of 23—and, in the mean time, were to be prepared, by suitable education, for this practical enjoyment of freedom. This was a totally different thing from modern abolition; according to which all slaves, without preparation, without capacity, therefore, for the exercise of the rights of freemen, and without compensation to their owners, are to be forthwith liberated, and thrown upon the mass of the community.

Mr. Clay, believing that in Kentucky, with her then small portion of slaves, a *gradual* emancipation might be safely adopted; and as ardent as he ever has been and still is, in the cause of human liberty, espoused the cause of gradual emancipation. But we are not mistaken in our knowledge of his character when we assert, that, even at that day of youthful ardor, he would have been utterly opposed to abolition, as insisted upon at this day. Slavery and freedom are scarcely more distinct than abolition and gradual emancipation. The abolitionists are seeking to disturb the peaceful condition of other communities than those in which they reside.—Their operations are directed to the States of the South and West, in which they do not reside. Mr. Clay's opinion in 1798 was confined to his own State. He did not seek to agitate other States, or to obtrude his own opinions upon them. He was willing that each State in which slavery existed, should judge and act for herself. He sought only to improve the condition of his own. Indeed, we believe that even as to gradual emancipation, his own opinion was subject to modification and condition. When the proportion of slaves was so small in any State (as in Kentucky) that there was no danger, in any event, of the African race acquiring the ascendency he would probably, if a citizen of that State, have been in favor of *gradual emancipation* but, if there were any ground to apprehend that their blacks, from their number, might in any State become uppermost we have no doubt from his declaration in the Senate of the United States, that he would, in such State, have been opposed alike to gradual emancipation and to abolition.

What then is the offence committed by Mr. Clay forty years ago, which the partisans of Martin Van Buren (that M. V. B. who sustained the right of negroes to vote in his own State, and opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, because of her slaves) are now dwelling on with so much exultation? Not that he was in favor of abolition; *that* he never countenanced; but that *in his own State*, on the occasion of reforming *her own* constitution, he was in favor of a slow, cautious and considerate emancipation of slaves! And has not every State to decide this question for itself? What States Rights man, or other politician, will dare to question this right?

This charge of forty years' standing is now brought forward, *for the first time*, against Mr. Clay.—When did he seek to invoke the interference of Congress on the subject of slavery? When did he not *oppose* all such interference? Did he, on the occasion of the admission of Missouri—that memorable occasion when he was announced by Col. Benton as the pacificator of ten millions of people—show any want of resolution in defending the rights of the Slave States. Did he, at the last session of the Senate, when he offered a resolution—the first time such a resolution was ever offered—declaring that Congress has no right to stop what is called the slave trade between the States; and another declaring that the faith of the Union was pledged, by fair implication, against any interference with slavery in the district of Columbia?—

Louisville Journal.

FROM THE REGISTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF N. CAROLINA:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—There is no subject of such vital interest to us at present, as the progress and ultimate success of our system of Internal Improvements. Uniformed by experience, great value is to be placed upon every thing, calculated to aid us in our deliberations, and point out to us the most practicable means of attaining the object we have in view. As such, a series of Essays, now under a course of publication in the Standard, over the signature of MENTON, have, for some time, attracted public attention. The author is generally known as a man of high standing, and considerable reputation as a professional man and State politician; which may give weight to his views, in addition to any intrinsic merit they may possess. I have read some of these Essays with pleasure, and believe them to contain many sound abstract principles, which, if adopted and acted upon, may prove of great ultimate benefit to the State. But the 13th and 14th numbers are so manifestly sectional and illiberal in their character, that I cannot allow them to pass, without some attempt to disabuse the public mind with reference to the matters therein treated.

The sentiment of MENTON "that it is a wise policy to make it the interest of our planters to trade at home," meets my entire approbation, and I only regret, that, we differ so widely, with regard to the means of effectuating this policy. I assume as an admitted axiom, that the interest of the Planter and Farmer is the interest of the State, and contend as equally undeniable, that whatever tends to enhance the price of his products, by opening to him a direct and speedy way to market, be that way or that market foreign or internal, is an immediate and direct advantage to him; that, on the other hand, that course (however pure may be the intentions of those who propose it) which seeks to force the Farmer to dispose of his crop within the borders of his own State, at such prices and upon such terms, as the agents of foreign Capitalists may see fit to propose, without this poor privilege of sending it where he can do better, is a serious and lasting injury to the agriculturist, and totally adverse to the true policy of the State—inasmuch, as it would sacrifice the interest of the whole laboring and productive part of our population, to enhance the profits of a few, perhaps already princely Merchants. What then, I would ask, is the proper course to be pursued? Unquestionably that, which will necessarily produce neither effects. Let the State do her utmost to resist in an extensive and liberal system of Internal Improvements; give to the citizen the means of sending the products of the soil to markets in the State and out of it; offer him the same inducements to trade at Wilmington, or Beaufort, that he finds at Peter-burg or Charleston, and then, if you please, appeal to his State pride, and if he be not most obstinately perverse, MENTON will find but little exercise for his State jealousy.

Differing from me, as he does widely and essentially upon this points, he has in his last number embarked upon a wild and visionary crusade, against the proposed extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, from this place to Columbia South Carolina. To correct some of his (no doubt unintentional) errors, and shake some of his ungrounded and hasty conclusions, is my present intention.

MENTON grounds his opposition to the assistance of the State, and even to the unassisted construction of this work, upon the following assumed facts: 1st. That it has none of the essential characteristics of a State work. Upon this question, there can be no positive rule by which to judge, and if it is or is not, it must be either, in a relative degree. Let us compare it then with that "*Magnum Apollo*" of State works—that idol of Mentor's—the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and see how much it must suffer by the comparison. And first, is the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road a produce road? Unquestionably it is not, and facts will bear me out in this assertion. This Road was first chartered to be built from Wilmington to Raleigh, the centre of the State, and had it been so constructed, must have depended mainly upon freight for its support. But as this could not be regarded as the source of great profit, the necessary subscriptions for its commencement could not be obtained, and an amendment was obtained to the Charter authorizing the change of the termination to Halifax, with the view of connecting with Charleston by Steam Boats, and Norfolk by Rail Road; and no man, at all acquainted with the history of Rail Roads, will undertake to say that for the next ten years the receipts from the transportation of produce on the Wilmington Road will pay the expenses of repairs. It is then, essentially and maternally, a travel Road, and as such, according to MENTON's idea, had no claim whatever to the assistance of the State. But here, again, I differ from MENTON. I have no feeling of sectional hostility to the Wilmington, or any other Road, and actuated by the same feelings with the Prince, whose highest wish was to see a chicken in the pot of every one of his subjects, I would rejoice to see a Rail Road traversing every county in the State. Farther, if these sectional feelings and local jealousies, which have so long kept our State in inactivity, if not actual decline, shall ever be overcome by a patriotic spirit of solicitude for the general welfare, this much abused Raleigh and Columbia Road, will become a very important link in the chain of State works. The Fayetteville and Yadkin Road will intersect it about 40 miles west of Fayetville, and when the Branch of the Wilmington Road to this place shall be completed, (a project for which I believe MENTON is not at all solicitous) the Planter bordering upon either Road will have the choice of 3 Markets—two in the State, and one out; and, if equal inducements are offered at all, who can doubt as to his choice? It is well known also, that, at some seasons, the Cape Fear, below Fayetteville, is not navigable. What then would be the situation of the produce or the passenger? The produce must be sold for what it will bring, and the passenger must get as he can to Wilmington, or some other place as far out of his way.—The Farmer, however, would no doubt willingly sell his Cotton at half price, and the passenger lose his time and money and charge it to account of *State Pride!* Verily, MENTON would "*bite his own nose off to spite his face.*"

The second objection is, that it cannot be profitable Stock, and, consequently, must be a losing business to those who engage in it. MENTON has evinced but little of his usual political sagacity in the discussion of these questions, and sometimes unfortunately, contradicts himself.—At one moment the whole trade of North Carolina is to be cut up and divided—one-half to be carried to Virginia by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—the other to go to South Carolina, by the Columbia Road—and the investment in the Wilmington Road will be rendered unproductive, because the Columbia Road will deprive it of a large portion of the travel. At the next moment, the Raleigh and Columbia Road can never be built, because the Wilmington Road will carry all the passengers, and there will be no produce for the Columbia Road to carry, and capitalists will not invest their money in works, where there is no prospect of a return.—Now both propositions are equally defective and absurd. North Carolina is not sold to the Dutch, nor have I any fears that she ever will be. Open *direct* communications with your Seaport towns, and those towns will offer inducements to your Planters, and with the rapidly increasing population of our country, the advocate of either Road need not fear that his favorite will suffer for want of Passengers. But let us see how it is, that MENTON would appropriate all the Passengers to the Wilmington Road? I find, upon reference to the paper, that he considers the whole travelling world as bounded by Charleston on the South. Here is his great error. That the Wilmington Road will always continue to enjoy a large portion of the travel between Charleston and the North, I do not doubt; but, at the same time, I cannot allow that the travel from Augusta and the South-western States will prefer going a hundred and fifty miles out of their way, for the mere purpose of travelling upon the Wilmington Road. Persons from the Western part of this State, and even Tennessee, will also seek this road as the most direct route to the Northern Cities. But, upon this point, there can be but little room for controversy; every person of ordinary sagacity, must perceive, that the Columbia Road, if built, combining as it will, the advantages of being a link in the great chain of internal communication between the principal places of the Seaboard States, and being upon the line of the great Northern and Southern mail, will always command a large portion of travel between the two sections of country.

What may be the cost of the Rail Road from Charleston to Columbia, or their profits from travel, or other sources, can be of no interest to us; but, so far as we are furnished with the means of judging, the Road from Raleigh to Columbia can be built at but little greater expense per mile, than the Wilmington Road, and MENTON's speculations about *cent per cent* can avail but little here.

It may not be improper to introduce a few facts here, for the purpose of showing MENTON's intimate acquaintance with his subject. He states that the Books of subscription were opened, "*in the time of an unprecedented flood in the money market.*" The company was chartered in the winter of 1836-7, and the Books were opened in '37, but a short time previous to the suspension of Specie payments. Truly an *unprecedented* time! He also states that the whole subscription amounts to but little over $50,000; now, if Mentor had been over-scrupulous about the correctness of his assertions, he might have informed himself that the citizens of Raleigh alone have subscribed Two Hundred Thousand Dollars! This I am however disposed to consider a typographical error, as I cannot suppose Mentor to have been thus ignorant of facts.

Mentor next assumes that the proposed extension will prove detrimental to the local interests of Raleigh, and here again, I beg leave to differ with him. The trade which Raleigh now derives, or may derive, upon the finishing of the Gaston Road, from the adjoining counties, can, in no wise, be affected by its extension; while that of the Southern and South-western counties, upon the construction of the Yadkin Road, must evidently be carried to Fayetteville, unless some portion of it be diverted to Raleigh upon the Columbia Road: the interest which the citizens of Raleigh have taken in the work is, however, perhaps the best comment upon Mentor's fears.

Lastly, comes the real bona-fide objection, and the ground of all Mentor's hostility; but one which I did not expect to hear urged, until it was thrown in the teeth of our Legislature: That the State *dare* not subscribe to the Columbia Road, because its construction will endanger the revenue to be derived from their investment in the Wilmington Road! And is this to be the end of all our boasted efforts at improving the condition of our people? That North Carolina is to be arrested in her onward march, the enterprize of her people crushed, and her vast resources locked up, merely because further action may endanger the paltry sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars interest, and *that* by no means yet *insured!* I trust not—I trust that upon this point at least, Mentor may find himself unsupported by public opinion. No, if she has made this investment for the mere purpose of becoming a common partner in the profits to be derived by a chartered monopoly, and finds that, as Mentor fears, that investment may prove a bad one, like the ruined Gambler she should risk her last cent in some more feasible project, with the hope of recovering what she has thus foolishly ventured. But I trust the guardians of her welfare have been actuated by higher and purer motives, and that they will ever be found ready to act for the good of the people and the whole people, satisfied that, whatever tends to enrich and make them happy as individuals, tends also, in the same measure, to elevate and aggrandize her own character as a sovereign State.

To the *West*, this matter presents itself with peculiar force, and if they do not arouse themselves at this attempt, by a sectional interest, to force them into sectional measures, *it may be too late.* They have been trifled with long enough, and it is time their hitherto neglected claims should be listened to and complied with; and I hope every county west of Raleigh will be fully represented in the proposed Internal Improvement Convention, about to be holden in this place.

I have no desire or intention to engage in a newspaper controversy on this subject, with Mentor or any other person. I am not interested, individually, to the amount of a single penny in either Road, but as a citizen of the State, I look with deep and increasing interest to every thing which is calculated to influence public opinion upon these matters; and while I freely admit the soundness of some of Mentor's views, and the ingenuity with which he treats his subject, I cannot either admire the *patriotism*, or envy the *ability* which seeks to degrade our State from the high character of a liberal and enlightened protector of the rights and interests of her citizens, to the mercenary one of a petty *stock-jobber.*

RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE STAR.

RALEIGH, NOV. 14, 1838.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina will convene in this City on Monday next. Its deliberations will be held in Mr. B. B. SMITH's splendid new building, corner of Market Street; where the most ample and elegant arrangements have been made to subserve the convenience and comfort of the Members.

FEDERAL COURT.

This tribunal met in this City on Monday last—Judges BARBOUR and POTTER presiding. The Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, there having been no business of great importance brought before it.

The "STANDARD'S" attempt to DRIVE the South into a support of the Administration.

There was an extra issued from the Standard office in this City, on Saturday last, bearing on its face the ostensible design of arousing the Southern people in defence of their rights, and proclaiming, on very questionable testimony, that a "formal union" had taken place "between the Abolitionists and Whigs." Such a declaration, however unfounded, is calculated to excite deep attention; and though, in the end, its own poison may cause its death, yet the fear that some may be deluded and imposed upon by its Jesuitical conception and argument, and a sense of duty to the South and to the Whig cause demands, that every citizen who values his pure principles and who would shrink from an union so monstrous, should at once recur to his position and promptly correct the public opinion thus sought to be inflamed and misdirected.

We are not desirous to clear the Northern Whig Party of the charge of Abolitionism, at the expense of any party either there or here. But when the facts are in our favor—when they incontrovertibly show *that the Whig party of the north embrace as little of Abolitionism as any party there*—and when the administration organs are endeavoring, in the face of these facts, to unite them together—they must bear the true charges thrown upon them, and occupy that position to which the candid judgment of the people may assign them.

On the adjustment of the Tariff question, Abolitionism, although before agitated, began to excite the more immediate attention of the Union. The South, the interested, the villified section, was alive in a moment to the subject. She saw the actors in this expected tragedy, and she was prepared to scrutinize the course of the North without respect to party. It was then found that Abolitionism pervaded to some extent the entire Northern body politic; and Southern statesmen at once took their stand upon the Constitution. They reminded the North of their rights—but, despite of their remonstrances, the Abolitionists increased in respectability and number, until in '36—'37 the Southern delegation in Congress were insulted to their teeth, with thousands of petitions to abolish slavery—*some of them from slaves.* And it was on this memorable occasion that Mr. Wise, than whom a more incorruptible and sterling Whig never existed, boldly proclaimed that neither himself nor his constituents would thus calmly submit to insult; and, with the Southern delegation, left the hall. Where were then the Standard's "democratic" brethren of the North, whom in times past, it says "fought *our* battles"? Anterior to this, however, Mr. Van Buren had given, by his opposition to slavery in Missouri, by his vote for the extension of free negro suffrage, and by his avowed abolition principles, the most unequivocal invitation to the abolitionists to join his standard. This, then, accounts for their silence on that occasion. THEY WERE VAN BUREN MEN! These petitions Mr. Calhoun was for meeting at the legislative door and hurling back in the faces of their authors; and Mr. Clay introduced resolutions defining the landmarks of the Constitution with regard to slavery. Who opposed these resolutions? Who introduced resolutions antagonist to them? MORRIS of Ohio, the champion of the administration. HE brought forward fanatical dogmas—calling for the abolition of slavery, in direct violation of the Constitution of the U. States! The aministration press at the north exulted at his position. And now, that the administration, UNITED WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS, have carried the elections in Ohio, (the State which this same Morris represents,) do we hear any regrets of the Standard? Do we see any extras announcing an "important crisis, big with the fate of this great country"? Do we hear any pious exhortations to "adhere to the Constitution"? Any appeal to the pseudo democrats to disunite themselves from their brethren in Ohio? Any appeal to State Rights men, to Federalists, to support those it may deem the guardians of Southern liberty? No! not one word to this effect! But when the Albany Anti-Slavery Society, in an electioneering excitement, takes its position beneath the banner of a Whig candidate, we hear its loudest and most ominous tones! "A League!" and the assertion that the whigs have formally united themselves to the abolitionists! It would make the people believe that the whole whig party are rank abolitionists—and that no security is offered to the South, should it refuse now to march, "horse, foot and dragoons," into the ranks of the Administration!

In the same number of the paper which promulgates this circular which the Standard has given in an extra to its readers, we find an article signed "An Abolitionist," in which it is plainly intimated that the Anti-Slavery party will NOT support the whig candidates. They say that the "Whig party have NO RESPECT to the opinions of the Abolitionists, in making their nominations to office," and that Mr. Seward says he was nominated without "any reference to them." And it is notorious that the abolitionists look upon Mr. Clay as their deadliest enemy. This is proved by the abolitionist journals.

The course of the two leading WHIG prints in New York, the Star and the Courier and Enquirer, in DEFENCE OF SLAVERY, and the course of the Evening Post, the leading administration paper, in *DIRECT OPPOSITION TO IT*, and the manner in which the abolitionists denounce Mr. Clay as a slaveholder, constitute of themselves conclusive proof that the 'democrats' of the North are deeply implicated in Abolition schemes, and that no victory can be achieved over the Whigs there by them, without powerful aid from their allies, the Abolitionists. The fact is, in the late New York elections Mr. Seward, the Whig candidate for Governor, was OPPOSED by the Abolitionists. This is proved by the Courier and Enquirer of the 6th. It says:

"If *Abolitionism*—or in other words *Treason—treason* to the Union of the States in its most odious form—had not raised its hideous head among us, we might proclaim with *certainty*, that WM. H. SEWARD is elected Governor. But the KNAVES who seek *abolition* of slavery without regard to the Constitution and the institutions of the country, have for a moment seduced honest and high-minded men into their toils, and have thus given themselves a political importance which is as transient as it is contemptible. When time is allowed for reflection, all those thus deluded, will find expressed in the letter of Mr. Seward, the only opinions in regard to this exciting topic which any *honest* man—any *patriot* may hold without being guilty of *treason* to our Union. Then will political abolition be held up as a bye-word and a reproach; and those who have temporarily yielded to it, look with scorn and indignation upon the unprincipled men with whom it originated.—Thank God the Whigs of the State and City of New York, while they feel as men should feel on this subject, have clearly demonstrated that they at least, are prepared to hold *Abolitionists* as only worthy of being associated with *Loco Focoism and Fanny Wright Agrarianism.* With them they have "consigned it to the tomb of the Capulets," and the great victory they have achieved is untainted with this new-fangled species of *treason* to the Union."

In New York, it will be seen, the Whigs proudly proclaim that the "great victory they have achieved is untainted with this new-fangled species of TREASON to the Union"—Abolitionism.—Does this look like a "formal union between the abolitionists and whigs"?

We believe this attempt to *drive* the Southern people into the support of Mr. Van Buren will prove abortive. It originated with the Albany Argus. It is its last hope. The cause of Van Buren in New York is crushed forever; and this trick upon the South is confidently looked to as the only means of propping up his falling fortune. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in his overweening ambition for office, to gain the votes of the Abolitionists, gave in his full and unconditional adhesion to their odious and fanatical doctrines. This brought out the famous bulletin of the Anti-Slavery Society, which was seized upon by the Argus and is now paraded by the Standard to operate upon the South. But we repeat, it MUST FAIL. The South can never trust its rights to the hands of Martin Van Buren. Any other device to secure her confidence might have succeeded better. On this question she is not divided—and if she support a Northern man at all, his principles must be far less questionable with regard to Abolitionism than Martin Van Buren's. But this is not the time to settle Presidential preferences—the Whigs have not yet selected their candidate—nor are these the means by which the Southern people can be driven from the defence of their rights; they will support whom they please—*they will not be dictated to by any print HERE which acts with a party at the North who owe any temporary success they may achieve to an union with Abolitionists.*

This extra speaks of the "great and mighty conflict which is at hand." Of this we are aware—and we were the first to sound the tocsin of alarm in N. Carolina. The conflict is near us. Already are the notes of preparation heard at the North—already have the halls of Congress resounded with Southern eloquence pleading for constitutional rights and chartered prerogatives; and already have organs of the administration raised their Gorgon front in opposition to slavery—already have its champions attempted on the floor of Congress to place the iron heel of Abolitionism upon our institutions. The Whigs of the South care not for parties in this great conflict; they are convinced that patriotism will impel to the onset every son of Southern chivalry whose aid is desirable or whose assistance is worth having. And if that conflict be now, let the Standard, let the pseudo "democrats" remember, that true Southrons are too brave to be alarmed—as they are too pure to be seduced into the Van Buren ranks as their only hope. They know their rights—they know their position—they want no "democratic" advice, and they will scorn the tongue that would give false counsel or warning as they will strike back the traitorous arm that would overthrow their institutions.

We shall expose hereafter the untenable positions assumed in this extra—its appeal to Southern parties, as insulting to them as it will in the end prove powerless and contemptible. In the mean time, from want of room, we close these remarks with the publication of the letter of the Albany Abolition Society, to which the Standard has attached such a tremendous importance.

CIRCULAR.

To the Anti-Slavery Electors of the State of New York.

We ask the privilege of brethren, to set forth briefly but frankly, the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for Governor.

1st. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress, nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate; of the party, also, that sustain John Quincy Adams and William Slade; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2d.—Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, in our last Legislature, passed resolutions *against* the admission of Texas into the Union; *against* Patton's gag resolutions; *in favor* of the right of petition; and *in favor* of granting trial by jury to persons claiming fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past—instead of threatening us with penal enactments, the Whigs received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and comity due to their constituents.

3d.—Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th.—Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who in his messages to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the bitterest hostility to our cause; and who, as the presiding officer of a public meeting, while he was Governor of the State, recommended the passage of laws authorizing a violation of the mails, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth.

5th.—The re-election of Governor Marcy would go very far towards the re-election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty.

And, finally, because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a Sub-Treasury, a National Bank or the Currency, of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Gov. Marcy, will best promote the great cause of Universal Emancipation, we shall vote for him—ourselves, and recommend our Abolition friends to do the same.

We are, respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

JEFFERSON MAYELL,
Pres't. Albany Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.

CALVIN PEPPER, Jr.
Vice President Albany Anti-Slavery Society.

JOHN WILSON,
Corresponding Secretary Anti-Slavery So.

H. CARPENTER, 1st V. P.
WILLIAM GIBSON,
One of the Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.

NORMAN FRANCIS,
Chairman of Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany Anti-Slavery Society.

S. A. HASTINGS,
A. McLURE,
J. McLURE,
FORDYCE SYLVESTER,
JAMES E. McLURE,
S. B. HALL,
CHARLES E. BURTON,
JAMES BURTON,
PETER M. McELROY,
DAVID MARTIN,
S. T. RICE,
S. V. R. WATSON.

"THE MARRIED STATE."

We recommend to the careful perusal and consideration of every gentleman the article on this subject in to-day's paper. The ladies, we are sure, will read, and profit by it.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

WHIG TRIUMPH!!!

In the City of New York, and, it is believed throughout the State, the Whigs have triumphed gloriously. In the City, the whole Whig Congressional ticket has prevailed by about 1500 majority.

The Journal of Commerce says that in the city, Grennell leads the Whig, and McKeon the Loco Foco ticket. Hoffman's majority over Cambreleng is 1499. Seward's majority over Marcy is about 1000, while *Bradish falls behind his Van Buren competitor.* This is in consequence of the aid he (Bradish) received from the Abolitionists!

The votes for Assemblymen were not counted in most of the Wards when the New York papers last received went to press. We have the returns of the Fourth, from which it appears that the four Whig candidates who were adopted by the Abolitionists, are about 15 votes ahead of the rest of the ticket. The Van Buren candidate who was adopted by the Abolitionists, is about 25 votes ahead of the other V. B. candidates. [So it seems there are *Van Buren abolition* candidates. Why does not the Standard sound the alarm, and call upon the misnamed "Democratic" party to abandon forthwith and forever a President who has such supporters!]

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Those in Italics are Whigs.

1st District—Thomas B. Jackson,
2d Do. Jas. De La Montange,
3d { *Ogden Hoffman,* *Edward Curtis,* *Moses H. Grennell,* Whig gain, *James Monroe,* Whig gain,
4th—Governeur Kemble,
5th—*Charles Johnson,* Whig gain,
6th—Nathaniel Jones,
7th—*Rufus Palen,* Whig gain,
9th—*H. P. Hunt,* Whig gain,
10th—*D. D. Barnard,* Whig gain,
11th—*Anson Brown,* Whig gain,
15th—*P. J. Waggoner,* Whig gain,

So far as heard from there are 10 Whigs and 4 Loco Focos elected.

The Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday last, says:

"From the returns now in our possession, Mr. Seward's election is placed beyond all doubt. In 1836, Marcy's majority this side of Albany was 9780. SEWARD's majority in the same counties this year will exceed TWO THOUSAND! His majority in the State cannot be less than TEN THOUSAND!!!"

If this be true, it may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the Administration. No man can be elected to the Presidency whose own State is against him; and henceforth the tide of Whig triumph must roll on with resistless force.

But if nothing else had been gained, the defeat of Churchil C. Cambreleng would be sufficient cause of rejoicing throughout the Union. His arrogant and insulting threat in the House, that the Sub-Treasury *should* be enforced in spite of Congress or the people, has been decisively and nobly resented by the freemen of New York. And they deserve the thanks of the whole country for the salutary lesson which they have taught this audacious and petty despot, and the tyrannical party for whom he spoke—Is he not now sufficiently instructed? Will he resign? or will he hold on, like Senator Grundy, until he receives his reward for his subserviency to Van Buren, in the shape of some fat office under the Government? It is the practice of the administration to set up those whom the people put down. *Such Democracy!!*

The following remarks from the New York Evening Star prove conclusively that the Whigs of New York, as a body, are clear of participation in the mad and mischievous schemes of the Abolitionists:

THE ABOLITION QUESTION

We have had much difficulty to suppress our opinion in relation to the questions proposed by the abolitionists, and the answers of Messrs. Seward and Bradish, the Whig candidates for Governor and for Lieutenant Governor——It has ever been our uniform practice never to discuss an exciting question on the threshold of an important election, nor jeopard a single vote at a serious crisis, by awakening prejudices or arousing angry passions. The election, however, is over—the struggle has passed, and we now have a duty to perform to our country—to our institutions—to the union of the States, and the tranquility and peace of the people, which, under divine providence, we shall not shrink from. We cannot know positively how this election has gone throughout the State; we pray, however, for the triumph of the whig cause—it is an honest and a good cause, and merits success—but if we have been defeated, or even in danger of defeat, we owe it to the interference, the fanaticism, the prejudice and the passions of that dangerous and most detestable faction, the abolitionists!! and the time has now arrived when their whole plans must be developed, and the people aroused to the imminent dangers which threaten the Union, in the creation of a large *political* party, now organising under this foul banner. A fair division or separation of what may be called party principles, are now almost unknown in this country. Democrats and federalists are amalgamated in support of the Administration, federalists and democrats are united in the whig ranks—the union of the first is for power and place, the union of the latter for the country and the Constitution; yet all parties are prone to strengthen themselves by every auxiliary aid which may float on the billows of some new, exciting and partizan question.

All associations and confederacies not strictly of a political character, become dangerous when ambitious politicians, for their own private ends, seek to turn the power and opinions of such associations through the ballot boxes, and the misfortune is, that questions based originally on humanity or good feelings, however mistaken they may have been in their origin, are seized upon and worked up into some political capital for the benefit of some distinct party. Thus anti-masonry, which sprung from feelings of humanity from a single isolated fact, soon grew into powerful political party, which once ruled the western district of this State, and has infused itself throughout Pennsylvania, Vermont, and other States, exerting a powerful and controlling influence. There was no more reason that the disappearance or death of William Morgan should have created a powerful political party, than a humane treatment or emancipation of the blacks should have likewise assumed a powerful political form. Both questions were of a local character, involving only a mere question of humanity; and yet political abolition is destined to rear its powerful hideous, and snaky crest, and as we trust in the issue, to be prostrated by the real friends of liberty, and the Union of the States.

The union of Church and State, the Sunday Mail question, and the anxiety to unite temporal and sectarian views, political power and national advancement, in the hands of men of a certain religious caste, were all precursors of abolition, which is destined to be the great link in the chain of northern confederacy, and recent events more fully develope its political