From the Baltimore Republican.

ABOLITIONISM AND ITS POLITICAL ALLIES.

We cannot fill our editorial column better than by giving our readers the following extracts. They indicate in pretty distinct language how the developements recently made in New York are working. The political alliance between the Northern incendiaries and the modern federal whig party has done more to unveil the policy of the Opposition than any single circumstance that has yet transpired. It was fortunate for the South that the emergency which so pressed upon them the federal party in New York forced upon them an open show of hands. Hitherto, the facts were not so distinct as to remove the doubts of the sceptical, although sagacious minds could not have failed to perceive the result which was certain to follow upon the demonstrations first made in New Hampshire where the same system of impertinent interrogation was pursued by the Abolitionists at the last Gubernatorial election as that which was put into operation more recently in New York — We noted the result upon Governor Hill's majority at the time, and it may be remembered that we then called attention to the fact as well as to the threat held out by an Eastern federal paper, that men ambitious of political station had a warning in that result of the power and intention of the abolitionists, and that they would be made to feel the influence of these conspirators against the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the pro-slavery States, in a way most to be deprecated by political aspirants. But we have no room for further remarks, We ask serious attention to the articles annexed.

From the North Carolina Standard, Nov. 10.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

FORMAL UNION BETWEEN THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE "WHIGS"!!

We hasten to publish in an extra sheet, the following important intelligence—all important indeed to every citizen of the South, of whatever political or religious creed. We beg the attention of the people of North Carolina, without reference to the party division of the day, to the true issue now before them.

The day for action is at hand—the crisis is an important one—important to the State—important to your families—important to your liberties—and big with the fate of this great country. It is no time for patriots to stand back; the false coloring of a party press can no longer deceive us; the abolitionists have formally attached themselves to the "Whig" party—they have joined the ranks of Bank leaders—they are battling against Mr. Van Buren, because he is pledged to VETO the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—they are openly leagued with the CLAY and WEBSTER Candidates, because Mr. Van Buren is a "Northern President with Southern principles." They vote with the bank party, not because they are for a bank, or opposed to an Independent Treasury, but, because Mr. Clay's "party" voted in Congress, on Abolition, with John Quincy Adams and William Slade!!

You have been deceived—be deceived no longer! You have been deluded—be so no more! Here is the league! Here is the bond! Here is the PROOF that hardihood itself cannot deny!!

(Here the Standard annexes the Circular which was given in this paper on Monday.)

Whether this new alliance will carry the State of New York we know not. Before the news can reach our State, we address you.—Our course is a plain one. As the abolitionists have done in New York, so will they do elsewhere. Incredulity itself cannot doubt it! Then let the South UNITE whilst they may Let us lay aside the bitterness of former differences. Let us join the standard of our blessed Union. Adhere to the Constitution as our fathers made it, and side by side with the noble band of Northern Democrats, who have valiantly fought our battles for us, come up to the great conflict ourselves, and join in AS ONE MAN.

DEMOCRATS! Mr. VAN BUREN has heretofore cammanded your confidence, support him with double ardor, for he has proved himself true to his pledges at every hazard.

STATE RIGHTS MEN! have any of you distrusted him before? See how much injustice you will do to the fame of Southern character, how great the injury to our rights, if a false pride keeps you back from his open and efficient support now!

FEDERALISTS OF THE SOUTH! even you must not stand back. Your Northern allies have declared their readiness to give over the National Bank and if you believe they mean what they say, there is no longer any inducement for you to uphold them. If you believe they are not sincere then their base deception is cause sufficient to desert them. They are now openly joined to the fanatics—the Abolitionists now constitute one division of the great army of your allies. Then come out from amongst them. When you and they united to oppose the war, it was not long before you found it necessary to stop—they opposed and denounced as traitors such as loaned money to the Government. You opened your Banks to the national defence—they raised blue lights as beacons to the enemy, and rejoiced at the defeat of our armies. You did not go so far, and Southern Federalists can now proudly recur to the recollection, that when the enemy advanced into the country, and burnt the capitol of the United States, they ceased their disputes and joined in to defend the county and support The President.

What a glorious result for the safety of the Union—the integrity of the Constitution and the bold honesty of the Southern character, if we can seize the moment for uniting ourselves to uphold the President, whom a heartless and fanatical combination are attempting to put down, *because he will not* charter a Bank to *enslave* us to the aristocracy, nor liberate our slaves to appease the fury of fanatics.—Men of all parties in the South who are honest enough to be wise, can you any longer doubt that Abolition is identified with the cause of the opposition to the Administration! The people of the south must rouse up to the danger that threatens—open their eyes to the delusions that have misled—and overawe the prejudices that blind. A great and mighty conflict is at hand, the alternative it is not now difficult to see!

Are you ready! Beware—beware of divisions among ourselves! Be guarded against men who will clamor for the South and yet give succor to the allied forces that are combined against you.

Take care that we are not surprised in our supineness. North Carolina ought to take the lead—her voice might rally our sister States—her legislators might bury old grudges and set the noble example to others—she will be followed—and if not there will be none to share with her the glory of the deed. But her voice for Union will create it, and the moral effect of a perfect union of parties, a final surrender of party feuds to support Mr. VAN BUREN against Abolitionists and new-born heartless pretenders to real Whiggery, will be worthy of her fame.

It will revive the recollection of other days. It will turn away the bitterness of present strife and difference between Northern and Southern States.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 10th, 1838.

From the Washington Globe.

Dr. Duncan and Abolition.—The Federal newspapers have garbled some extracts from a letter of Dr. Duncan, in reply to questions put to him by the Abolitionists to defeat his election. The reply in its vehemence of style, is characteristic of the author, especially in expressing abhorrence of slavery in the abstract. He declares the conviction that it has had a blighting influence upon the States upon which it was fastened by the sinister policy of the mother country But in responding to the specific interrogatory requiring his opinion as to the power of Congress to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, Dr. Duncan says:

"I mean to say that Congress has the same power over the District of Columbia and the citizens and property thereof, that the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland had over the citizens and property of their respective States. But next, in what consisted that power by which the free States abolished slavery within their limits? Was it by a provision or reservation of power in the original colonial charters, or in their State Constitutions? or was the power exercised in conformity with the will, approbation, or desire of the people, expressed through the ballot boxes? This by me must go unanswered, for I am not in possession of the means of information. If there existed neither charter nor constitutional power to authorize the abolition of slavery and slave trade in those States where slavery has been abolished, (and any provision in a colonial charter must have been recognised by the Constitution, if there was a Constitution,) then the power must have emanated directly from the people. Such being the case, the same power now exists as applied to the slave States and to the abolition of slavery. The work must be directed by the people—it must be the work of the people—for nothing short of *a majority of their voices would warrant the passage of a law which could constitutionally affect their property in their slaves.* The Constitution secures, in direct terms, to every citizen in the U. S. inviolate, the benefit of his contracts and the peaceable possession of his property, except that it should be necessarily condemned for the public use, and then the public is bound to pay him a fair and full compensation for it."

From this it is to be gathered, that Dr. Duncan denies to Congress, with its plenary jurisdiction over the District, the right to abolish slavery within it, unless it be *"the work of the people."* The power exerted by the State Legislatures in abolishing slavery within their jurisdiction, is derived from the will of the people, expressed through the "ballot boxes." The States that resigned their authority over this District, could only resign what they possessed—power to abolish slavery, with the consent of their constituents; and therefore Dr. Duncan insists abolition must be the work of the people here. In this conclusion, he cuts off the interference of the people elsewhere with "the peaceable possession of his property" by the citizen in the District of Columbia.

In regard to the general question of slavery in the States, raised by the Abolitionists, Dr. Duncan thus expresses himself.

"We found it when we found ourselves in possession of our new, our free, and our independent (free and independent of other powers) Government. We have neither share nor lot in either the benefits or the crimes of slavery. It was tolerated by our ancestors at the formation of the Government and the adoption of the Constitution, to secure and perpetuate our independence, which had cost so much blood, so much treasure, and so much toil. The toleration of slavery was one of the conditions upon which the slave States agreed to enter into the confederation, and to adopt the Constitution; and *to disturb the question now*, contrary to their wish, and in the face of their approbation, is, in some degree, to violate the Constitution; upon which the Federal Government was established, and, if persisted in, may greatly endanger our happy Union. It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that in the greater number of cases the spirit of abolitionism flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity — I believe that hundreds and thousands of those who are zealously supporting the abolition cause, are governed by no other than a wish for the best interests of the country, and the purest principles of humanity; yet I have not been able to concur in abolitionism. I have thought, and do think that it is mistaken philantrophy; and I would fear the effects of abolitionism, even if there were no constitutional objections or violations of personal or State rights in carrying out the system. I fear the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself"

He concludes by declaring his policy in relation to the subject in the following brief remark:

"I have ever been in favor of the colonization plan of ameliorating the condition of slavery, and of finally abolishing it within the United States. The process may be tedious, but it will be safe."

In publishing this letter of Dr Duncan, the Cincinnati Advertiser observes:

"We are of opinion the design was to entrap him, (Dr. Duncan) and to procure from him some sentiments that might embroil him with his own party, for we do not think there is a single Hoco Poco Abolitionist who would have voted for him, if he had declared himself in favor of immediate abolition, nor do we believe that a single Abolitionist among the hoco pocos did vote for either him or Governor Shannon."

STEWART'S CASE.

Baltimore City Court, Nov 13.

Upon the opening of the Court this morning, WILLIAM STEWART, the individual tried a few days since, for the murder of his father, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was placed in the bar to receive his sentence, which was pronounced by Judge NESBIT, as follows:—

WM. STEWART:

You are now brought into court to receive that sentence which the law imposes on the crime, of which you have been found guilty. After a trial protracted to the very unusual length of ten days, after a defence by able council, exhibiting unexampled patience, activity and zeal, during which every advantage which the rules of law would permit was afforded you, and after a most patient, deliberate and impartial investigation of your case by a jury of your country, you have been found guilty of murder in the second degree and that murder perpetrated on the body of your own father. Parricide! an offence so horrible and requiring for its perpetration such an utter destitution of the strongest and most holy of our affections, that it is, with difficulty, we believe it possible, that such a crime could be committed. An offence, against which the most distinguished law givers, in most nations, have made no laws, apprehending it impossible that any could be guilty of so shocking and unnatural a barbarity. An offence to the honor of the State of Maryland, so far as I am informed, not known in the annals of crime. The testimony was of so decisive a character, and so clearly demonstrated the deliberation and premeditation with which this murder was committed, that it would have justified and, indeed, seemed to require, a verdict for murder in the first degree, by which you would have forfeited your life to the offended laws of your country.—But the jury, influenced probably by some of those unfounded scruples about the effect of circumstantial testimony, however clear and conclusive, have, by what is generally denominated a pious fraud, saved your life, and doomed you to confinement in the penitentiary. An effort has been made by your counsel, not upon their own responsibility, but, as we understand by your express request, to obtain for you a new trial. The motion has been refused by the Court, upon what they conceive to be the settled and established rules of law. If, however, the Court had considered that they could legally grant a new trial, they would not, with their views of the conclusive nature of the testimony against you, have consented to place your life again in jeopardy, even at your own request, when you had been acquitted of the highest degree of homicide, by the finding of which alone, your life could be forfeited. The painful duty now remains for the Court to impose the sentence of the law, and I will ask you if you have any thing to say why that sentence should not now be passed?

At the conclusion of the Court's remarks, the prisoner seemed somewhat affected, and, in reply to the question contained in the last clause, handed to the Court a written paper, which, being read by the Court, was to the following effect;

Before the Court proceed to pass upon me the sentence of the law, I beg to declare, in its presence, and before GOD and man, that I am innocent of the murder of my father.

The whole course and tenor of my life and character—the affection I bore him while living, and the sorrow with which I mourn his cruel and untimely death, alike repel the suspicion and crime for which I have been tried, and forbid the circumstances by which I was surrounded, ought to be construed into evidence of my guilt. It is, however, the will of an inscrutible Providence that I should be thus situated, and I here call to witness all who are present, and this honorable court, which is about to sentence me, that the blood of my father was not shed by me, and that I am innocent and guiltless of the dreadful deed.

I bow, with a broken spirit, but conscious innocence to my doom, in the fervent hope that time, and an overruling GOD, will make my innocence manifest to the world.

WM. STEWART.

The Court remarked that the declaration made here was too late to prevent sentence being passed, and they then sentenced the prisoner to confinement in the Penitentiary, until the 20th day of August, 1856—the one-twentieth part of that time to be passed in solitary confinement.

FLORIDA.

By our slips by the express mail, we have news from Florida to Oct 30.

Gen. Taylor has issued from his head quarters at Fort Harlee, E. F. dated Oct. 30, a general order, announcing the disposition of the troops for the approaching campaign.

Although Gen. Taylor feels very confident that he can bring the war to a close by negotiation, yet he is unwilling to trust the wily savage; and his arrangements are being made with a view to avail himself of the assistance of force, should it be found necessary.

The following extract of a letter from Tampa Bay, gives news which we think will be read with interest.

A number of Tallahassees and Seminoles proper are here; from 170 to 200, in families. Among them is Euchee-thiocko Emathla, the prime minister of the Tallahassees, and the family of Echo Emathla, king of that band. Several minor chiefs are here; and a principal sub-chief of the Mickasukies, named Coosa-Tusrenuggee was recently in, and gave a reasonable and favorable talk. He has since sent in a runner, to say, that by the fall of this moon he will be in, with a number of his people not to go out again. Sam Jones is very sick, and perhaps, by this time, dead, and with his people on his way to this place, (Tampa.) He sent in a runner to Cotza, (Aligator's step son.) to say, that he would make a large fire down the bay, when Cotza must go out and meet him, and then escort him in here. Should Sam Jones come in, or die, the long agony is over. You perhaps know, that I have never been sanguine; perhaps less so than any officer in Florida; but I now think matters more favorable than they have ever been before, and I confidently expect to see most of all those now out, on board ship, perhaps earlier than March or April."

The above is highly gratifying to Gen. Taylor, and confirms all his favorable anticipations of the early settlement of this internal war. He has succeeded in shipping every one of the Apalachicola Indians, (about 280—say 90 warriors) and this is a most important point gained. It will have a very strong influence on the main point. Gen. Taylor's grand talk, according to all his arrangements, is to take place at Tampa Bay, on the 6th of November.

LATEST FROM THE MORMONS.

From the St. Louis Argus

Extract of a letter dated

"ELK HORN, Oct 30 1838.

"On Thursday, the 25th inst. about the dawn of day, a party of Mormons, about 200 strong, attacked Capt. Bogart's company, consisting of about 40 men, on the line dividing Ray and Caldwell counties. On the approach of the Mormons' the sentry fired and gave the alarm. The former advanced within 36 paces, formed a line, and received orders "In the name of Lazarus, the Apostles, and Jesus Christ our Lord, to fire," which was followed by a simultaneous charge, accompanied by demoniac and hideous yells of "fight for liberty—charge boys—kill the d——d rascals," &c. Bogart at the head of his gallant band, levelled his gun and echoed the command—"Boys let them have it!" The struggle was short and desperate The Mormons were armed with one gun, two long pistols, a butcher's knife, &c. and rushed to the charge in which many of our men came in collission with them and parried their swords &c. with their guns and knocked them down. They pursued the charge about 600 yards.—Our loss was one killed and three wounded—two of the latter were left for dead on the ground. The loss of the Mormons was 19 or 20 killed and wounded—5 or 6 of the latter are yet living, They took one prisoner—carried him within 3 miles of the Far West, where they put him to death.

"The country is in the highest state of excitement. There are about 2,500 troops within a day's march of the Far West. They are pouring in from all quarters, and we expect in a day or two, that the town will be laid waste. We are looking for the Governor with more troops. I have this moment been informed that the Mormons are making every preparation for a general battle. In the engagement on the 25th, they took about $4,500 worth of horses, &c"

PROJECTED SERVILE INSURRECTION IN INDIANA.—We cut the following statement from the Evansville Journal of Wednesday last. The source from which it is derived, and circumstantiality of its details, we think, entitle it to credit.

Great excitement has prevailed for a week or two past in Henderson county, Kentucky, in consequence of the discovery of a plan of insurrection by the slaves. Mr. Alkin, who lives on the opposite side of the river, a few miles from this place, discovered a week ago last Sunday, that his horses had been ridden during the night, which, added to the fact that his slaves had been absent more frequently than usual, elicited his suspicions. He separated three of his negro men, who had been absent, and flogged each one into a confession of where they had been, and what was their object. The similarity of their confessions, separated as they were, placed the truth of them almost side by side.

They stated that they had been a number of times to a meeting at Race Creek, a few miles above this, on the Kentucky side, attending the preaching of a white man by the name of Cummings, who told them that they might retain their freedom, and that he would provide them with arms and ammunition.—The time for raising was to have been fixed upon last Saturday night; but the plot being discovered, and Cummings getting wind of it, cleared out. It is said that Col. McLain was to be the first victim. There is but little doubt that this Cummings is one of a band of villians whose object is plunder. It is known that Col. McLain and a number of his neighbors generally keep considerable money by them.

A week ago last Saturday night the citizens, being alarmed, patrolled the streets, and made a general examination of the town, when only one negro was to be found. Report says that a gang of villians had divided the state into districts, and were planning a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves. Cummings is reported a very thick set, stout, athletic man.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN!!

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

NEW YORK. 15th Nov. 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Steam Ship "Great Western" reached our city this morning about 10 o'clock, with 114 passengers, having left Bristol on her regular day, the 27 h Oct. The "Great Western" made her outward passage in 12 days 10 1 2 hours, having arrived at Bristol on the 17th ultimo. The dates by the arrival are, London to the evening of the 26th, Liverpool to the same, Bristol 26th and Havre 24th ult. I proceed to give you a brief summary of the news from Europe, hoping however it may be found as comprehensive as the circumstances will permit. The "Liverpool" steam ship, I should first add, had sailed on the 20th ult. as appointed; she had 51 passengers, (among whom was Mr. J. Van Buren,) and was last seen on the 21st, the day after her sailing, off Tuscar and making good way. Much anxiety is felt here in consequence of her non arrival. Further intelligence from Canada was anxiously looked for in England, and would, probably soon have been received by the arrival of the George Washington, and Wellington, hourly expected. The news of Lord Durham's resignation had been brought by the Great Western, and it was thought an extra session of Parliament would in consequence be held.

From the Albany Argus.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Complete

Republicans.—1st. district—Thomas B. Jackson; 2nd. J. B. De La Montanye; 4th. Governeur Kemble; 6th. Nathaniel Jones; 8th. Aaron Vanderpoel, John Ely; 13th. Augustus C. Hand; 14th. John Fine; 16th. Andrew Doig; 17th. John G. Floyd. David P Brewster; 19th. John H. Prentiss; 20th. Judson Allen; 22d. Stephen B. Leonard, Amasa Dana, Cyrus Beers; 23d. Nehemiah H. Earll, Edward Sogers; 25th Theron R. Strong; 25th. Meredith Mallory.—19.

Federal.—3rd. Ogden Hoffman, Edward Curtiss, James Monroe, Moses H. Grinnell; 5th Charles Johnson; 7th. Rufus Palen; 9th Hiram P. Hunt; 10th. Daniel D. Barnard; 11th. Anson Brown; 11th. David Russell; 15th. Peter Waggener; 18th. Thomas C. Crittenden; 21st. John C. Clark; 24th. Chrs. Morgan; 26th. Francis Granger; 28th. Thos. Kempshall; 29th Seth M. Gates, H. Putnam, (vacancy:) 30th. Luther C. Peck; 31st. Richard P. Marvin; 32d. Millard Fillmore; 33d. Charles F. Mitchell.—21.

From the Delaware Gazette.

THE BALL SLILL ROLLING!

DELAWARE REDEEMED!!

We have the pleasure of informing our Republican brethren throughout the Union, that Col. THOMAS ROBINSON, Jr. the Republican candidate for Congress is elected, and that Delaware is *redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!* We have likewise elected a majority of Republicans and Reformers to the Legislature, which will ensure us a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. Richard A. Bayard [Whig] whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.—James A. Bayard, Esq. brother of the present Senator, will probably be chosen—if so, Delaware will be represented in both branches of Congress by gentlemen who will give their undivided support to the present Republican administration, and will do honor to themselves and the people whom they will represent.

RECAPITULATION.

	Robinson [V. B.]	Milligan [W.]
New Castle county 210 maj.		
Kent "		98
Sussex "		78
	167	167
	43	

The Democratic ball has rolled most unsparingly over Arkansas. Out of about 7000 votes given, Cross, the Democratic candidate has been returned for Congress by a majority of something between 2500 and 3000. This is doing the work pretty effectually, and yet, before the New York election, the federal presses reported most confidently that Cummins was elected.—*Balt. Republican.*

Provisions of every description are enormously high *up* Salt river, owing to the numerous arrivals of Whig emigrants since the recent elections.—*Easton Whig.*

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio will stand as follows:

	Whig.	V. B.
Senate	17	19
House	34	38
	51	57

A United States Senator is to be elected by the legislature at its meeting. So much for an Independent Treasury.—Ib.

The Boston Atlas, a whig paper, attributes the overthrow of its party in Maryland, entirely to Mr. Clay's want of strength or popularity. *Sic transit, &c.*—Ib.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

It appears by the opposition journals that the Governor and Council of New Jersey have decided that the six federal candidates for Congress are elected. They set down the vote as follows:

DEM.		FED.	
Dickerson	27,951	Ayerigg	28,450
Force	27,813	Maxwell	28,239
Ryall	27,979	Randolph	28,281
Cooper	27,954	Stratton	28,232
Vroom	27,990	Halstead	28,192
Kille	27,924	Yorke	28,177

The votes of South Amboy, in Middlesex, and the town of Millville, in Cumberland, are excluded from the above statements which votes would have elected five of the Democratic ticket, one of them, Manning Force, being in a minority. These five will, on the commencement of the new Congress in December, 1839, (a year hence) claim their seats. General Wall made an able argument before the Governor and Council in favor of going behind the returns of the Clerks of Middlesex and Cumberland, to discover whether the towns indicated had been properly excluded by those clerks. He denied the right of the clerks to exercise their judgment in the case. It was the province of the Governor and Council.

It was not expected, however, that justice would be done the Democratic ticket. This must be left to Congress.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Centreville Times

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT

In the case of the two Rodney's (father and son,) and Tolson, indicted for the murder of Mr. Wm. White, the elder Rodney was the first summoned to the bar. After numerous challenges a Jury was selected. His trial occupied two days. After a brief absence the jury returned a verdict of MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—

On the following morning, Tolson and the younger Rodney, submitted their case to the same jury upon the evidence already adduced. The jury after a few moments returned the same verdict as in the former case.

The Chief Judge after reviewing the merits of the case and commenting thereon, delivered the following sentence:

Henry Tolson, 11 years 9 months in the State Penitentiary. 8 months of that time to be in solitary confinement. The elder Rodney, 9 years and 9 months, 7 months of which are to be in solitary confinement, and the younger Rodney 7 year's and 9 months of which 5 months are to be in solitary confinement.

In the case of a breach of promise, in which Miss E. C. F. Honey was the Plaintiff and Wm. Lamb the defendant, a verdict of $2,000 was rendered in favor of the former. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant's council, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff relinquished $750 of the damages, the defendant was accordingly mulcted in the sum of $1,250.

☞The federal hoco-pocos have another opportunity to take passage for Salt River.—Our sister Delaware has fixed them out very nicely for their emigration and secured them every possible comfort. They will be entertained on the passage by a variety of exhibitions got up expressly for the occasion, the chief performers being the federal editors who will do most wonderful things in the way of hoco poco tricks, the chief object of which will be to make them disbelieve their own eyes and to swear most roundly that the great amalgamated anti-masonic abolition conservative federal whig party has not been defeated any where during the fall campaign.—*Balt. Rep.*