

In defense of the freedom of the territories and free principles generally in the late session of Congress, are well deserving the gratitude of a free people, and we do hereby tender our tribute of praise for their fidelity and integrity at a time when defection and treachery were so rife and rampant, scarcely having a parallel in legislative history.

Resolved, That this convention rejoice that in the candidates presented for our suffrages by the late Democratic State Convention held at Utica, we recognize able and reliable Democrats, and will, to the utmost of our ability, endeavor to secure their triumphant election.

The Democracy of the 1st Congressional District of Wisconsin, at their recent convention, adopted a series of resolutions.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any new State into the Union, the Constitution or laws of which create or sustain slavery.

Resolved, That all national laws which sustain or recognize slavery, except where the institution exists as a district State right, should be repealed.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of Congress to incorporate the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, into all territorial organic acts hereafter to be passed, and to oppose the admission into the Union of any new slave State.

In Pennsylvania—"the Keystone"—the following glimpse is given of the "soundness" there.

The Pennsylvania says: We notice that Mr. Salisbury, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Allegheny District, made a speech at a meeting in which whites and blacks participated, on Monday evening, in which he took ground against the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is due to the law-abiding freemen of the North that the "Fugitive Slave Law" should be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That we recognize in the action of the recent Convention at Utica, and especially in the appointment of the United States Central Committee, unmistakable evidence of a design to disorganize and dismember that party—and that we will resist all such attempts from whatever source, and under whatever pretext, "to the bitter end."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig party of Erie county are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for the signal ability and eloquence with which he has on all occasions maintained the principles of Freedom in the Senate of the United States, and for the noble manner in which he has redeemed the pledges given by the Whigs of New York to the country.

Resolved, That we enter on the present political campaign with the same faith, the same principles, and the same feeling which have animated us in those that have past—having no new lights to guide us, nor any old lights which have become dim.

Resolved, That the noxiousness of the Whig Convention held at Syracuse, are men who are proud to recognize as old and tried defenders of our ancient political faith, and that we will exert our most energetic efforts to effect their triumphant election.

Resolved, That we see no real ground of difference in principle existing in the Whig party, and for we will unite to rebuke all persons who for selfish ends shall seek to promote its disunion by the presentation of schemes of mere personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the Whig party, and believe that all the great principles which have been inscribed on the Whig Banner, will be carried out to the full satisfaction of the party.

The closing compliment to the President cannot cover the emphatic endorsement of the men and the principles of the Syracuse Convention.

Resolved, That the Whig side. Now for a leaf from the New York Democracy. At Pen Yan, New York, the convention assembled to nominate a Democratic candidate, passed the following resolutions ratifying the Democratic State nominations:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the Fugitive Slave bill lately passed by Congress, and signed by Millard Fillmore, is unjust, unconstitutional and discreditable to an American Congress, and that we believe public opinion, the rights of citizens, and the dictates of a common humanity, as well as an outraged and betrayed public confidence demands its immediate repeal upon the re-assembling of Congress.

Resolved, That those persons who so nobly and gallantly withstood the storm of opposition

THE UNION—Past and Present—How it works, and how to save it.

We commence to-day the insertion of Mr. GARRETT'S luminous and powerful work, and shall continue until we have completed it. We invite all our readers to make it a study: for nothing has appeared for a long time that throws more light on the nature and results of our system of government. It has already passed through several editions, and the wider it circulates the wider extends the desire to see it.

The essay has at length been attacked in HUNT'S Merchant's Magazine, by Mr. DERRY, of Massachusetts, a writer of decided ability. We intend to examine some of his positions, but shall not pretend to embark in a general defence of Mr. GARRETT'S views, as we trust he will have the will, since he has the ability so amply, to vindicate them.

Mr. GARRETT is a member of the Virginia Convention now in session, and is one of those on whom the mantle of her statesmen and philosophers has descended.

Taxation is perhaps the most complex and important department of politics. It was not well understood by the framers of our Constitution. They provided that duties should be uniform, that they should be the same in the several ports of the Union, but seem to have not considered that if they were unequal as to different articles, the effect would be the same on different parts where the consumption differed, as if the duties were not uniform as to ports.

For instance, a warm climate consumes more cottons, and a cold one more woollens. If duties were heavy on cottons and light on woollens, it would be the same as to levy a high rate of duties in Southern and a low rate in Northern ports.

The framers of the Constitution designed and declared that taxation should be equal—and of course this is essential. But it is of little consequence if disbursement is not also equal. The effect of unequal disbursement is precisely the same as unequal taxation, and yet the Constitution which insists on one, is silent as to the other.

Mr. GARRETT takes the ground that the taxes of the Union have been paid chiefly by the South, since they are derived from imports, and imports result from exports, which have been chiefly furnished by the South. Mr. DERRY displays this proposition in one place, but affirms it in another. He says that the duties are paid by the consumer. But then where he is discussing the effect of a dissolution of the Union, he says the Northern States would levy a duty on the Southern cotton and sugar they consumed, and thereby tax the planters to the extent of that duty!

If, however, the doctrine is true that the consumer pays the duty, why are we constantly aiming to obtain reductions of duty on our exports to foreign States? To say that this is to increase their consumption, is only to evade a conclusion by a change of words.

But Mr. DERRY would really seem to assert that the South has not only not the chief interest in imports, but very little interest in them. He says:

"Take a case in point. A New England ship sails for Charleston with a cargo of granite, ice, fish, and manufactures. She exchanges them for lumber, rice, and cotton. She then sails for Liverpool, makes freight and profit; then to Cardiff, where the proceeds are invested in slate or iron, and returns to Boston. What has the South to do with these imports? They have been bought by the North and paid for—how do they belong to, and how are they to be divided among the producers of the exports?"

We answer. The value of cotton and rice is affected by the consumption in this country of foreign goods, for which rice and cotton are exchanged, or into which they are converted. That consumption is diminished by the increased price resulting from duties. And diminished consumption reduces prices of the article consumed where it is made, and consequently of the materials of which it is made. Hence the price at Liverpool or Manchester of raw cotton being lessened, it is reduced at Charleston. And therefore the man from New England gets more of it for a certain quantity of granite, ice, fish, or manufactures. And whatever he gets more than he would get if the consumption of cotton fabrics were not reduced by law, is the tax imposed on the producer of cotton—and no such tax is inflicted on the New England man.

In a number of the Federalist, Mr. HAMILTON holds that the consumer generally pays the duty, but when the market is glutted, it falls more or less on the producer. The market generally is glutted. And whether it is or not, the consumption is inevitably restricted by duties, the demand is therefore less, and the price to the producer is less, and therefore he is taxed. It is clear therefore, Mr. DERRY is mistaken. But he does not agree entirely with Mr. GARRETT. He holds the South is taxed in proportion to her share of the imports. We don't think that is the only criterion. The burden varies both relatively as to the North, and to herself, with circumstances. But the disproportion is probably greater than Mr. GARRETT contends for. He estimates the loss of the South by the amount of the tax—by a sum of which the tax would be the interest. Suppose the South has a hundred millions of capital, which before the law intervenes, produces six millions of income. By the operation of the law, that income is reduced to five. The hundred millions of property is at once reduced one sixth or sixteen millions and two thirds. This loss is instantaneous, and the loss the South actually sustains at any given period is this original loss with interest on it up to that date. And if Mr. GARRETT will make the calculation, we think he will find the plunder of the South greater than he has stated. But we must leave the argument now to him.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE CHURCH.—The New York Evangelical Congregational Association, which met at Poughkeepsie on the 6th instant, expressed their views upon the Fugitive Slave Law, in this wise:

Resolved, That while we recognize the obligation to obey the laws of the land, we make an exception in the case of all such provisions as contravene the "higher laws" of God.

Resolved, That we advise all persons to render every possible aid and comfort to Fugitive Slaves, just the same as if there were no law in the land forbidding it.

We learn that J. A. Nisbet, esq., left this city last week for the North, to demand the two fugitive slaves from Macon held there. If they should not be surrendered we are desirous of knowing whether the "Union party" will consider that "no wrong has been done the South," and tamely acquiesce or not? We shall see.—Macon, (Geo.) Tribune.

Counterfeit fifty dollar bills on the State bank of Missouri, have just been discovered, so well executed as to baffie detection.

Calculating the Value of the Union.

When Southern men proposed "to calculate the value of the Union," there was a howl of horror raised by the National North and sent back by its Southern echoes. The patriotism of both became hysterical, not to say maudlin, in contemplation of such an act of profanity as calculating "the incalculable value of the Union." But, alas, for the mutability of man, and the flimsiness of these patriotic protests!—the very press and people at the North so indignant at this thing, are now day after day deliberately "calculating the value of the Union" with an arithmetical accuracy which proves the motive cause of their patriotism. Failing in touching any higher motive, the editors of New York and other Northern cities have been compelled to cipher up to the North the cost of agitation, and are solving the problem of Nationality by the Single Rule of Three!

Busiest among these calculating genies, those speculative patriots, is Mr. BROOKS of the Express, who thus appeals to the pocket-nerve of his brethren of the patriotic, the national North, to preserve "this glorious Union" basing his appeal on the ennobling and immutable principles of profit and loss.

Hear him calculate the value to the tune of "Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes; An empty pocket's the worst of crimes; 'Tis grass would grow in our streets, we say, if this Union was shattered; for what is this city but a great exchange for cotton, for rice, for tobacco, for sugar, for American manufactured goods, and for the importations from Europe; and here to a focus come the trade of the North and South, and of all Europe with which we have intercourse, whether by our importers, merchants, our jobbers, our importers and exporters of all classes, live and dead."

"The 500,000 human beings within the sound of the City Hall bell obtain their livelihood from the sugar and cotton planter of the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Chatahoochee, the Santee, etc., who exchanges here the products of his soil for the handiwork and headwork of the North; and what an utter suicide it is for such a city to pile on the abolition theory, and to set on fire as glorious a work!"

This is only "E Pluribus Unum"—the Herald, Day Book, Journal of Commerce, and other leading papers of New York, are filled with similar appeals and calculations.

Cannot Southern Submissivists see the suicidal folly of their sycophantic subservency, when such admissions are made—such fears displayed by the most sagacious of Northern editors!

And yet with a futurity that is marvellous, men are to be found at the South arguing against resistance to injustice, because of her "DEPENDENCE ON THE NORTH!"

How can our neighbor have the heart to speak so disrespectfully of his old compeer Ellwood Fisher, when he knows and we know that Ellwood, during the hottest portion of the Presidential campaign of '44, wrote most of the editorial matter of the Democrat.—Louisville Journal.

Your knowledge is ill-gotten as usual. Fisher did write a few articles in the Democrat in those days. At that time he did pretty well.—It was six years ago. He has been declining ever since. He got down to writing for the Journal and now see where he is!—Louisville Democrat.

We have visited Louisville frequently, and sometimes wrote amateur editorials for the improvement of the two leading papers there. But as the editors of both were ex-school masters they were very poor pupils.

When we wrote in the Democrat, the State, although it had been strongly Whig, elected Democrats from half of the Congressional districts. But when they voted for the Mexican war we wrote for the Journal, and they were nearly all turned out.

Both editors are still trying to imitate us, but the attempt is very awkward.

We endeavored to show them how to prefer principle to party, and to avoid bigotry. But the editor of the Journal, instead of approving what is right in Democratic principles, praises CASS and FOOTE, and the Democrat, who denounced us for writing in a Whig paper, against the Mexican war, says he would vote for the National Whigs of New York—who have submitted to Sewardism!

He says: "It is too late now to change front. The contest must go on; but if we were a citizen of the Empire State, we would advise a union of the Old Hunkers, as they are called, and the National Whigs, to put down this vile sectionalism."

There is, however, some hope for all men. And the mission of the two Louisville editors is to praise union, compromise and conciliation between Massachusetts and Mississippi, and to fight and scratch with each other of the same State, the same town and of the same union and harmony party.

THE PITDMONT WHIG AND SOUTHERN PRESS.—The Whig and Press are at points upon the Mason and Hunter dinner. The Press says Robert E. Scott, Esq., was defeated (two years ago in Fauquier) on account of his vote against the Va. resolutions. The Whig denies it and asks is it true that R. E. Scott was defeated solely on account of his vote? One reason why he was defeated was this: He was absent from the county during nearly the whole canvass, his friends were confident of his election, and his enemies, for peculiar reasons, unconsciously active. But the Press thinks it was because of his "vote."—Why, then, was he elected last Spring by an overwhelming majority, which he had expressed in the Legislature? And why too, most sapient sage, was it that he was again a successful candidate for the State Convention which is now making the organic law of this Commonwealth? Gentle Fisher, tell us why?

We will interpose as umpire between these belligerents. From our relations to the parties, we assume the character of peace-maker. We know something of the facts. This knowledge authorizes us to say that our brother of the Whig is mistaken. Robert E. Scott was defeated by his resolutions. His re-election last spring and his election to the Convention prove nothing. The people were inclined and did give him a majority of his services to the State, not from the impression that he had "reaffirmed with double emphasis the views he had expressed in the Legislature," but from a decided conviction, in many at least, that he had modified these views. We live with him in fifteen miles of the borders of Fauquier and have daily intercourse with her citizens, we therefore speak what we know.—Fredericksburg News.

We understand that the proposition to make the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, a test resistance was raised by the Committee at the Union meeting held in Macon on the 29th inst. Will Southern men "acquiesce" in this doctrine?—ib.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says:—"Our news will permit us to keep a record of all the Southern meetings in this State. We have before us the proceedings of meetings in Oktobeh, Natchez and Tippah. In the former, the resolutions were reported by a committee of six, three Whigs, Democrats, and in all, the old party lines are obliterated."

Progress of Virginia.

We find the following information in several papers of Virginia.

By the late assessment the whole value of land and buildings in Rockingham is \$6,945,374.09. In the lower District the average value of land is \$1400 per acre, and in the Upper District, \$8,98 per acre. The highest valuation per acre (according to the Harrisonburg Register) of tracts over one hundred acres were assessed at \$45 per acre cash, and are owned by William S. Perry, near Mt. Crawford, and David Coffman and Daniel Roadman, near Dayton.

The most valuable Mill belongs to Jacob Ammon, of Shenandoah River, which was assessed with his other buildings at \$9000. The most valuable property belongs to Major Robert Grattan, which was assessed at \$36,366, including all lands, mill and buildings. The most valuable property, without machinery, belongs to Jacob Strayer, Shenandoah River, which was assessed at \$80,672.

The upper District the increase over the assessment of 1840 is \$112,755.57. That in the lower District is \$42,125.72.—Richmond Enquirer.

TOWN AND COUNTY PROPERTY.—We have been favored by Mr. Barton Campbell, assessor of Berkeley county, with the following statement of the extent and value of lands in this county, by the increase in the value of town lots, in Martinsburg, within the last ten years.—The statement shows there has been a considerable increase in the price of property within the county, and is as follows:

Whole number of acres of Land in the county of Berkeley, 142,068  
Total value of Land, \$4,297,387  
Average value of Land per acre, \$30.23  
Total value of Town Lots, with the improvements, \$333,730

MARTINSBURG.  
Value of Lots in the town of Martinsburg, with their improvements, \$290,330  
Value of Lots, &c., under the assessment of 1839, \$136,115  
Increase of value since 1839, \$154,215

According to the above, the value of town property has increased more than one hundred per cent. within the last ten years.

The increase in the value of land in the county since the assessment of 1839, is about twenty-five per cent. This is not so great an increase as that in the value of town property; but the improvements made in the county in the last four years have greatly enhanced the worth of our lands.

It must be remembered that the average value of twenty-one dollars and fifty-three cents per acre, was made to include that part of the county which is the North Mountain, much of which is worth little or nothing. We suppose the average value of good land of the county East of the North Mountain would be correctly stated at about forty dollars per acre.—Martinsburg Gazette.

From the Richmond Times.  
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN RICHMOND.—We are indebted to Isaac A. Goddard, esq., assessor for the city of Richmond, under the general State law, for the following important information:

The value of the real estate of the city has been assessed at \$13,728,603—of which sum the improvements constitute 1,200,000. The public buildings, other than the State House and grounds, dock, and other property belonging to the James River and Kanawha Company, together with all the public buildings belonging to the city, have been assessed at \$1,200,000. The houses of public worship alone have been valued at \$400,000.

To enable the reader to see at a glance the progress the city has made in ten years, we insert a comparative statement of the valuations of real estate in 1839 and 1850.

Value of real estate in 1850, \$13,728,603  
Do do do 1839, 7,831,363  
Increase, \$5,897,240

Value of improvements or buildings in 1850, \$1,200,000  
Do do do 1839, 4,303,345  
Increase, \$2,691,935

According to the indications of the next census, Virginia is the richest State in the Union. She has not only more property in the aggregate, but it is more equally distributed.

The next census will afford ample materials for the total extinguishment of the whole system of anti-slavery economy, ethics, politics and philanthropy. Yet we predict, that the very day the demonstration is complete and overwhelming of the superiority of the South over the North in wealth, in comfort, in intelligence, in morals, and in general prosperity, on that day and on that account, the assault on Southern institutions will be most formidable.

From the Georgia Sentinel.  
OUR CANDIDATES AND THEIR POSITION DEFERRED.—In pursuance of a previous call, a portion of the Southern Rights party of Cass county, convened at the Court-house in Cassville, on Saturday the 12th instant. The meeting was organized by calling Colonel Win. Harden to the chair, and appointing Messrs. G. T. Shelman and B. C. Crawford, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as expressive of the views, and defining the position of the Southern Rights party of Cass county. They are for resistance and opposed to unconditional submission.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Georgia, has by its unconstitutional act of repealing the integral constitution of the State, and the enactment of police laws, to protect her citizens from the depredations of Abolitionists and their agents.

Resolved, That after Northern fabrics, coming in competition with those of our own manufacturing and mechanical classes, have been landed and mingled with the property of her citizens, Georgia has the power of discriminating against Northern in favor of Southern fabrics.

Resolved, That Georgia ought to exercise this power against those Northern States, which have enacted laws to obstruct and prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves, or whose members in Congress vote to deprive the citizens of Georgia of their just and lawful property, as acquired from Mexico or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That besides being a law, retaliatory, and defensive measure, such a law would be commensurate to the injury of the public by its tendency to foster and encourage our own manufacturing and mechanical classes.

Resolved, That this policy, adopted as it should be only by way of defence, should be abandoned as soon as a decent regard to our constitutional rights shall be exhibited by the people of the Northern States, in the repeal of their laws to prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves, and by the acknowledgement of our equal rights in the territories.

Resolved, That we are desirous of maintaining constitutional Union, and will never give it up, until we shall have exhausted all fair and constitutional means for its preservation, and that of our equal rights under it.

Resolved, That this meeting is irreconcilably opposed to the dismemberment of Texas, and the surrender of her territory to the Free-soil policy of the Federal Government, and a flagrant breach of faith to the Southern States, to be effected by a bribe of ten millions of dollars fished from the pockets of the Southern people.

On motion of W. W. Calahan, Dr. B. H. C. Burtch, of the County of Thomas, G. D. Burtch, of the 5th district, J. W. B. Summers, of the 16th district, and Nathaniel Nicholson, of the 4th district, were unanimously nominated candidates to represent the Southern Rights party in the convention to assemble in Milledgeville, on the 10th day of December next.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Southerner, with a request that other Southern Rights papers copy them.

The meeting then on motion adjourned.  
WM. HARDEN, Chairman.  
C. F. SHELMAN, G. T. SHELMAN, Secretaries.  
B. C. CRAWFORD.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's—Commander Magruder, bound to the Pacific, was ordered to Hampton Roads yesterday morning, by the U. S. steamer Engineer.

Further News by the Steamer Asia.

New York, October 25, 1850.  
GENTLEMEN: If, like the Northern Conservative, the historian of "My Uncle Toby," we had set out upon a "sentimental journey," we should begin at the "Palomares," bringing up by easy stages to a modern Babylon. As it is with weightier subjects to consider, we shall yet indulge the liberty of a little sentiment as the seasonings to our political philosophy.

In the night train Philadelphia there is abundant opportunity for reflection. Fat men generally doze through; but we have noticed that your "lean kine" are not so apt to "sleep of night" in the cars. And next to the inconvenience of a morning fellow of one hundred and fifty, it is a lantern-jawed incessant talker from down East. The happy medium is a fellow passenger who accommodates his disposition to his neighbor, either to talk or be silent. Such was our good fortune, and our companion being of the same opinion in the general issues of the day, we got on through the night as comfortably as John Tyler and John M. Botta under the same blanket. The monotony of the car was also considerably relieved by a lively fellow of one hundred and fifty, who, in the tenor of his conversation, were just from California, each with his pockets full of gold dust, and with the most cordial disposition in the world to spend the evening in a friendly exchange of amusement, and he who, for the transfer of his trunks at Baltimore had been shaved the deepest, was considered as the luckiest of the company. In the night train Philadelphia, we were left them at four in the morning, for a dream of three hours, still discussing over their night cap, the principal topic of tricks upon travellers, and "extra allowances" for that other trick.

A touching story of "Henry J. Love," (so called, we presume, from the affectionate lights of the freemen,) we had the pleasure, on Monday morning, of meeting on board the boat up the Chesapeake river, a young lady, who, by the tenor of her dress, from the dry diggings of the Sacramento, could not have been a subject of greater curiosity. Poor Jenny, she was at once the subject of admiration and pity. The passengers drove her into a corner, from which there was no retreat, and all her efforts to conceal herself, as she sat wrapped up in a thick shawl, were unavailing. If she moved, there was a pressure in the crowd; if she attempted to rise, there was a rush to cut out of her way. She was relieved, however, on taking the railroad, by being allowed the privilege of an exclusive car for herself, her companions, and a select company. But at every stopping place, through the "hot spots" of the route, she was "sovereign" to see the nightgale all the way from Sweden. And occasionally we thought we detected, in these groups at the stations, "panting fugitives," looking suspiciously among the throngs, as if dubious as to a customer, with an affidavit, under that law of "compromise" which "keeps the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope."

We found the city of New York under the peculiar excitement of the Whig primary elections of the city. These elections are confined to the party for the choice of their candidates. The result of the elections yesterday, shows, that although the Whig interest was generally expected to prevail, it still stronger than was generally expected; and the conclusion is inevitable, that the Whig party throughout the State of New York has no other basis of nationality, than "the spoils." It is equally manifest that the basis upon which the Whig stands in the State, is abolition—a hatred of slave holders—an avowed prejudice against slavery, and a prevailing resolution to wait it in, and stand it to death. The truth between the Seward and the Abolitionists is a surrender of the latter to an abandonment of the pretended national ground, and a capitulation to the Abolitionists for the sake of "the spoils." The loss or gain of a few party offices is deemed of greater moment than even compromise for the appearance of supporting the Administration upon the hallowed compromises of Texas and Utah. No leading man, of either faction, has the courage to whisper a word of apology for the fugitive bill. The most violent enemies of Seward, and those who hold the vantage ground, and that to meet him upon it would be the madness of folly.

The Democratic party evinces a more liberal disposition in policy, the party who defect, find it difficult to touch the fugitive bill, except with an apology. Both parties are under the demand of the Abolitionists; and if the Whigs entertain a lively hope of victory, it is because the platform of the party is more acceptable to Abolitionism than that of Seward.

The city of New York is comparatively just and honest on the slavery question. The reasons are apparent enough. The immense commerce of this city, and its continuing prosperity as the centre of exchanges and business, depend upon the preservation of this Union. Dissolve it, and the drainage from the Southern States is diverted into Southern channels. In fact, large commerce and civil community is always conservative in matters of politics affecting its pockets. The city of New York is particularly interested in the good will of the South, and hence the prevailing sentiment is to compromise to the designs of the Abolitionists. But pass into the interior of the State, and Abolitionism becomes a sainted title, and the "panting fugitive" a martyr—if apprehended, and a hero, if he escapes.

In the South may as well make up their minds to these facts, that Abolitionism is extending in the North—that the fugitive bill must be repealed—that the odium of slavery in the District of Columbia must be abolished—and that an attempt to introduce slavery into New Mexico or Utah, will bring down the proviso instantly, or hurry them into the Union as States, after the example of California. And there are still Southern members in Congress, who will report that "adjustment" as "the best they can get."

Charlotte Cushman is drawing full houses at the Broadway. Max Maretzek's opera company has been successful in their tour of the States, and the steamer Georgia, Falcon and Pacific were at Havana; the latter arrived out on the 16th, in four days and nineteen hours, and has news, as we learn by telegraph, arrived at New Orleans.

The Falcon arrived from Charges on the morning of the 17th, with over two hundred passengers. The Georgia, from New York, arrived on the evening of the 18th.

The Falcon was to sail for New York to-morrow, on the 25th, with a full cargo of cigars, tobacco, and sugar.

The Spanish war steamer, Pizarro, arrived off Matanzas on the 16th, from the Balize. She lay at anchor off the mouth of the Mississippi three days previous to her sailing for the island. She is now en route to the Gulf and off the island.

Gen. Concha, the new Governor-General, had not arrived. A negro (native) was hung on the 16th, for murder.

Great preparations are being made for a succession of bull fights, which are to come off next month.

On the 21st inst., at sea, off Cape Hatteras, on board the Ohio, Samuel Doten, of Plymouth, Mass., aged about 47 years, died.

We have also received by the same steamer, our files of Diario de la Merina, Faro Industrial de la Habana, and Garcia de la Habana. They contain, as usual, no political news, and are filled with translations from European and North American papers. We translate from them the following items:

The Spanish frigate of war Carmen, with 230 soldiers, from Santander to Havana, was seen on the 8th inst. by the French bark Havre-Guadalupe, near Pointe Isabelle. (St. Domingo.) The Carmen had experienced a violent storm, and was in imminent danger. The French captain offered to the Spanish all necessary aid, but he was refused by the latter, who thought all danger was over.

The Italian oceanic company appeared on the 10th inst., at Basin Theatre, in Donizetti's "Lucia." Mme. Baco, B. Radiali, and Salvini were enthusiastically received. "Paritani" was also performed with the same cast as in New York, and made a profound sensation. This evening the opera of Lucia di Lammermoor was performed, which blames some artists, and above all Salvini and Marina. The new tenor, Mirata, had not yet arrived.

The ballet company of Mr. Monplaisir was soon expected from Mexico, at Havana, where they intend to give some representations.

NEWSPAPERS FROM THE Isthmus OF PANAMA.—THIS ANTICIPATED REVOLUTION IN NEW GRANADA.—We have received, by the arrival of the Falcon at Havana, and the Ohio at this port, the Panama Echo of the 8th inst.

The anticipated revolution in New Granada is still the subject of conversation in Panama.

Further News by the Steamer Asia.

New York, October 25, 1850.  
GENTLEMEN: If, like the Northern Conservative, the historian of "My Uncle Toby," we had set out upon a "sentimental journey," we should begin at the "Palomares," bringing up by easy stages to a modern Babylon. As it is with weightier subjects to consider, we shall yet indulge the liberty of a little sentiment as the seasonings to our political philosophy.

In the night train Philadelphia there is abundant opportunity for reflection. Fat men generally doze through; but we have noticed that your "lean kine" are not so apt to "sleep of night" in the cars. And next to the inconvenience of a morning fellow of one hundred and fifty, it is a lantern-jawed incessant talker from down East. The happy medium is a fellow passenger who accommodates his disposition to his neighbor, either to talk or be silent. Such was our good fortune, and our companion being of the same opinion in the general issues of the day, we got on through the night as comfortably as John Tyler and John M. Botta under the same blanket. The monotony of the car was also considerably relieved by a lively fellow of one hundred and fifty, who, in the tenor of his conversation, were just from California, each with his pockets full of gold dust, and with the most cordial disposition in the world to spend the evening in a friendly exchange of amusement, and he who, for the transfer of his trunks at Baltimore had been shaved the deepest, was considered as the luckiest of the company. In the night train Philadelphia, we were left them at four in the morning, for a dream of three hours, still discussing over their night cap, the principal topic of tricks upon travellers, and "extra allowances" for that other trick.

A touching story of "Henry J. Love," (so called, we presume, from the affectionate lights of the freemen,) we had the pleasure, on Monday morning, of meeting on board the boat up the Chesapeake river, a young lady, who, by the tenor of her dress, from the dry diggings of the Sacramento, could not have been a subject of greater curiosity. Poor Jenny, she was at once the subject of admiration and pity. The passengers drove her into a corner, from which there was no retreat, and all her efforts to conceal herself, as she sat wrapped up in a thick shawl, were unavailing. If she moved, there was a pressure in the crowd; if she attempted to rise, there was a rush to cut out of her way. She was relieved, however, on taking the railroad, by being allowed the privilege of an exclusive car for herself, her companions, and a select company. But at every stopping place, through the "hot spots" of the route, she was "sovereign" to see the nightgale all the way from Sweden. And occasionally we thought we detected, in these groups at the stations, "panting fugitives," looking suspiciously among the throngs, as if dubious as to a customer, with an affidavit, under that law of "compromise" which "keeps the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope."

We found the city of New York under the peculiar excitement of the Whig primary elections of the city. These elections are confined to the party for the choice of their candidates. The result of the elections yesterday, shows, that although the Whig interest was generally expected to prevail, it still stronger than was generally expected