

The North Carolinian.

Secretary of State

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

VOL. 1.—NO. 53.

TERMS.
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Orders on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

TO SILK GROWERS.

The subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice,

That they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing silk from the cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such cocoons as may be brought to us, or raise reeling them upon shores. F. L. WANSLOW, JAMES BAKER, I. WETMORE, Executive Committee. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

MULBERRY TREES.

The subscriber offers for sale 5000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices. JAMES BAKER, Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

MORUS MULTICAULIS

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st of February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C. JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

COCOONS WANTED.

The subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, set for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he will give away, if they can be disposed of next summer, for their full cash.
Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk worms eggs from a very healthy stock of worms, can also be had. I. WETMORE, Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—11.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of **DRY GOODS,**—Among which are—
Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths.
Cassimeres, well assorted.
Satinets, Kentucky Jeans and Erminets.
Super-fine Vesting.
275 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 merinos.
345 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lane.
1236 pieces Calico, well assorted.
Cambricks, Jaconets and Plain Mustins.
39 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheetings, Bleached and Brown.
65 pieces Superior Silks, well assorted.
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls, Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c. &c.
Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the north, will be offered for sale at **REDUCED PRICES,** by wholesale or retail. September 30, 1839. 32—11.

STOP HIM!!!

The subscriber's Horse was stolen last night. He was purchased in July, 1839, from Mr. Wm. Camman, and is well known about town. He is about 15 hands high, and very compactly built. He has a small head, with short ears and fine eyes. His neck is slender near the head, but very deep near the shoulders. He is full in the chest and girth, and short bodied. He has high hip bones, but his limbs are well formed. His hoofs are small and all shod. His mane and tail are rather thin. He is a chestnut sorrel, with one white hind foot, and a few white spots on the neck and back, occasioned by the collar and saddle. There is also a greishy spot about two inches long and not very distinct, on his right hind quarter, not far from the back bone.
In action, he lifts his feet rather high, trots very fast, and has a fine racking pace. He is quite playful, and often holds his head down so as to give a beautiful curve to his neck. In a gallop, he blows hard. He was in very fine order when taken away.
Any information respecting said Horse will be thankfully received and amply rewarded by the subscriber.
D. McNEILL TURNER, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1840. 50—11.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** Groceries and Cutlery, Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.
Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square. PETER P. JOHNSON, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1840. 29—11.

Imported Platterer.

THIS Splendid English Race Horse, has been transported to, and will make the ensuing season at Warren race-course in Warren county, N. C. at \$50 the season, and \$1 to the groom, under the management of THOMAS W. RAINEY, February 15, 1840. 51—11.

NOTICE.

THE Justices of the peace for the County of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, M. for the transaction of public business. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, Chairman. February 14th, 1840. 51—31.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Duplin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1840. Jenima Middleton, vs. Heirs at Law of Robert Middleton. [Petition for Dower.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Blackledge and Wife, Mary Catherine, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the North-Carolinian for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at Kenansville, on the 3rd Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at office, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and 6th year of our Independence. JAMES DICKSON, Clerk. January 28, 1840. 52—61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Duplin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1840. Edward E. Hussey, vs. James S. Sutherland. [Original attachment, David Sutherland, Sen. David Sutherland, Jr. and Jesse B. Sutherland summoned as Garnishees.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Sutherland the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North-Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, to said attachment, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at office, in Kenansville, the 3rd Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th. JAMES DICKSON, Clerk. January 25, 1840. 52—61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Duplin County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1840. Richard Miller, vs. Owen Korngay. [Original Attachment.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the North-Carolinian, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the whole property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand. Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at office, in Kenansville, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence. JAMES DICKSON, Clerk. January 23, 1840. 52—61.

HATS! HATS!

J. R. & D. G. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAVE just received their SPRING

Stock, and continue to manufacture Silk and Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market Square, Fayetteville. Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings. N. B. Highest price given for Furs. April 6, 1839. 6—11.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES & SHAD.

50 Bags Rio, 25 Bags Cuba, 20 Bags Laguirra, 10 Bags Old Java, 10 Hds. Sugar, 10 Hds. Molasses, 5 Barrels of Shad. For Sale by GEO. McNEILL, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1840. 37—11.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS,** Groceries and Cutlery, Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.
Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square. PETER P. JOHNSON, Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1840. 29—11.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness. The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following. The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
Elementary Department or 2d Class, \$8 per Session.
First Class, 16 " "
French Language, 10 " "
Drawing and Painting, 10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, 25 " "
Music on Guitar, 25 " "
Use of Piano, 3 " "
Incidentals, 50 cents.
November 23, 1839. 39—11.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of **DRY-GOODS,** Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina money will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought. G. B. ATKINS, Foot Hay-Mount. Oct. 26 1839. 35—11.

BUTTER

And Buck Wheat Flour. 30 lbs Mountain Butter, 600 lbs. Buck Wheat Flour. For sale by GEO. McNEILL, Nov. 23 1839. 39—11.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR twelve months, a first rate WAGON DRIVER, of good character, for whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office, or t the Subscriber. DONALD McQUEEN, Fayetteville, June 8, 1839. 13—11.

POLITICAL.

From the Globe. Salt Tax and Salt Monopoly in the West. The information which we have received from Frankfort, Kentucky, and which is as follows, authorizes us to believe that the salt tax, and its offspring, the salt monopoly, has received a mortal blow in Kentucky. The information is:—

"I now have the high gratification of informing you that the repeal of the duty on salt has been under discussion in the House of Representatives now sitting in this place, and it was decided, by a majority of six, in favor of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to accomplish that great measure."
Thus, in the popular branch of the Kentucky Legislature, the great measure of abolishing the salt tax, and with it, abolishing the salt monopoly in the West, and establishing a free trade in salt, has received the sanction of a majority of the people's Representatives, and must now stand for the will of the State. This great and gratifying event is well believed to be the result of the light which has been shed upon the salt question by the publication of the celebrated Salt Document, which was printed by order of the Senate at the last session. Wherever this document went, the salt tax fell; and of this Mr. Clay seemed to have presentiment on Friday last, when he most violently denounced that document, and defended the tax and the Western monopolizers. The denunciation of that document, and the motion of Col. Benton to print a mass of testimony in relation to the monopoly of salt in the West, gave rise to a most animated debate of five hours in the Senate, in which the principles of men and parties were presented in bold relief; the Federalists going for the tax and the monopoly, and the Democracy against both. A sketch of that debate will be published, and will be read with interest, as showing the position of men and parties in relation to a most cruel abuse. For five hours the Federalists, headed by Mr. Clay, opposed the printing of testimony, signed by several hundred men of character, going to show the existence of the salt monopoly in the West, going to show their connection with banks, and their practices to prevent the making of salt, except in small quantity—to adulterate what was made—to sell by a false bushel—to make people take barrels for full weight where they were deficient one, two, and three bushels—to extort as much as two, four, and even six dollars for a nominal fifty-pound bushel of salt, which would not yield two pecks and a half of pure salt—to restrict the country and allowance it, and make the allowance too small, and various other abuses, all of which were proved by the written and signed testimony of several hundred witnesses. For five hours, on Friday last, the Federalists resisted this printing; on Monday the question was renewed, and carried for printing one copy for each member; the main question on Col. Benton's motion to print 10,000 for distribution, being yet to be decided.

The zeal with which Mr. Clay and his friends have taken up the defence of the salt tax and the salt monopoly, now gives additional interest to the debates on this subject; and this interest is heightened by the proceedings and the vote on the repeal of the tax in the popular branch of the Kentucky Legisla-

ture. The question has now gone to the PEOPLE; and henceforth, it is to be one of the great questions of the day.

Besides the Western evidence on the subject of the salt monopoly, and the consequent extortionate price, false measure, vile adulteration, restricted distribution, and stunted allowance of salt—besides all this, the papers presented by Colonel Benton, and moved to be printed, contain other information of great value on salt, its taxation, production, original cost, and the fishing bounties and allowances, which, Col. B. contends, rests upon the tax, and on which an issue is made up between Col. B. on one side and Messrs. Webster and Davis on the other; and, in addition to all this, the same papers contain minutes of the evidence taken by a select committee of the British House of Commons in 1832 in relation to the monopoly of salt in Asia by the English East India Company, and proving the same abuses practised by the English monopolizers upon the Hindoos which are now practised on the people of the West by the American monopolizers.

Col. B. insists that the publication and diffusion of his salt papers will seal the fate of the salt tax—it will repeal it, and kill the monopoly, and make salt free; and this Mr. Clay and his followers evidently believe and dread, from their five hours' resistance to the motion to print on Friday last. Seeing how much the Salt Document, printed at the last session, has done, they justly fear the effect of a second one, and struggle to forestall its appearance by denunciation, and then to prevent the denounced document from going to the people.

Speech of Mr. Waterson, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, January 16, 1810—on the subject of Abolition petitions. [CONCLUDED.]

APPENDIX AND PROOF.

In Mr. Stanley's reply to Mr. Waterson, he read a publication of Mr. Parmenter, a Democratic Representative from the State of Massachusetts, which he thought committed him to the cause of the Abolitionists. Mr. Parmenter did not know if he understood precisely what the gentleman from North Carolina meant by an Abolitionist. I should like to hear him refer to any remark or writing of mine on that subject, or to any vote I have given, other than for the reference to a committee.

Mr. Stanley said he should like to know what the gentleman himself considered an Abolitionist, and read a letter written by Mr. Parmenter, in which he gave his opinions on the subject of Abolition.

Mr. Parmenter said that, in the State of Massachusetts, it was essential to the quality of an Abolitionist that he should wish Congress immediately to adopt measures to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, without any regard to the consequences. It was true that he, in common with a very large portion of the people of Massachusetts, believed slavery to be a very great evil and would be glad if it could be abolished without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union, or violating the rights of others. Mr. P. added that the letter read by the gentleman from North Carolina, was not considered to be in accordance with the views of the Abolitionists, and accordingly they voted in a body against him.

Mr. Stanley went on with his remarks, and spoke of a number of distinguished members of the Democratic party whom he stigmatized as Abolitionists. Mr. S. read some extracts from an address of Mr. Morton, whose recent election as Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic party hailed as a triumph, to show that he also was an Abolitionist.

Mr. Parmenter wished to make one remark in relation to Mr. Morton, the Governor elect of Massachusetts. The gentleman had read some extracts where Gov. Morton spoke his sentiments very strongly against slavery. But the gentleman did not draw the distinction between anti-slavery and Abolitionism. The one was a mere matter of belief, while the other was an intention to carry its objects into effect without any regard to the consequences. He would make another remark. The Abolition paper printed at Boston opposed the election of Governor Morton, and recommended it to the Abolitionists to support another candidate. Mr. P. wished the gentleman would define his ideas of Abolition more distinctly.

Mr. Stanley said he wished the gentleman would define his. Mr. Parmenter said he would define what he considered to be the views of an Abolitionist. It was a desire that Congress should abolish slavery in this District, and in the Territories, without regard to the rights of others, the peace and tranquility of a large portion of the country, and the safety of the Union.

In addition to Mr. Parmenter's remarks, I would state that there were four trials in his district before he was elected. Levi Farwell was the candidate of the Abolitionists, and Nathan Brooks the Whig candidate. Before the fourth trial, Mr. Farwell declined in favor of Mr. Brooks. I subjoin the circular, as well as Mr. Farwell's letter.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Pause and consider, we beseech you, before you again throw away your votes. The District must not, cannot, go unrepresented. You cannot choose a candidate of your own. Of course Mr. Brooks or Mr. Parmenter will be eventually elected, and can you hesitate a moment for which of them to vote? Mr.

Parmenter is pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren, who has thrown himself into the arms of Southern slaveholders, and he is irrevocably pledged to war against abolition every where and at all times. Mr. Parmenter and his party revile and abuse you.—They regard abolition as a "disease," and contemptuously call it "NEGROPHOBIA," and declare it to be "decidedly worse than hydrophobia." From them the poor slave has nothing to hope but "stripes and fellers," and you nothing but sneers and abuse.

Will you not avenge yourselves by giving your support to Mr. Brooks, whose votes in the Senate prove him to be the slave's true friend, and who, in the opinion of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, and Hon. Levi Farwell, and many other respectable Abolitionists, is worthy of your entire confidence. If, by doing so, you can effect his election, would not your votes be "emphatically votes for liberty?" Your former pledges to scatter your votes have been thrice redeemed, and are no longer binding on you. Following the example of the Abolitionists in other towns, who are determined "nobly to maintain principle," and cast your votes as patriotism and humanity dictate.

Read the following letter, and then pause, before you give your votes for slavery!!! MR. FARWELL'S LETTER. Cambridge, March 20, 1839.

Gentlemen: Inasmuch as, at your former session, you have seen fit to propose my name as one of the candidates to be voted for at the Congressional election, you will, I trust, excuse me in requesting that my name may not again be used for that purpose; first, because that, under no circumstances likely to occur, could I undertake to serve the district in that capacity; and secondly, because, from my long acquaintance with Mr. Brooks, and from his acts in the Senate of Massachusetts, I cannot but feel that his sentiments on the subject of slavery are such as to entitle him to the entire confidence of Abolitionists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, LEVI FARWELL, To the Abolition Convention sitting this day at Concord.

The following is the article from the Liberator, (alluded to by Mr. Parmenter,) calling upon the Abolitionists to support the Whig candidate for Governor, Edward Everett, at the late election for Governor in Massachusetts.

TO ABOLITIONISTS.

We recommend to the attention of our Abolition brethren the following paragraph, which is a literal copy of the whole of an editorial paragraph in the last Liberator, written by Mr. Garrison:

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has answered unequivocally in the AFFIRMATIVE to the questions, whether he is in favor of the immediate Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the several States. Edward Everett now speaks the language of a patriot, a Republican, and a Christian. We believe it is the real language of his soul. When, a few years since, he took opposite ground, he did violence to his convictions of right, and committed a grievous error. We are disposed to obliterate all that has gone before, and to commend him for his present honorable course. To refer individually to what he said when public sentiment was deeply corrupt, would be ungenerous; to charge him with being insincere at the present time would be unjust; to accuse him of seeking popularity would be equally uncharitable. It is not yet a popular thing for the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to avow himself in favor of immediate emancipation; and until he shall prove recreant to his present professions, it is to be taken for granted that he means just what he says. In our opinion, he ought to receive the undivided support of the Anti-Slavery voters of this Commonwealth; nay, they have pledged to him their support, inasmuch as he has declared himself to be in favor of their principles and measures.

We likewise recommend to the attention of our Abolition brethren the following unadorned and literal extract of a communication in the same paper, by "A Member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Board."

GOVERNOR EVERETT'S LETTER IS SATISFACTORY.

His endorsing Mr. Alford's report does not weaken his answer, but strengthens it, for that report was full of the soundest Abolition doctrines. THE GOVERNOR SHOULD RECEIVE THE VOTE OF EVERY ABOLITIONIST.—Some who call themselves such, but whose hearts are more with their party than with the slave, may still go back to Edward Everett's old misdeeds. Let me tell them this, it is unfair. In the circumstances of the case, it is almost treacherous. Mr. Borden asked Governor Everett's opinions, not as an individual, but as representing the Abolitionists generally. The Governor answers at once and unequivocally. Is it for us to turn round, and charge him with insincerity? This would be a gross outrage. Why did we ask him if we did not mean to judge him by his answer?

Judge Morton's and Mr. Willis's letters are very much alike. They give no information. They do not answer the simplest of all possible questions, so that a plain man can tell what they mean. Judge Morton refers to a letter written two years ago, which, when you look at it, is no more of a reply than the present. That letter contained some very handsome and flowing periods

about his detestation of slavery, &c. It, perhaps, served its purpose pretty well in its day; what would do for 1837, will not do for 1839. These vague professions of Judge Morton amount to just nothing at all.—There is nothing in them you can put your finger on. If the Abolitionists are to be satisfied with such unmeaning generalities, let me tell you, the politicians will never give them any thing else.

Mr. Stanley also read a letter of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, in which strong opposition to slavery was expressed. Whether Mr. Williams is, or is not, an Abolitionist, I know not. But I have it from a source which cannot be questioned that his Whig opponent for Congress (Nathaniel B. Borden) was an active member, if not President of an Anti-Slavery Society, and was supported by Garrison's Liberator, in Boston, the organ of the Abolitionists in that State which opposed Mr. Williams, and did not consider him as coming up to their views. Moreover, I find, by reference to the journal of the last session of Congress, that Mr. Borden voted against Mr. Atherton's resolutions throughout—even against that resolution which declares that Congress has no power to do that indirectly, which it cannot do directly.

One of the largest Democratic conventions ever held in the State of Ohio, was held at Columbus on the 8th of January, instant.—Among other resolutions which were unanimously adopted, I find the following in regard to Abolition. They go the full length in support of Southern institutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, Congress ought not, without the consent of the people of the District, and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the efforts now making for that purpose, by organized societies in the free States, are hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and destructive to the harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That slavery being a domestic institution recognized by the Constitution of the United States, we, as citizens of a free State, have no right to interfere with it, and that the organizing of societies and associations in free States, in opposition to the institutions of sister States, while productive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief; and while such associations for political purposes ought to be discontinued by every lover of peace and concord, no sound Democrat will have part or lot with them.

Resolved, That political Abolitionism is but ancient Federalism under a new guise, and that the political action of Anti-Slavery societies, is only a device for the overthrow of Democracy.

Before the New York election in 1838, the black Abolitionists of the city of New York held a meeting, at which they adopted resolutions "earnestly" requesting their "colored brethren" to vote the "whole Whig Ticket." Their proceedings are subjoined. ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK!

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored free-holders of this city, held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. John Fort was called to the chair, and William Johnson was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote the

Whole Whig Ticket Nominated at Masonic Hall," which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted.

1. That Wm. H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolition of all distinction, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and, in consequence, shall receive the votes of every colored citizen in this city.

3. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Vigilance Committee: Thaddeus Silay, John Piper, John Bonser, George Douglass, Terence Sample, Hannibal Allen, John Blake, Cato Smith, Parker Downing, Wm. Johnson, Caesar Mott, John Smith, Anthony Moore.

JOHN FORD, President. Wm. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the Colored Whig Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

The following confidential circular was also sent to the Whig Abolitionists, by Arthur Tappan, previous to the New York elections in 1838.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have a list of the publications by this Society, to which you will please direct any of our Whig friends who may desire a knowledge of the truth. I am gratified that our Abolition friends are to be found on the Whig side rather than the Loco Focos; for the cause of the country and of humanity ought to go together. IF WE CAN RIVET OURSELVES FIRMLY