicago who acted with the Convention was Rev. A. M. Stewart, of the Scotch Presbyterian church. There were but few members from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, or Northern Indiana, we are assured. The spirit and tone of the meeting were not of Illinois, nor the Northwest. The real acting convention was from the State of Ohio. The body known as the Free Synod of that State, and clergymen of the Oberlin connection, were here in great numbers, with their strongest men. The Ohio members, with few exceptions, constituted the soul of the meeting, shaped its business, imparted its tone, and did the speaking, and, in fact, made the convention. It was an Ohio convention held in Illinois.

In view of these facts, then, and having been told repeatedly by the anti-slavery organs that the convention in question was numerous, respectable, powerful, influential, etc., there is importance enough attaching to its proceedings

to set ministers of the gospel in the Northern half of this Union seriously thinking what is to be the end of a movement of this character, if persevered in. If the church is ready to be made a tail to the kite of political Abolitionism, for our own part we are rather curious than anxious to see who is going to follow. They who do follow are better out of the church than in it. The Presbyterian editor of the Herald we have been quoting from thus defines the position of his church, so far as he is permitted to speak for it:

"In our view, then, if our churches to any extent are to follow this Convention, the campaign is begun. There is a contest on hand as disastrous as the thirty years war of continental Europe. The doctrine of this Convention are not now those of our churches. Those who think the difference slight, and that a bridge may be put down to allow meeting harmoniously upon it, or that the old and new can go forward in harmonious partnership, in our view, deceive themselves."

This is to the point. Let the clergy and the church but speak out and act with the same manly spirit as is evinced here, and the foothold Abolitionism has obtained in the temple will be reclaimed. "The campaign is begun." A vigorous and united onset will bring it to an end.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week the students of this Institution were examined on the studies of the preceding session; and Friday was occupied by the regular annual Commencement exercises. The various addresses of the young gentlemen on that day were quite creditable to themselves and the institution—some of them delivered in very fine style. Between the delivery of each Oration was heard the sweet notes of the violin and flute, and the day passed very pleasantly away. The assemblage was large, the spacious rooms of the College crowded with the intelligence and beauty of the surrounding country. At night a large party came off, very much to the satisfaction no doubt, of many of both sexes. But a description of the good things, bright eyes, rosy cheeks, ruby lips and melodious voices, that were tasted, seen and heard on that particular occasion, would be superfluous for those who were present and enjoyed them, and might cause too many bitter regrets from those who were absent; we, therefore, desist. The young folks can better imagine than we can describe the happiness to be had on such occasions.

The young gentlemen on Friday delivered their orations in the following order, to wit:

Latin Salutatory—A. S. Hoover, Randolph, North Carolina.

"David's Lamentation"—L. Branson, do. Theory vs. Art—L. D. Andrews, do.

The Press—T. S. Whittington, Guilford. "Seek till you find"—J. C. Andrews, Ran'h. Fall of Nations—J. R. Bolla, Randolph.

"Diligentia Omnia vincit"—J. W. Pearson, Tennessee.

Mortality of Fiction—G. M. Shemwell, Davidson.

Progression—A. Weaver, Salisbury.

Flights of Genius—T. D. Harris, Davidson.

Southern Literature—J. S. Wright, Darlington, South Carolina.

State Pride—J. H. Robbins, Normal Col.

Valedictory—J. A. Robbins, Randolph.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the Faculty, to wit:

Rev. B. Craven, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages; also, Instructor and Lecturer in Normal Training.

Wm. McK. Robbins, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Allen S. Andrews, Professor of English Literature and Natural Science.

A. C. Spear, Tutor.

There will be a vacation of six weeks; and on Wednesday the 10th of September, the exercises of the Institution will be resumed.

Greensboro' Patriot.

A correspondent anxiously inquires whether Jesse Holmes, the fool-killer, actually lives about here, and whether there is any danger of his being present at August Court and other public occasions. Our correspondent doubtless represents a large class who desire information in these respects, in order to avoid the danger which they are conscious awaits them.

We answer, first, that to the best of our knowledge and belief, Mr. Holmes, the fool-killer, is not located in these parts; that he has no permanent abiding place, his business requiring that he should itinerate to and fro over the face of the earth and walk up and down in it continually; in short, that he is the individual that struck Billy Patterson.

Secondly, if he is a sensible person, and entertains ordinary regard for his own ease, he will hardly be present in his discharge of his official duty at August Court;—he would find too big a job for him to undertake at once, considering the weather.—Greens. Patriot.

THE TRUTH.

From a 4th of July article, in a Hartford paper, pointing out certain things which we the people lack in this, "the greatest country on the face of the earth," we take the following:

We need, as a nation, more personal virtue—a greater individual subjection to law.—Crime is becoming too common amongst us.—Laws are yearly becoming less stringent and efficacious in putting down vice. A disregard to that elevated standard of pure public morals, which once was our glory and our safeguard, is becoming more powerful every day. By the destruction of public morality, the loss of public industry and thrift will follow. While we are manifesting to other nations the apparent influence of a free Government, our own condition will too surely become the freedom of licentiousness, not of law. Amidst such a deterioration of public morals, we soon shall feel the influence of the demagogue, who can much more readily control the vicious and the depraved than the upright and pure. The influence of the demagogue, with his corruptions, will float us surely to the brink of the cataract that has engulfed every former republic; for the demagogue and the military despot, in a nation like ours, are but succeeding steps of that same downward progress.

Junius Smith writes from South Carolina on the 4th of July that he was enjoying a cup of tea from plants of his own raising. He pronounces it the best tea he ever tasted.

The first bale of new Cotton was received in New Orleans on the 25th, and sold for 10¢.

From the Charleston Courier.
"If in doubt, fight."—Bluffton Toast, 4th of July. The way in which the Texan affair injured South Carolina properly explained.

*Notwithstanding the strong impression made upon me by my energetic young friend of the secession party, and my admiration of the manner in which he proved how greatly the men of the present time excel those of the past, I was still far from being convinced that the causes alleged for his enterprise were sufficiently weighty. Indeed, I began to feel somewhat impatient at the peremptory manner in which he demanded an implicit assent to each one of his statements. With all my efforts, I could not understand the nature of those things which are called aggressions of the Federal Government.

I had not the clairvoyance necessary for discerning them. I desired, therefore, that he would cease for a season from playing the parts of Lord Peter, and explain in a common way, for the benefit of farmers and laboring men, what those wrongs are, under which the State is suffering. I feel no diminution, as one of her citizens, of my rights under the Constitution—I enjoy the same proportionate influence in the State and in the United States as I have done heretofore: my person, my property, my pursuits are quite as much protected as formerly. If I am wronged, degraded, insulted, how has all this been done? How has it been brought about without my feelings knowing it? Are all the States under a sort of mesmeric influence? Has chloroform been administered to the whole South, except South Carolina? It is not enough to tell me that I am obtuse, insensible, spiritless, and therefore unable to see, feel, or resist. I insist on being informed, and not being compelled to swallow the dogmas of any man, however great a patriot he may be—although claiming superior wisdom to that of Franklin or Washington. Indeed, just in proportion to the frequency and confidence with which the secession patriots insist on their superior honor, honesty and courage, I am inclined to reflect that it is not very usual, to say the least of it, for good men and brave men to boast of their virtue or bravery; and I am induced, therefore, to demand the more pertinaciously a reason for their opinions. The SEMPRONIUS OF CATO'S little Senate, whose "voice was still for war," was not remarkable, if the story be true, for the fidelity with which he redeemed his pledges.—The Sempronius of the present day prove to be as little trustworthy, even when, like those of Bluffton, they profess to be eager for fights, not only when the cause is good, and the occasion a fit one, but when they are in utter doubt whether there be any cause or occasion at all.

I may remark here, in passing, how wonderful a difference there is between the modern doubters and their illustrious predecessor of New-Amsterdam. The great Vouter Van Twiller, or Walter the Doubter, found the habit of doubting always calming, soothing, and sedative in its nature. He is described, by his scrupulously-exact historian, as being "five feet six inches in height, and six feet five inches in circumference—his face of vast expanse, his cheeks seemed to take toll of every thing that went in his mouth." In his time there was no wrangling or fighting, no public commotions or private quarrels, no parties, no schisms. He doubted, but not to fight; on the contrary, there was profound tranquility around him. It is not so with the Van Twillers of the present day.—In New Amsterdam, to doubt was to slumber; in Bluffton, to doubt is to fight. The ancient Walter, when in dubious mood, betook himself to his pipe—the modern turns to his musket; the ancient involved his doubts in a cloud of tobacco smoke—the modern hides his in one of gunpowder. This diversity of temper and practice is the more surprising since there is, as I am informed, a perfect resemblance in the bodily dimensions of the two doubters—the Van Twillers of New Amsterdam and of Bluffton. There are the same roundness of figure, the same breadth of face, the same toll gathering cheeks. How, it may be asked, can he carry out his beligerent intentions? To walk is impossible, and no horse can charge under such a mountain of flesh. It will be necessary for him to fight from a howdah, or some war elephant, which the patriotic citizens of Bluffton will, no doubt procure from India, in due time for the Spring campaign.

My seceder friend is very good natured, and did not mind my hesitating faith in his men or his doctrines. Is it possible, he replied, that you can be ignorant of the unconstitutional acts of the Federal Government and the wrongs inflicted by them on our State. In the first place then, there is wrong number one—the sale of lands by Texas to the Government. But I replied where is the wrong done to South Carolina? Was the land ours? Was not the case simply this? The people of Texas held certain lands. It was doubted whether they belonged to Texas. A collision was apprehended between Texas and the United States, because of this doubt. To settle the controversy, a compromise was made. Texas sold the lands, the United States bought them. The difficulty was adjusted, and civil war was avoided.

That is the very thing, my friend replied—you have said it—that adjustment of the difficulty—that avoidance of civil war is what makes the wrong done to South Carolina. But for that atrocious arrangement of the dispute our distinguished seceders, who have a decided fondness for a strong excitement, would have had a very pretty opportunity for indulging their favorite fancy. It deprived them of the pleasure, in the first place, which looks on always take in a vigorous conflict of any kind. It gave them the same reason to complain which the neighbours and especially the lawyers always have, when two men are disputing the title to an estate, and one offers and the other accepts a compromise spoiling thereby a very interesting case, and the fun and fees that might grow out of it. It took away entirely a most promising prospect of civil war on a large scale; and you know, our seceding friends have a marked partiality for civil war—an absolute passion for reducing the population of South Carolina to widows and orphans—a settled taste for blood-ensanguined fields—and an inveterate propensity for dying in the last ditch. There is a certainty, my friend added, that this ditch is somewhere near Bluffton. As the noble enterprise of secession began, it must end there. It is in this ditch, without any doubt, that the renowned VAX TWILLER will be found, howdah elephant and all, after exploits that would fill his great predecessor, if on Earth, with amazement and doubt. This then is the wrong done to South Carolina. It deprived us of our laurels, and that can never be forgiven.

I was completely silenced by this unanswerable reasoning, and the exulting disputant, seeing the impression he had made, clenched the argument by saying—have you any objection to the correctness or sufficiency of this view of the subject? What but the cause assigned could have produced the strong dissatisfaction, in our State, with the Texas adjustment? You don't suppose we cared a cent about the land

If you do, you know nothing about it. The land has been open to us for a year, and not a slaveholder has ever gone there, or intends to do so. CURTIUS.

From the Richmond Whig.

In the official report of the proceedings of the Charleston Anti-Secession meeting, (a part of which we published on Saturday) allusion was made to a resolution offered by a Mr. Carroll, which was so objectionable, in its character that the meeting refused to entertain it. The report did not contain the Resolution nor define its precise meaning, but characterized its introduction as an "unwarrantable interference" with the real object proposed to be accomplished by those who had been most instrumental in calling together this large assemblage of the people. The Standard, a d Anti-Secession Organ, condemned with some severity Mr. Carroll's course, and charged that he designed to convey a palpable sneer upon the patriotism of those who had signed the call for the meeting. Mr. Carroll came out the next day in a communication in which he denies the allegations, and appends the resolution he had offered as evidence that he could have been influenced by no such design. The Mercury takes up the cudgels in his behalf, and expresses supreme surprise how the meeting could have "committed the unaccountable indiscretion of treating it with contempt." Here it is:

Resolved, That while we cannot believe our sister States of the South will submit, for any considerable time, to the recent aggressions of the Federal Government upon their rights, and while we have full faith in their intentions to co-operate with each other for the vindication of those rights, we nevertheless declare that to South Carolina is due the allegiance of each of her citizens, and that much as we deprecate her separate secession from the Union, under existing circumstances, yet should her constituted authorities resolve upon such a measure, we shall then hold it treason in any son of hers to oppose such determination.

We must confess our surprise, though at the same time our extreme gratification, that such a disposition should have been made of it. It certainly does indicate the existence of a healthier tone of public sentiment than we have been accustomed to look for even in Charleston. The doctrine that the only allegiance due from a South Carolinian is to his own State, and that the majority have the absolute power of control we had supposed, met with the almost universal assent of the people. We are glad therefore that a meeting of compromising much of the intelligence and virtue of the capital of the State should have rebuked so wild and absurd a heresy. Admit the doctrine in its full force, and any State government may become little better than an oppressive despotism.

Heretofore the advocates of immediate secession have encouraged the idea, that whatever difference of opinion might exist in regard to the policy of this move, yet should it be determined on by a majority of the people, all dissent would at once be healed, and the utmost unanimity of feeling and purpose prevail throughout the State. The opponents, too, of secession have generally yielded their assent to these bold assertions, and rarely, if ever, took any pains to deny them. In this way the belief has become common that the decision of the mere majority would control the destinies of the State, and affect, most sensibly, the condition of the other parts of the Confederacy.—The action however of the Charleston meeting will go far to dispel this illusion. It has positively repudiated the doctrine that it is treason to the State to refuse to sustain the act of a mere majority, no matter how presumptuous and pernicious that action may be. This but confirms us in the idea we have for some time entertained, that when the crisis arrives, the State will have to conquer one half of its own population before it can successfully make war upon the balance of the Union.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the fire-eaters, is evidently alarmed at the indications which the rejection of Mr. Carroll's resolution very naturally afforded. It winds up a treifol and rather doubtful article with the following significant paragraph:

"Are we not justified, then, in inferring that there is in this movement an element of no small force that endangers its fidelity to the principles it has avowed, and even threatens to undermine its reverence for the allegiance which the citizen owes to his State? We trust there is intelligence and patriotism enough in the party to save it from so disastrous a result."

Mr. Calhoun.—As several misstatements have appeared, as relates to the alleged donation of money to Mr. Calhoun, we copy the following from the Southern Press, as containing, we suppose, true version of that transaction:

The facts are, that a number of the friends of Mr. Calhoun did propose to raise the sum of sixty or eighty thousand dollars for a present to him, for the purpose of enabling him to visit Europe, and particularly the countries of the Mediterranean, for his health. And Mr. Calhoun refused to accept the gift. After his death it appeared that some thirty thousand dollars of the money had already been subscribed and paid—and it was offered successively to the four sons of Mr. Calhoun for the benefit of his estate, and was by each of them refused. It is a mistake that either Mr. Calhoun or his estate was embarrassed. His property, on his death, was worth about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and his debt due some bank in South Carolina, was only about twenty-five thousand. So that there was no embarrassment. But as the money, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, had been paid up by his friends, they, on the refusal of his sons to accept it, forwarded a check for the amount to his widow,—stating that it could not, without great inconvenience, be restored to the contributors, some of whom, perhaps, were unknown. So she accepted it. But her sons had before taken care that she should be entirely independent; for they released to her, in fee simple, the mansion property, the Fort Hill estate, which was amply sufficient to support her in the luxuries of life.

The Compromise Measures at the North.—It is now (says the Troy Whig) about ten months since the compromise measures went into operation. In spite of the great efforts at the North to render them odious, popular sentiment has settled down into general and hearty acquiescence in them, "until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity for further legislation to prevent evasion or abuse." They have come to be regarded by far the larger portion of the American people as a final settlement. The cry of repeal has been raised in vain, the strong men of all parties arranging themselves on this common ground.—Boston Cou.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1851.

STATE ELECTION.

The smoke of the late battle in this State is beginning to clear away, and the results are being ascertained. In this District there was no opposition, and consequently no excitement. Mr. Caldwell is re-elected. The vote thrown for him is small, but that is no evidence that he is not entirely acceptable to the Whigs of the District; and indeed, to many of the more liberal of the opposition. *

In the Mecklenburg District, where the strongest secession movement has been made, it is gratifying to see that all is right—that the people have put their seal of condemnation on the measure and the men who have advocated it. Gen. Dockery's majority is set down at over 1,000. See the following vote of the counties:

	Dockery.	Caldwell.
Richmond,	601	190
Montgomery,	558	149
Stanly,	771	54
Anson,	1107	498
Moore,	466	422
Cabarrus,	763	372
Lincoln & Gaston,	390	1036
Mecklenburg,	000	743m
	4266	3213

All honor to the people of the third district, they have given such a blow to the Nullifiers and Secessionists as will take them years to recover from. "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

In the Mountain District, Clingman is elected. This is a great misfortune to the State, and indeed, to the whole country; for Clingman has shown himself to be devoid of principle—an agitator—who has deliberately calculated the value of the Union.

In the 8th district, the contest was between Edward Stanly, Union Whig, and Thomas Ruffin, Locofoco Secessionist.—It was quite amusing, and every thing that could be done, foul or fair, was done by the Disunionists. So far as heard from Mr. Stanly is still ahead with a clear gain of 70 votes over his last year's vote, and Washington, Hyde and Tyrrell, to hear from—all three Whig counties.

Later.—A Telegraphic despatch to the Fayetteville Observer, from Raleigh, says, that Stanly has gained 168 in Beaufort, 20 in Craven, and 45 in Washington, so that he is beyond a doubt elected.

In the ninth, seventh, and fourth districts there was no opposition. Mr. Venable, we suppose is re-elected, as there was no organized opposition to him. Many Union Democrats and Whigs no doubt voted for the Hon. Calvin Graves.

NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION.

There is no doctrine when rightly understood by the people, more odious and repulsive than this. The idea of dissolving the Union of these States, and plunging the country in a civil war appears to strike the peaceful, contented portion of both sections of the country, with horror; and well it might, for they are the ones who will have to suffer most, not only in the safety of their person, but also in destruction of property. Where a country is without a recognised government, all is anarchy and ruin; and to prevent such a devastating state of things coming upon this country, every good and law abiding citizen is bound by every tie that is sacred to frown upon all attempts made by desperate politicians to lead them into the support of such unholy and destructive measures, to turn their backs upon the men who advocate them, and place only such men in power, as will work for the peace and happiness of the people, instead of their ruin. Such are all those who are now moving heaven and earth to dissolve this Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy,—such are the men who have been proclaiming upon the stump, we have no government,—such are the men who are proclaiming themselves the "Southern Rights Party;" and such are the men who denounce all who do not fall in with their fallacious, treasonable, and destructive dogmas. Every man, has taken an oath either directly or impliedly to support the Constitution of his country, and he that plans and plots ways and means to supplant or break down that Constitution is guilty of treason, and deserves to be treated as such by the people. To count, deliberately, the value of this Union—to denounce the government as despotic—as leaning towards despotism, and as unworthy the confidence of the people, is no small matter; more particularly so, when all know who have taken the least pains to examine for themselves, it is not so,—that the evils which the Southern fire-eaters complain of exist only in their disordered brain.

Let the peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of this country see to this—let them keep an eye on all who prate loudly about dissolving this Union, and administer such

a rebuke to them now, as was administered to the Nullifiers during Gen. Jackson's administration. Secession is only another name for Nullification.

REPORTED ELECTION NEWS.

On Monday and Thursday of last week elections for Representatives in Congress were held in seven of the Western and Southern States, entitled in the aggregate to fifty members, viz: Kentucky 10, Indiana 10, Tennessee 11, North Carolina 10, Alabama 7, Arkansas 1, and Texas 2. Some of these States there were also elected Members of their respective Legislatures and State officers. The Telegraphic bulletins, however, having confined their information mainly to the Congressional canvass, we give the results as reported, by appropriating a single line each district in which the result is alleged to have been ascertained, and placing the name of the successful candidate in italics:

KENTUCKY.		
District.	Whig.	Democrat.
1	H. M. McCarty,	Lynn Boyd
2	Benj. E. Grey,	Benjamin Johnson
3	William T. Wood,	G. A. Caldwell
4	Clement S. Hill,	James W. Stone
5	Addison White,	
6	Leslie Combs,	J. C. Breckinridge
7	W. C. Marshall,	Richard H. Smith
INDIANA.		
2	Roger Martin,	Cyrus L. Dunbar
4	Samuel W. Parker,	George W. Johnson
5	No Whig candidate,	Thos. A. Hendricks
6	Eli P. Farmer,	Willis A. Gorman
7	E. W. McGaughey,	John G. Dana
9	Schuyler Colfax,	Graham N. Ford
10	Samuel Brenton,	James W. Boggs

ALABAMA. Southern Rights Party.
2 James Abercrombie, John Cochran
3 William S. Mudd, S. W. Harris
4 William R. Smith, John Erwin
5 Geo. S. Houston, David Hobbs
6 W. R. W. Cobb, Robert M. Jones
7 Alexander White, Samuel F. L.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal of the 5th instancy, as we learn by the telegraph, confirms the report that the "Union Ticket" for Congress in Alabama, carried every thing before it through the State. The only district they are successful of losing is the first, in which Charles C. Langdon, editor of the Mobile Advertiser, has probably been beaten by James Bragg, though this is not certain. In Montgomery and Russell counties James Abercrombie, Union Candidate, leads John Cochran, Secessionist, 950 votes. In Conecuh his majority will be about 800. There is no doubt of his election by a large majority.

A Telegraphic despatch from Louisville says that the vote in Kentucky Governor and Lieut. Governor is very close, though it is conceded that Archibald Dixon and John B. Thompson, Whig candidates, are elected over Lazarus W. Powell and Robert N. Wick, their Democratic competitors. It is stated how many votes the Emancipator candidates received. The vote for Congressmen in some of the districts is very close, so that the result can hardly be determined without the official returns.—Nat. Int.

NEW YORK.

We are glad to see that the Whigs of this State, in consultation, have agreed to lay aside all their minor differences, and unite together for the purpose of sustaining the Union against all of its foes. The call issued for a State Convention, make nominations for the Fall election, the policy of the Administration in regard to the adjustment measures has been proved. So it will be by all lovers of the Union. Those who assail the Administration on this ground, are known and ranked as enemies to the perpetuity of the Union.

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for a pamphlet copy of speech to the young men of Albany, also for a copy of his address at the laying of the corner stone of the Addition to the Capitol, 4th July last.

The Disunionists and Secessionists are crowding loudly at anticipated triumph Georgia and Mississippi. They say McDonald will be elected Governor of Georgia, and Quitman of Mississippi. We doubt the correctness of their information; but even if it should turn out to be true, it will be no victory for them. They have changed the issue in the hands of the people, and refuse to stand on their own platform. They will not acknowledge that they are what they are, and continually deny that they have views of their South Carolina brethren. They cannot be prevailed upon to acknowledge the error. If they should be elected, we shall not the less regret the result because of the denials. But still it is remembered that, even in the test which they wage, they do not fly the flag which they carry, but prefer resort to equivocation, and "patent double sense."—Alex. Gazette.

The Cattle Market this week presents another abundant supply. Beavers are selling at \$2 37½ a \$3 per hundred gross. Lambs from \$1 75 to \$2 25. Old sheep \$2 to \$3.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Boston is about to send back some of the paupers imported from the Old Country, which, by the way, she did in 1834.