# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article 10.*

**Number IV of Volume XXI.** | **SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 10, 1840.** | ***No. from Commencement, 1,046.***



TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY——CHAS. F. FISHER,
*Editor and Proprietor.*

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one week before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 cms, or *fifteen lines* of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be *free of Postage*.


## Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, (all the money, should be sent *directly to him*, POST PAID, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters containing the *names*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually* received.

## A List of Letters

*REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840.*

A—Dan'l Agler, William Agar, John H. Allen, Rev. W. W. Albright, (2) Dr. B. Austin.

B—Mrs. Catharine A. Bowles, Mrs. Nancy Brown, Mrs. Nelly Brown, Christian Bostian, James Brown, Alex Brown, Lewis Beard, Philip Brown, Walter A. Baitch, John Blackwelder, John Swinger, Henry Beard, Dan Beavers, Gaston Bradshaw, Benjamin Blackwell, Mrs. Elmira Brandon, Allen Brown, Andy Bogs.

C—B. F. Caldwell, (1) Miss Elmira F. Clark, Geo. Coston, John Cowder, Jesse S. Caldwell, Geo. Cauble, George H. Conaling, Archibald Coxty, (2) J. A. Clemmons, Thos. Caldwell, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Chambers, Caspar Crawley, Jacob Cotton.

D—Joseph E. Dobson, Timothy Dowland, (2) Catharine Dillow.

E—Peter Eller, Miss Mary Jane Ellis, John Eller, John W. Ellis, Samuel Ellison, Jacob Earnheart.

F—John Fraley, (2) John N. Fuller, Charles Fraley, Henry Fletcher, Rachel Frick, Henry File, John M. Foard, George C. Foster, Caton Ferrell, Miss Sarah S. Foster, Benjamin Fisher, R. W. Pool.

G—Benjamin Good, Rev. J. Grant, (2).

H—Miss Susannah Hampton, Daniel Hornbarrier, Franklin Haden, Miss Sarah H. Huston, Alexander Holdsworth, Solomon Hall, Robert & Josiah Huie & N. Pool, Rev. James B. Hall, Perry Heatherson.

J—Peter Jacey, Augustus Jordan, Benjamin Jerrel, Mrs. Betsey Jacobs, Philip Jacobs, Littleton Johnson.

K—Peter Krider, Mrs. Elizabeth Krider, Philip Korn.

L—John Lingle, Miss Sophia Lyerly, Samuel Leslie, George M. Lyerly, Charles M. Lider, James Lawrance, Moses Eaton & A. Lipe, James Luckey, W. T. Love, Miss Lucy Letherer.

M—Mrs. Eliza Mull, Ebenezer Moore, John Marlin, James Megaty (2.) James C. McConnaughey, John L. Murph, Miss Sarah Moore, Jesse May, John McLeod, (Tailor,) John M. Myers, Henry Miller, Henry Moyer, Duncan McLauren, Mrs. Mira Mitchell, Edward McCubbins, James Mitchell, Mrs. Isabella Marlin.

N—James R. Nolly, Robert Neely.

O—C. J. Orrell (2), Miss Mary Owings (2).

P—Samuel E. Phillips, Jacob Pool, Dr. W. Pegham, Rev. R. M. Pearson, Harrod Pope, Rev. James Philips.

R—John Rendlemon (2), John Rice (3), Jesse Read (2), Mrs. Susan Roberts (2), George or Richard Robins, David Rossman, W. Rinier (2), John Rush.

S—R. M. Saunders (4), George C. Sledge, Nicholas Sluggs, Miss Ann Stanger, H. A. Swink, Dan. Swink, Samuel Sloan, Society of Fulton Lodge, Garret Shuler, Peter Stoller (2), Louis Slaughter.

T—W. J. Thompson, Alexander Trexler, Jno. Troutman, Col. A. R. Turk, John Thompson, Nimrod Thompson, J. Thomason, W. Thornton.

W—E. H. Weeks, Mrs. Ann Willson, Arthur Weaver, William Walton, Samuel Wilhelm, Catalne Wilson, Mr. Woodson, D. Watson, J. W. Watson, William C. White, Jacob Wallsburg (2), Miss Susan Weaver.

V—Valentine S. Varn, Prim Valentine.

H. W. CONNER, P. M.

July 3, 1840. 3w

## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The burrs are equalized by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent. Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. P. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; Kenneth Robison and David J. Brenner of Lincoln; Charles Grubbs of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Dent of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf


JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
*Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.*



## DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

## DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to **No. 1,** of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. y

## DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

*Just received and receiving,*

A large stock of *MEDICINES, Brushes, Glassware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes,* Tobacco, Cigars, *Powder Boards,* WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

**Wines and Spirits,** (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

## Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

## *To Travellers.*

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury; in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

## Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

## *Painting.*

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

**Ornamental and Sign Painter.**

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

**HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,**

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

## BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this county.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

## $20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of November last, a negro boy by the name of DAVE.—Said boy is black complected, about 20 years of age, stout build, and the white of his eyes inclined to be red. I will give the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person that will deliver said boy to me, 4 miles south-west of Lexington, N. C., or confine him in jail so that I get him again.

GEORGE MILLER, Sr.

June 26, 1840. 4w


## LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

[CONTINUED.]

STATE CONVENTION—REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In 1839, the Democratic party having, for a time, lost its ascendancy, Mr. Van Buren was removed from the office of Attorney General, but shortly after, the convocation of the Convention to reform the Constitution, gave the People an opportunity of showing that their regard towards him was undiminished. Though he was a resident of Albany, yet the electors of the Democratic County of Otsego selected him as their Delegate, and he had thus an opportunity of uniting the influence of his talents, principles, and judgment, with those of other distinguished Democrats, to infuse into the new Constitution a liberal republican spirit. To no one, indeed, more peculiarly than to himself, did the Convention owe its origin. Having been appointed to preside at a celebration of the fourth of July, in the year 1829, he took the occasion to break ground on the subject, having already, for some time, reflected on the necessity of the measure. He gave from the chair, with appropriate remarks, this sentiment: "The Elective Franchise: existing restrictions have proved to be as impolitic as they are unjust; it is the office of wisdom to correct what experience condemns." The sentiment was not more just as well, than it was well timed and extensively useful. It was the signal gun that summoned into vigorous action that spirit of discontent with various provisions in the existing Constitution, which had long existed among the Democracy of the State, and which, after overcoming all the obstacles opposed by the aristocratic party, ultimately triumphed in the passage of the law, in virtue of which the Convention met.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

The first great topic to which the attention of the good citizens was directed was, therefore, the *Elective Franchise*. By the old Constitution of New York, a vast number of useful and intelligent citizens were excluded from voting for Representatives, and more than a third of the males over 21 years of age, were cut off from voting for Senators and Governor altogether, because they were not freeholders. The disfranchisement of so large a portion of the intelligent population, was one of the principal subjectments of the Republican party in advocating the Convention, and when it met, Mr. Van Buren was the leading advocate in procuring its abolition. Upon this question the party lines were distinctly drawn. The Democrats at once offered an amendment to abolish the freehold qualification, which was met by an effort on the part of the Federal leaders to require a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars. This grand monument of Federalism was at once met by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and was defeated. His speech, at the time, is replete with sound doctrines and eloquent discussion on this cardinal feature of republican institutions.

We are assured by those who well recollect the circumstances, that the effect of this powerful and well reasoned speech upon the convention was obvious, and was conceded to be decisive of the question. So much so, that it called out the late Judge Van Ness, a distinguished Federal leader, who was at our seat of government and a member of the convention, who attempted to rally to stem the popular feeling and retain the favorite of the aristocracy, the property qualification.

RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE—ABOLITIONISM—MISSOURI QUESTION.

This great contest of the democracy having been triumphantly carried, the Democratic members proceeded to the new and extended suffrage. Diversities of opinion as to details, of course, prevailed among them; but they finally agreed with great unanimity, to extend the invaluable right to all white persons who had resided in the State one year, and six months in the county, and during that time contributed to the support of the Government, either by paying taxes, or by labor on the highways, or by service in the militia.

In the course of this adjustment a difficulty arose that threatened, for a time, the greatest danger to the proceedings of the convention, but it was finally arranged, with that prudence, caution and efficiency, which so peculiarly distinguish Mr. Van Buren's political measures. The negroes, with scarcely an exception, adhered to the Federalists. Their number in the city of New York was very great, and parties in that city were so equally divided, that it was often sufficient to hold the balance between them—at times, too, when the state of New York, in the Legislature, not infrequently decided the majority of that body. These circumstances made the Federalists in the convention anxious to preserve for the blacks that equality of suffrage with the whites that they had under the old Constitution, and they determined, if it was taken away, to avail themselves of the great excitement then existing in the State on the Missouri question, for the purpose of defeating the proceedings of the convention altogether. The able men by whom they were represented in that body spared no effort to secure one or the other of these results. On the other hand, the Republican members were unanimous in the opinion that the negroes were simply deprived of the elective franchise; but they did not at first agree in the mode by which their common object could best be attained. A portion of them in their desire to accomplish it, advocated a direct and simple provision for the exclusion of the blacks. Another portion, of whom Mr. Van Buren was one, thought it advisable to expose all the unreasonableness of the Constitution, which were of such vital importance to the welfare of the State, to the hazard of rejection; and dreaded, therefore, the adoption of a provision which would be, in practice, perfectly safe, while at the same time, it frustrated the plans of the federal opponents of the new Constitution; the amendments, which united a body, were all adopted; the people gained the invaluable right of a free and extended suffrage; while such a provision as a black water of the gulf of New York, has ever been one of the rarest things under the sun. After an experience of twenty years, the provision as it stands remains unchanged. Several amendments have been added to the Constitution in the interval; the right of suffrage was less materially changed in other respects; yet no amendment has been made of all parties, that no material attempt has ever been made to set the regular at rate.

It must however be admitted, that Mr. Van Buren's lot in regard to it has been a singular one. It was a principle cause of that fierce hostility with which the Abolitionists have ever since regarded him; and yet, from the period when he first became the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, it has been selected by the Southern Federalists as their most enduring theme of vituperation. That the censures of the latter are peculiarly unjust, this exposition, which has been often made, of his course in regard to this particular measure, abundantly proves; but, in addition to this, it may be truly said that no public man in the Northern States ever evinced a more uniform determination to pursue, in regard to all questions of negro slavery, that course which is demanded from all those who respect the rights of the South and the compromise of the Constitution: At the early period to which we have been referring, it is true that Abolitionism had not given to the question that deep political and social importance which is now connected with it; yet even then we may trace in these acts of the Democratic party striking indications of that respect for the rights of our Southern brethren which has since been displayed in a more marked, if not more effective, manner.

Nor in fact was this the only evidence that Mr. Van Buren gave, about the same time, of the spirit with which he was actuated on this question. An incident, connected with the Missouri controversy, occurred which evinced a similar determination, and showed the early and settled purpose of his mind. A public meeting was called at Albany to discuss the exciting topic. It consisted of both the friends and opponents of the State administration. A memorial to Congress was agreed upon containing injurious expressions in regard to slavery in the Southern States. When Mr. Van Buren was asked to sign it, he distinctly and unequivocally refused, from disapprobation of its sentiments, although his refusal involved him in an angry correspondence.

The attention of the Legislature of New York was also subsequently called to the subject by the message of Governor Clinton, at the commencement of the session, and an expression of their opinion earnestly recommended. A resolution to that effect was introduced in the House of Assembly by a friend of the State Administration, and was passed by that body. This resolution was sent to the Senate, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member, and there was also passed, but without division or debate. Mr. Van Buren had no agency in bringing the subject before the Legislature. He was present when it passed, but did not participate further in the matter than is here stated.

INTERFERENCE with SLAVERY in the STATES—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We cannot close our notice of Mr. VAN BUREN'S course while in the Legislature of New York, on this whole subject, without adding to it the clear and deliberate expression of his sentiments which he has lately given in a letter addressed by him to the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky. If any doubt could have been created by the censures of his opinions, to which we have alluded, this able and honorable exposition must remove it from the mind of every candid man. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 24 inst., and cheerfully comply with your request. You have inadvertently fallen into an error in supposing that the questions propounded to me by the Honorable Sherrod Williams, in 1836, embraced the subject of Abolition. My views and opinions in regard to it were, however, communicated to the people of the United States, in reply to a letter received in the same year, from Junius Amis, Esq., and other citizens of North Carolina, and also through other channels. Perceiving that I cannot do justice to your inquiries in the form which you have given to them, by a general reference to the answers I have heretofore given, I will repeat the substance of them.

"First: That the relation of master and slave is a matter which belongs exclusively to each State within its own boundary—that Congress has no authority to interfere in any respect whatever, with the emancipation of the slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; and that any attempt to do so by the Government or people of any other State, or by the General Government, would not only be unauthorized, but violate the spirit of the compromise, which lies at the basis of the Federal compact; and which is binding in honor and good faith on all who live under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and participate in its benefits. This doctrine is in strict conformity to the principle embodied in a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, 1790, upon the report of a committee, consisting almost entirely of Northern men.

"Secondly. That, conceding to Congress the abstract power of interfering with, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, under the broad grant of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over that District, there are, nevertheless, objections to the exercise of this power against the wishes of the slaveholding States, as imperative in their nature and obligation, in regulating the conduct of the public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.

"Thirdly: That I desired the people of the United States then to understand, that if elected I would go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally inflexible to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists.

"The Twenty-fourth Congress, whose constitutional term expired at the moment when mine, as President, commenced, had evinced its belief that it was extremely important and desirable that the agitation of the subject of slavery should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity to the public mind, and made it the basis of extensive and deliberate action in both Houses. In the House of Representatives, a committee (a majority of whom were from non-slaveholding States) reported, pursuant to instructions, two resolutions, the first was, 'that Congress possesses no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of Slavery, in any of the States of the Confederacy,' the second, 'that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia;' and a third, which was in substance, that all papers and motions bearing upon the subject of slavery should be laid upon the table without any further action thereon. They were accompanied by an elaborate and very able report, setting forth at large the reasons in favor of the opinions reported, and the course recommended by the committee. The whole subject was finally discussed, considered, and decided upon. The first resolution passed by a vote of 182 to 9—the second, of 132 to 45—and the third, of 117 to 68. In the Senate, the matter was considered upon a memorial from the Quarterly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, praying for the abolition of the most of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The subject was by that memorial presented in terms which offered no violence to the feelings of any class of citizens, and were best calculated to secure to the questions involved a fair hearing and impartial decision. After several days discussion, the prayer of the memorialists was rejected by a vote 34 to 6.

"An expression of similar opinions on the part of the Federal Executive, with an avowal of a determination to carry them out in his official acts, taken in connection with the known condition of the Congressional representation of the several States in regard to the slave question, would, it was thought, during the continuance of his constitutional term, prevent all agitation of the subject before Congress. The consequent certainty that nothing could, for years at least, be accomplished in that way, would, it was hoped, present sufficient inducements to all who were governed by conscientious motives, to desist from presenting their memorials, and leave all others without even a plausible pretence for continuing to agitate the subject in that form. No one could, it was supposed, believe that our southern brethren could be driven into a peaceable emancipation by the mere force of agitation—by appeals to the fears of the master and the passions of the slave—these might, indeed, if persisted in, draw after them a servile, and probably a civil war, with a final dissolution of the Union. Attempts to expose our country to such fearful hazards, for no other assignable motive than to harrass the slaveholding States, or to subserve political purposes, would not, it was confidently believed, be endured, much less countenanced, by the American People. Partaking largely in the general apprehension in regard to the fatal effects of this baleful agitation—having seen enough to satisfy me that no circumstance so directly and inevitably tended to impair the stability and interrupt the harmonious action of our complicated political system, as the existence of a doubt in the public mind concerning the action of the Federal Government upon this disturbing subject—sincerely anxious to promote the commendable design of Congress to restore tranquility to a large and uniformly patriotic portion of the Union—and deeming the subject to be of sufficient importance to justify a departure from the ordinary usage of the Executive, I embraced the first public occasion to refer to the opinions I had expressed before my election, and to declare, formally, that no full conference with those views could ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions, and that determination, have been greatly strengthened by subsequent experience and reflection.

"No one can doubt that the tendency of this species of agitation is, as your House of Representatives have very justly observed, to disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union; and it is not the least remarkable feature in its history, that the means employed are precisely those best calculated to defeat the avowed objects of its authors. It is, to my mind, a most dangerous delusion, to believe that the People of the slaveholding States are likely to be induced to change a condition of things over which, under the Constitution, they alone have the control, which they had no agency in producing, and for the consequences of which, whatever they may be, they cannot justly be held responsible—which is interwoven with their domestic relations and political institutions—by charging its existence upon them as a crime against God and man, against humanity and religion; or that to awaken the apprehensions of the master by appeals to the passions of the slave, is the way to improve the condition of the latter. All candid and temperate observers must, on the contrary, admit that such are not the means by which salutary ends are produced—that furious denunciations and unmitigated reproaches are little accord with Christian charity as with brotherly love, and are much more likely to produce stern resistance than quiet acquiescence. These truths are demonstrated in the results of the labors of the Abolitionists in the United States, which have hitherto been productive of nothing but evil, new restraints upon the colored race, vexation to the owner, and distraction to the councils of the nation. In reference, then, to such practices as those to which you have called my attention, I can, as a public man, find the path of duty only in one direction—that of undisguised opposition.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

"To Levi Tyler, Jacob Geiger, D. Meriwether, and Thos. J. Read, Esqrs., Committee, &c."

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

After a career of somewhat less than eight years, thus eminently distinguished, Mr. Van Buren was elected by the citizens of his own state to fill the highest office in their gift. On the 1st of January, 1829, he entered on the duties of Governor of New York. He, however retained it but a short time. About two months afterwards, as soon as General Jackson became President, he selected Mr. Van Buren for the first place in his Administration, and appointed him Secretary of State. The short duration of his term of Governor did not prevent him from leaving the impress of his talent and patriotism, by the introduction of salutary provisions for the independence and security of elections, and of measures calculated to repress and control either the fraudulent or imprudent schemes of banking corporations. His recommendations on the latter subject were violently attacked and misrepresented, at the time, by his political opponents, but they have stood the test of scrutiny and experience, and now receive the unqualified approbation of friends and foes.

[We here pass over Mr. Van Buren's term as Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice President of the U. States.—Ed. Car.]