encouragement and energy to the North in their warfare upon the South.

They have succeeded in depriving the South of her rights, her constitutional equality, and no effective resistance has as yet been offered to these aggressions. But few legislatures in the non-slaveholding States, have spoken out on this subject since the passage of these measures. Various public meetings have been held in those States—some for, and some opposed to the execution of this law, but even at points where some of those meetings opposed to resisting the law have been held, its execution has been most shamefully obstructed and defeated by large mobs, without even an effort being made by either officers or people to suppress them, or to aid in carrying out its provisions. I fear, therefore, that those meetings in the North, in favor of the constitutional Union and laws, are held more for the purpose of lulling the South, than from any real design of securing to the Southern people their rights. From the past and present indications, I am induced to believe that a large majority of the people of the North have a fixed and settled purpose to abolish slavery throughout the entire republic. This they intend to accomplish, not by one foul deed, because they well know, that the people of the South would resist, therefore they intend to effect this end by "piece meals." The measures of the last session are but the entering wedge to universal abolition, and the equality of the white and black race the end. This end they desire to accomplish, and to preserve the Union. To accomplish these two objects, they will administer their poison to us in broken doses, and, as the skilful physician does, after giving one dose, will wait to see its effects on the patient, before he gives another. One dose has been given; it acts with great severity on the South—its effects are yet felt, and therefore they will postpone another dose until peace and quiet are restored in the South; hence those meetings to work off these measures, and restore that peace. But as certain as quiet is restored, the second, third, fourth and last dose will be administered, until the end is accomplished, unless it should be ascertained, in the progress of events, that the South will not submissively swallow the poison. If this event should come, and the South should unite in asserting and maintaining their rights, the Union created by the Constitution, the equality of rights, the privileges, liberties, and blessings that it guarantees to all its citizens, will be preserved and perpetuated to the latest generations. We have seen that Vermont has spoken out through her legislature. She has, in effect, nullified the Fugitive slave law. The recent elections in the empire State [New York] have sustained the infamous doctrines of the "higher law." Senator Dickinson is to be displaced to make way for some protege of SEWARD. I understand that every member elect from the State of Ohio is pledged to the repeal of this law, and in fact, I know of no Northern member elect to the next Congress, who is to be relied on as an opponent to that repeal; even General CASS was overruled in the district in which he resides, and yet, in the face of all these facts, we are told that the North will, in good faith, sustain and enforce this law, and to prove which, they point us to the proceedings of some unimportant meeting, or to the letter of some electioneering and designing politician. My advice to you is, do not deceive yourselves, nor suffer others to deceive you by such flimsy pretences.

There was another act passed at the last session of Congress, to which I gave a hearty support. I mean the act giving bounty lands to the officers and men who served in the war of 1812, and in the various Indian wars. This was but an act of justice to reward the gallant and patriotic services of those who hazarded their lives in the cause of their country, in a time of peril and danger.

In 1848 forty-eight members of the Senate and House of Representatives made an address to their constituents from which I extract the following:

"Very different would be the circumstances under which emancipation would take place with us. If it ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the Confederacy, against the resistance and struggle of the Southern. It can then only be effected by the prostration of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility between them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians, and patrons, and centre, accordingly, all their sympathy in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate and to favor them, instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken—to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners, by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the Federal Government. We see the first step toward it in the bill already alluded to—to vest the free blacks and slaves with the right to vote on the question of emancipation in this District. But when once raised to an equality, they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them, holding the white race at the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and the profligate whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has ever yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape, should emancipation take place (which it certainly will, if not prevented,) but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness."

"With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of a people, is presented for your consideration. What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is, to give you our opinion.

"We, then, are of the opinion that the first and indispensible step, without which nothing can be done, and with which everything may be, is to be united among yourselves, on this great and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it, has brought the South, the Union, and our system of Government, to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, it has been made subordinate, not only to mere questions of policy, but to the preservation of party ties and ensuring of party success. As high as we hold a due respect for these, we hold them subordinate to that and other questions involving our safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, and to a calculation of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures, and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights, involving your all—your property, prosperity, equality, liberty, and safety.

"As the assailed, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, would be responsible for consequences.

"Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you *to be united*, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present."

To conclude, the view which I have taken on this subject, I have only to say, that if to be "a Union man," I must aid and assist the North in the perpetration of their aggressions and wrongs on the South, then I am no "Union man," and as the aggressive measures of the last session were of that nature, I could not in my conscience give my sanction and support to them. But, if to give a firm and cordial support to the Constitution of the United States, as written and adopted by our fathers, and to maintain and defend the equality of rights, and liberty, and the high and immutable principles and privileges which the Constitution guarantees, constitute a UNION MAN, then I glory in that name in its broadest and most comprehensive meaning, and am proud in ranging myself in brotherhood with all who entertain the same feelings, under the stars and stripes of our common country.

HOPKINS L. TURNEY.

SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1850.

The Expenditures.

We published on Monday last a statement of the appropriations by Congress at the last session—amounting to about forty-two millions and a half. We have been looking over the appropriation bills to see in what manner this enormous sum was distributed or divided between the two great sections of the Union. We know that such an inquiry is factious, and perhaps rather treasonable. For even if it should appear that the North gets the money, it is well known that it is voted away for national objects, and that the North is much the most national section of the two. We thought, however, that as the Presidential election was soon to come on, it would be well, for the sake of the large assortment of candidates now on hand, and their friends, to have an eye to this part of the national policy, so that they could vote understandingly and skilfully.

Of the total sum expended, about eleven millions is local—or devoted to various national purposes in the several States, or for the use of the several States and territories. Of this sum the South gets about three millions—the North the balance. These appropriations are for docks, harbors, new light-houses, custom-houses, hospitals, magazines, forts, surveys, mints, roads, salaries, &c., and include the annual instalment, with interest, due under the treaty with Mexico, which we place to the account of the North, as she gets all the territory, and more too.

For the support of the army the appropriation is $8,496,560. The army is recruited chiefly from the Northern cities, and it is remarkable that only one-fourth of those who apply to enlist are accepted, the others being rejected for infirmity of constitution, and other disabilities. The provisions and clothing are produced and fabricated chiefly at the North. And as the principal service of the army now, is the protection of the frontier from Indians, and the great portion of the frontier and territories now belong to the North, it is safe to assume that four-fifths of the military expenditure belongs to the North.

The navy appropriation is $9,535,602. We have six navy yards for the construction of public vessels—located at Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Kittery—two-thirds of them at the North. The iron and cordage are manufactured chiefly there—a portion of the timber, hemp, tar, and rosin, being produced at the South. The seamen are enlisted at the North. We may, therefore, put down about four-fifths of the naval expenditures to that section.

The Indian appropriations amount to $2,355,921, which, as the North has now nearly all the new territories, may be charged to her.

Here are three items—the war, navy and Indian appropriations amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars, which added to the local expenditures make about thirty one millions—of which about twenty four millions are chargeable to the North.

The expenditures are made chiefly on the frontiers, and one of the consequences of giving up the new territories to the North, is the relinquishment to her of the expenditures. The appropriations at the last session of Congress for California alone amount to more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

The expenditure now is about fifty millions annually. Of this the South will get about ten millions—one fifth. Her white population is about one third of all the Union,—her property about one half. Her proportion of the expenditure ought to be, on the basis of population and property, about twenty one millions. A permanent expenditure of fifty millions is equivalent to the appropriation of a thousand millions of private property to the use of the Federal Government, since fifty millions is equal, and more than equal, to the annual income of that much property. Of this property about two fifths is taken from the South, and she receives only one fifth of the expenditure. Thus ten millions are taken annually, equal to a principal of two hundred millions from the South to encourage the industry, enterprize, and capital of the North, and by taking from one and giving to the other, creating a difference of four hundred millions in favor of the favored section. Such is the premium offered to population, enterprise, capital and ambition to desert one section for the other.

The evils of taxation threatened by British power before the revolution, and which made the revolution, were trivial in comparison with this. And what is the remedy? Representation? Where one section is distinguishable by geographical, social, and political differences from another, what is representation worth for the purposes of self protection, unless it be equal in power to the antagonist? What is the power of a fixed and hopeless minority? The power of talking only, and not always even that.

It may be said that the expenditure here at the seat of Government, is in the South, and ought to be charged to her account. But this is no longer central to the South as it was originally. This city is practically as near the North as the South. The population invited here by this expenditure, has no vote to increase the power of the South. The commodities consumed here are more manufacturing and commercial than agricultural, and come therefore, more from North than South. The office holders are equally from the North as well as the South, and destined in future to come more from the North than the South, and return with the residue, if any, of their salaries to the North. And our diplomatic corps abroad will be, in fact are already, more from the North than South.

It will be said that all this is invidious—is sectional. It is national to give the votes, to appropriate lands and money to one section. It is factious and sectional only to state the fact and show the consequences.

We have said that the imposition of a permanent tax amounts to the appropriation of as much private property to Government as that tax is the income of. A tax of five millions annually is therefore equivalent to the sequestration of a hundred millions of private property. The North henceforth controls the Government—is the Government, unrestrained in the taxing power? With the power thus of appropriating property by a vote, does any man of sense believe that it will not be exercised at the expense of a minority odious for its institutions? Will not fanaticism take unto itself ambition, avarice, idleness, agrarianism, socialism, voluptuousness, and vanity—seven other devils—and will not the last state of this Government be worse than the first?

We hear men assert the utility of party divisions as conservative of free government, and yet denounce sectional divisions. What is the difference? So far as one is salutary, so is the other. It has been the safety, the glory of our system, that it was divided into States and sections. It has been its peculiar good that it was divided into North and South—and about equally divided. We owe to that very division, as the history of the country shows, almost all that now remains of the Constitution. The moment that Congress, at the late session, prostrated the power of one section, it inflicted a calamity greater, infinitely greater, than the extinction of one of the great national parties; leaving the other without criticism and without restraint. For a predominant section is more intolerant, proscriptive, aggressive, and destructive, than a party—because the rulers and the ruled are more distinctly divided in position, or interest, and in sentiment, and afford greater facility for the operations of tyranny.

The late acts of Congress were the work of one sectional party to destroy the other, and the very conception, the announcement of such a scheme as the "adjustment," ought to have admonished every statesman and patriot of the terrible fact, that sectionalism was already overgrown, and of the disastrous consequences of giving it overwhelming and irresistible power, by giving it such a "a settlement" as that.

Instead of that, party, political party, was immediately sacrificed to sectional aggression, under pretence of nationality.

The evil is done. It will have to be undone, or it will undo us.

☞We yield up a large portion of our space to-day to the letter of Mr. TURNEY to the people of Tennessee, in which he gives an account of his stewardship of their interests in the Senate of the United States. The cogent reasoning, the unanswerable array of facts, and the strong appeals of Mr. TURNEY to the understandings and the hearts of the people of Tennessee, could borrow nothing from any eulogium of ours. He proves most thoroughly and conclusively, that he could not have assumed any other position than the proud one occupied by him throughout the last session, in justice to himself and to them.

A few political managers may for a short time have contrived to stifle the utterance of the real sentiment of Tennessee, yet the people of that State cannot repudiate their principles as readily, nor degrade themselves by punishing as a crime the fidelity of a public servant, whose enemies can only charge him with an over-zeal in the cause of Southern rights and Southern honor.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial.

OUR STEAM BOATS.—The steamer *Gladiator*, Captain Smith, and the *Wilmington*, Captain Sterret, had a very severe time in the gale of Sunday night; the one going and the other returning from Charleston. The violence of the gale was greater than any within the range of general experience—and the successful encounters with the elements gives us the opportunity of saying, that however some may "carp and cavil" at the line, we are all here proud of the strength and efficiency of the boats, and of the firmness, skill and gentlemanly characters of their commanders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamer *Gladiator*, which sailed from Wilmington to Charleston on Sunday the 22d inst. with Jenny Lind and suite on board, tender to Capt. I. B. Smith, to George Morrison, chief engineer, and to the crew generally, our heartfelt thanks for the praiseworthy manner they managed the steamer during the passage, and which was of an unprecedentedly tempestuous nature, and lasted throughout the voyage of thirty-four hours, being seventeen hours beyond the usual period occupied in the trip generally.

Jenny Lind, P. T. Barnum, Signor Belletti, M. Benedict, Joseph Burke, Le Grand Smith, M. Kyle, M. Leide, Isaac Smith, Frank Leslie, Frederick George Wood, Federick Thomas Croxon, M. Bennett, T. Gilmore, M. Thomas, M. Grant, M. Moulton, and others.

Won't Coalesce.

The proposed *Union-and-nothing-else Party* does not seem to be making much headway.—There are officers enough ready to take command under its banners, but the rank and file will be found wanting. We subjoin two pregnant paragraphs from party prints, in relation to this proposed coalition.

SIGNIFICANT.—We learn that the Honorable Horatio Seymour refused to sign the call for the Union meeting in this city.—*Utica Herald.*

That is very sensible. If Mr. Seymour's position in regard to the propriety of keeping this Union together a while longer, be at all equivocal, we hope he will sign calls and pledges until he sets himself right. But he was the chosen leader of a very respectable army of the Union men recently—and he *may* be again—from which we inferred that he too, was for the Union. We have not a word of censure for those who suppose that "sectional" asperities can be softened by means of Union meetings. But if it is proposed to hitch the movement as a "tow" to some old ricketty old craft steering for the Presidency, perhaps Democrats would like to step ashore before the bell rings.—*Rochester* (N.Y.) *Advocate.*

We subjoin also, from the leading Ohio paper, an article on the same subject—which also affords a specimen of the tender courtesies displayed by our brethren out west towards each other:

"The *Dayton Empire* is acting as a sort of *swill tub*, into which it casts the filth and cleanings of the Whig kitchen. It devotes some column and a half to us on yesterday, which, had we nothing else to do, we should consider unworthy of reply. Let it go on in its lying and Whiggish course and form its great "Union Party" as quick as it pleases.

It will, for a season, sail gaily along under the smiles of Whiggery, but the day will soon come when the Whigs will turn on their heels and laugh the dupe to scorn. He will then be begging back into the Democratic ranks, a willing confessor of his errors, or go over to the Whigs body and breeches. Greenness may be an *excuse*, but nothing else than an excuse for his seditious course. Every reader of our paper knows the charges of the *Dayton Empire*, to be wicked inventions, and stale lies stolen from Whig papers.—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞The Boston *Post* gives the following item of religious intelligence. While such appliances are used by ministers of the Gospel to pervert their sacred functions, what hope can we have of the prevalence of a better spirit among the laity:

THE HIGHER LAW!—The Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Pine street church, *did what he could*, on Sunday evening, to establish a "higher law" than the laws of his country in the hearts of the people of his congregation. He cited the resistance to law made by martyrs and reformers, from the creation almost, down to recent times, as good authority for the people of this country, who make their own laws, to resist all such as *their individual* consciences do not approve.

☞The Augusta (Ga.) *Republic*, after thoroughly dissecting the resolutions of the late convention, and exposing their shuffling inconsistencies—concludes an able editorial with the following striking observations:

"We have studied brevity in our review of the report adopted by the convention; and hence, have omitted a variety of views which we desired to place before our readers. While the acts of the convention go forth, as the sovereign will and decision of the State of Georgia, they will nevertheless pass in review before the people. They will decide whether Georgia comes out a bright and triumphant star, or subjected to at least, a partial eclipse. The convention has attempted to untie the gordian knot with gentle and trembling fingers. We have tried that policy, for many years, and find the South paralyzed at this moment in almost every limb. The action of this convention proves that Georgia is fettered with timidity or blinded by illusions. The fanaticism, which appeared a few years since upon the Northern horizon, as a small speck has become a dark and massive cloud, and the contempt exhibited for it, North and South, at first, has been turned into respectful homage in the one section, and gentle remonstrance in the other! The only hope *now*, is that the people will be no longer deceived by the chameleon hues of ambitious politicians, but, rearing aloft the power of their strength, by their own hands, will unfurl at its summit the flag of Southern equality and rights, and secure them, by our only hope of invincibility, the union of all Southern hearts and hands for their defence."

☞The Woman's Rights conventions are working out very dangerous results, not only to the peace of the married men, but of the bachelors also. These unhappy flying fish of humanity are pelted with paper pellets of all kinds—threatened with taxation for the benefit of other people's children—and made the targets for rhymesters of high and low degree. Their misfortunes are visited upon their luckless heads as sins: and the compassion extended to all other classes of sufferers is cruelly withheld from them.

An "voluntary servitude" to single cursedness no sane man in mind and body ever willfully bore—but it must indeed be an aggravation to the hardships of such a lot, to be taunted in such a strain as this:

TAXING BACHELORS.

"Tax them, tax them, tax them all,
With an income great and small,
Tax their mortgages and rents,
On each dollar sixty cents,
That's the toll they ought to pay
For wearing out the "bachelor way;"
Soon they'll cry instead of laugh,
Mourning for the "better half."

Tax them for the precious time,
Spent in writing silly rhyme
To the fair deluded girls,
Lost in blushes and in curls.
Tax them for dishonor paid
To the sunlight and the shade—
Swearing they were truer far,
Than a sunbeam or a star.

Tax them for their wasted years;
Tax them for the bitter tears
Drawn from eyes that once were bright
With a soft confiding light—
For the cheeks they've made so pale—
For the deep pathetic wail,
Breathed from hearts that must endure
What no surgeon's skill can cure."

CURIOUS CHARGE OF A JUDGE.—From an article in Blackwood's Magazine on Modern State Trials, we get the following anecdote: Mr. Fletcher, a Judge in Ireland, in the year 1812 thus addressed an Irish jury in a trial for murder occasioned in a duel: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I shall do so. Where two people go out to fight a duel, and one of them falls, the law says it is murder. And I tell you, by law it *is* murder; but, at the same time, *a fairer duel I never heard of in the whole course of my life!*" The prisoners were of course immediately acquitted.

SEVERE BUT MERITED.—A cabman in Buffalo, New York who beat a passenger for not paying five dollars for conveying him a short distance, and afterwards compelled him, with the aid of another person, to pay five dollars additional; has been convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced for ten years to the State prison.

From the Journal of Commerce.

BEIROUT, Syria, November 15, 1850.

PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION AT ALEPPO.—By the last mail* I forwarded an account of the recent insurrection at Aleppo. I am able to inform you by the present of its suppression. The details you will find in the enclosed translation of a letter from Aleppo, written by an Attache of the French Consulate. I will merely add, that it is understood that General Bem, who is in Aleppo with the name and title of Murad Pacha, was the chief director in the infliction of this summary chastisement. The country, it is expected, will now be quiet again; and we hope to hear of no more disturbances.

ELI SMITH.

ALEPPO, Nov. 7, 1850.

I hasten to inform you how this sad affair has just now terminated, only an hour ago.

First, however, I must say that by the post which arrived on the 1st of this month, the Pacha must have received from Constantinople orders how to act.

On the 5th, the Pacha issued orders to all the chiefs of the city to assemble in the Palace, (he being in a barrack, outside the walls,) together with Abdallah Bey, the new Governor, considered the head of the insurgents. When he knew that they were all assembled, he sent a body of soldiers, surprized them, and took them by force to the barracks. The people, or at least the insurgents, when they learned that their chief had been thus forcibly confined, apprehensive that evil would befall him, assembled in crowds at the barracks, and firing their guns, demanded his release. They were answered by discharges of cannon. It was four o'clock, P. M., when we heard the first gun, and the fighting continued until night-fall. Information was soon given to our Consul that Yusuff Bey had been made Governor in the place of Abdallah Bey.—The former is the chief of the Sheriff party, and the latter of the Janisaries. Thus the city became divided into two parties, of which the former was on the side of the government.

The next morning, before sunrise, there commenced a rapid discharge of cannon and muskets. The insurgents made a stout resistance, and throughout the day the firing continued on both sides. Moreover the cannons were pointed towards the insurgent quarters, and were discharged upon them the wole day. What damage was done to these quarters, how many houses were knocked down, how many persons killed, you can imagine. The measures were well taken. All the gates within the city and without were occupied by soldiers of the irregular troops, so that whoever encountered the soldiers were shot down, and whoever escaped from the city was pursued and massacred by the other troops. About mid-day we discovered a thick smoke rising from these quarters, from which we inferred that fire had commenced its ravages. It extended rapidly, and from time to time fresh fires were discovered. The cannons ceased with the coming on of night, but the fires continued through the night, and in the morning many new ones were discovered.

The cannonading commenced early this morning again, and especially a long continued discharge of muskets was heard, which we subsequently learned was directed at a mass of some two thousand Bedouins, who had come to the rescue of the insurgents, but were soon put to flight. At length, about 2 o'clock, P. M., we ceased to hear any more firing, and inferred that all was ended. In fact, a little after, public cries proclaimed through the streets that all was settled, and invited the people to open the bazaars and shops, and go freely about their business. Messages were also sent by the Porte to their consuls, to inform them of the successful issue of the affair. The rebels had been forced to submit, and again to give up their arms, to surrender the chiefs of the revolt, to submit to the conscription, and to indemnify the Christians for all their losses. The insurgents quarters were given up to pillage, and the soldiers were several hours plundering them.

The whole number of soldiers engaged, regular and irregular, was not over 10,000. Of them not many have been killed; of the regulars perhaps not more than 20, with about 100 wounded, and of the irregulars about 200. Of the insurgents at least 3,000 have been slain.

* The letter here referred to, has not yet come to hand.—*Jour. of Com.*

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE ON THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The *Courier des Etats-Unis* contains the message in full of the President of the French Republic. Under the same head (of foreign affairs) he says, what it may be of some importance to those engaged in getting up another expedition against Cuba—if any such there be—to know. There are his words:

"As soon as the French Government was informed of the criminal attempt upon Cuba by certain adventurers, we sent an additional force to the commander of the West India station, with orders to unite his efforts with those of the Spanish authorities for the purpose of preventing further attempts of the kind."

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—In 1790 the Union was composed of seventeen States, with a population of 4,929,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or nine persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,040, and an area of 572,024 square miles, or eight persons to a square mile.

In 1810 there were twenty-four States, with a population of 7,239,414, and an area of 782,-544 square miles, or nine persons to a square mile.

In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 9,738,191, and an area of 849,-314 square miles, or ten persons to a square mile.

In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 849,-314, square miles, or fourteen persons to a square mile.

In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,117,-344 square miles, or fourteen persons to a square mile.

We have now 31 States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,686,000, and an area of 1,913,121 square miles, or 12 persons to the square mile.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.—A writer in the Florida *Republican* states that gold in large quantities had been taken from the bed of the Aloporha river, near Carter's Ferry, Lowndes county, Georgia. It has been ascertained to be the pure article. Some two hundred persons are engaged in extracting it from the rock.

VIRGINIA.—The Governor of Virginia has sent to the legislature of that State now in session, a message recommending that body to extend an invitation to all the States to meet in Convention in Baltimore, to settle the slavery question amicably or otherwise.

Mississippi and Vermont, Massachusetts and South Carolina, in council to settle the slavery question. We are fearful they would never settle it amicably, at least; and we are convinced such a convention would result in nothing satisfactory. Virginia has the respect and confidence of her sisters, and we have no doubt the proposition, coming from her, would be favorably received; nevertheless, we entertain strong suspicions that it would eventuate in a President making caucus.—*Augusta (Ga.) Republic.*

THE SLAVE CASE AGAIN.—Yesterday noon, Lieut. Ellis, of Marshal Keyser's police, arrested George F. Alberti, upon the oath of Adam Gibson, charging him, in company with others, with conspiring together, committing an assault and battery on his person, and falsely imprisoning him. He was taken before Alderman White, and held to bail in $1,500 for a further hearing on Friday next.

Soon after, James Price was arrested at his residence in Vernon street, who is also implicated with Alberti, in the false imprisonment of Gibson. He was committed in default of bail. *Pennsylvanian of Dec. 25.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

The man who struck Billy Patterson, has sent on the following despatch to this city:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25th.

"I have just had a conversation with Jenny Lind, and she has determined to drop the name of Swedish Nightingale. She says that, after her trip from Wilmington to Charleston, she does not desire to be a *night in gale* again."—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

No Steamer yet.—From Central America.—We have no signs of the European steamer now due.

Advices of late date have reached here from Central America, which state that the English have blockaded San Salvador, and they also threaten to blockade the Port of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—P. M.

The Fugitive Slave Case in New York.—The case of Long, the alleged fugitive slave, was resumed this afternoon. A colored man came upon the stand and testified he saw Long in New York at the time Doctor Parker swore he saw him in Virginia. The negro, on being cross-examined, flatly contradicted himself, and his evidence was rendered worthless. The court adjourned until Saturday to allow time to execute a *habeas corpus.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE SUPPER TO JOHN P. HALE.—At an early hour on Monday evening a respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen had congregated at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, to mingle in the festivities of the occasion. A large platform had been erected—with pillars entwined with cedar, and decorated with devices—the whole surmounted with a portrait of Washington, and under it the words "Welcome to the Buckeye State—the uncompromising champion of human rights."

About half past eight o'clock, Mr. Hale was conducted to the platform by Dr. Brisbane, who, after the singing of the "New England Song," by a quartette choir, introduced him to the audience in a flattering eulogy.

Mr. Hale briefly responded—stating that this was a festive occasion—that he did not come to make a speech, but to see the wives, sisters and daughters of his friends, and that he should come down from the platform and make himself "at home."

Dr. Townsend being called for, made a few remarks, the points of which we were not able to reach. He was followed by Mr. Taylor of the convention, the intervals being enlivened by very excellent singing by the quartette's, and the stunning noise of a brass band, that may do very well in the open air, but entirely misplaced in a hall.

Mr. Hale made his way into the crowd where he was introduced to the "wives, sisters and daughters of his friends," and to whom, to all appearance, he made himself particularly agreeable, as well as to the gentlemen present—not omitting a number of the most respectable *colored population*, of the city.

At half past ten, the company was invited to the supper, which was set in the first floor of the building. It was a very beautiful and tastefully arranged repast, and was enjoyed by more than four hundred persons. After the supper, Mr. Hale being called for, responded in a witty and good natured way—repeating that he had nothing to say—that he was what—chemists term an exhausted receiver, everything had been pumped out of him—that he had heard it said that it was an easy thing to lead a horse to the river, but quite another thing to *make him drink*—that experiment was being tried on him. He proceeded to speak of individual responsibility as it related to parties, which he treated in a witty and pertinent manner, and closed his remarks by observing that some of his friends desired him to launch out into politics, but that no good could be effected by such a movement—that every person knew his position, and that he positively declined the suggestion, and returning his acknowledgement for the honor done him on the occasion, and wishing the company a "good night," retired at the "witching time."

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE CONCERT.—Miss Jenny Lind was welcomed last night by an array of beauty and fashion, such as has seldom been seen within the walls of our theatre. In addition to our own citizens, some of the fairest forms and brightest intellects of our neighbor (we should like to call her sister) State of Georgia, graced with their presence the occasion. She was greeted on her appearance with less enthusiasm than she has been, perhaps, accustomed to, and the chilliness of the audience seems in some degree to be imparted to the singer; but this was of brief duration, and as the feelings of her hearers melted under her thrilling tones, and the artless witchery of her manner, and found vent in irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm, a genial smile illumined her features, and gush after gush of delicious melody was poured forth with a joyousness and abandon that thrilled and enchanted the audience.

Signor Belletti acquitted himself most admirably. His voice is a rich and remarkably pure tenor, of great compass, though occasionally wanting in flexibility, but managed with the most artistic skill. His songs were loudly and deservedly encored.

The Orchestra, under the lead of M. Benedict, added much to the attractions of the evening, by their skilful performances.

It will be seen by the advertisement that another concert will be given this evening, and we have no doubt but that it will be equally crowded with the last.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CHARLESTON HOTEL, Dec. 25.

GENTLEMEN: In looking over the city papers I have felt surprise in seeing so little notice of the terrible night spent on board the steamboat Gladiator on the 22d inst. during which, as well as on the following day, Capt. SMITH, so well sustained his high reputation as a brave and highly accomplished seaman.

We left Wilmington about half past three o'clock on Sunday the 22d, with about one hundred and twenty passengers—among them the Queen of Song and the King of Showmen.—We crossed the bar at Smithville, and were fairly out at sea about 8 P. M. when it commenced blowing, and by 10, the wind had increased to a perfect gale, which continued until near 4 next morning, when it slightly abated, though it still blew hard, with a very heavy sea. During the severest of the storm, the rudder chain parted, and our boat headed round into the trough of the sea, and very nearly capsized. During the whole night, Capt. SMITH was exposed on the hurricane deck, as the ship had to be steered by the tiller, and there being no bulwarks, the helmsman was completely exposed to the weather, and with the Captain was thoroughly drenched with the spray. We had four horses on board, which had to be brought aft from where they are usual secured, and placed between the wheel and engine houses, two on each side. This helped to increase the confusion and alarm by obstructing the passage way fore-and-aft, and by their struggles in the water (with which the deck was constantly covered) to keep their feet, swaying alternately against each other and then against the wheel or engine houses, and occasionally down on the deck.

When daylight made its appearance, we found ourselves only about forty miles from Smithville, and still our situation seemed to a landlubber very precarious. Many thought we ought to turn back, but so did not our Captain, who resolved to hold on his course, and seemed to have perfect confidence in his boat that had so nobly rode out the storm of the preceding long and anxious night. As the wind blew from the land, we headed nearer shore, so as to obtain a little shelter, and this, with a slight abatement of the gale, enabled us to make more headway. As we neared the Georgetown light toward 3 p. m. of Monday, one of the passengers offered the captain $500 to put him ashore, but the captain replied that he would put him ashore in Charleston for half that amount. He faithfully kept his word, for about half past nine, we landed safely on the wharf, and most of us hastened to the Charleston Hotel, where all was done by our accomplished host that the heart could wish to make us forget our sufferings, and there is truly *some* difference between *now* and 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d.

There was but one sentiment as regards the conduct of Captain Smith, his officers, and the crew, and the qualities of his noble boat, and that was of unqualified approbation

A PASSENGER.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—With a large and daily increasing list of members, this association holds a meeting this evening at the Unitarian Church, upon which occasion an able and powerful address, now in course of preparation, will be acted on by the society. From information, of a reliable character, we are led to expect that societies will shortly be formed in Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Hanover, Caroline, Henrico, Prince George, Chesterfield, Amelia, Prince Edward, Appomattox, Charlotte, Halifax, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and, indeed, in almost every county in the State. From a careful examination of the constitution of the society here, we are ready to give it and the association our hearty and undivided support; and, in the appropriate language of the president, we "are ready to invite others to the same determination; and, in doing so, our country has a cheerful offering." If a man is so destitute of State affection and pride as to refuse to pledge himself to buy goods of Southern produce or of direct importation, in preference to those of Northern manufacture, we should begin to doubt his patriotism; and, in truth, we are incapable of seeing any objectionable feature in the constitution.

If there is a maker of shoes who lives in our own city, and a single individual can be found not prepared to give the skilful workman preference over the stranger and the citizens of another State, in the name of common sense, where have good feelings and kindly regards for the first instincts of our nature gone to? To this extent the association goes, no farther. But more. Who that is a citizen of Virginia, or elsewhere in the State, would not rather know he was using goods manufactured at one of the mills in Virginia, than that he was using goods made at Lowell? If so reasonable, and so patriotic a purpose cannot be perfected, we do really think that nothing short of absolute servitude to Northern capitalists, would be sufficient to create any action in Virginians. But we know that Virginians will act; and we feel confident that this association, before the ides of March, will number its thousands, we were almost ready to say its tens of thousands, in Virginia.

But the action of the legislature upon these subjects, we may be indulged for craving and urging by every persuasion. Without laws enacted to advance these patriotic intentions, we may fail in a purpose as noble and praiseworthy, as it would be judicious and beneficial. A tax, benefitting our mechanics and agriculturists, would do more in a few years to revive Virginia, than all the pratings and resolves which have been entered into for the last half century. The strong tariff men should now take this view of the case, without division. We fear, however, that the Whig party will oppose it, not because it will benefit Virginia, but because its success will retard the interests of their abolition friends of New England. And here, we beg leave to adopt, again, the language of the president of the association, who says: "In this whole move the last wave of party excitement has run its useless ripple over the great ocean of popular feeling. This blow is for no party, but for our common country—our State, and for our vital interests." We urge the claims of the association upon the attention of our mechanics and laborers; we urge them to foster and aid an association that will undoubtedly advance their interests.

Certainly no man ought to buy his furniture of a Northern manufacturer, if he can get it in Richmond on as good terms. No Northern artizan ought to be brought here to build churches and gas-works to the prejudice of our own mechanics, laborers and artizans, who are equally as competent. Where are the working men of the city? We say to them, your true friends offer you the right hand of encouragement and patronage. You ought to grasp it with avidity and pleasure. We are no advocates of foolish extremes.—We place this move in its true position—as the concentrated action of Virginians in an effort to encourage and protect each other, and to vindicate the outrages that have been so frequently heaped upon them in every form by the ungrateful and contemptible free negro party of the North, led on by Seward and Mann; followed up by the sleepless fanaticism of Parker and Giddings. Awake! arouse! come fearlessly up to the issue—throw away your foolish prejudices against associations and societies. We do not wish to trap or deceive any body, but our real purpose is to improve and vivify every interest in Virginia by this move; and we are not alone in our estimate of the advantages to flow to all who may unite in pushing forward the interests of our own people and our own State. We hope to witness a degree of enthusiasm and patriotism, at the Unitarian Church this evening, such as we have never before seen in our Metropolis.

Come one, come all!—and, for once, we will throw away all differences and predilections, and go forward in the pathway of duty and advancement, without caviling or disputing. Come, we have long differed with many of you on the subject of federal politics. We now throw away all these differences, and go directly forward in a purpose of mutual good and mutual preferment. We can and will build up our beautiful city. We can and will encourage our own mechanics in every department. We are ready to buy our hats, coats, boots, shoes, and every thing else we need, of our own worthy workmen who *make* them here in Virginia, and we will not question but that every man is willing to do likewise. If so, we will rejoice to know that our feeble efforts have contributed to a result so much to be desired and longed for.

If we are not wofully deceived, a more popular move was never made in Virginia than this; and we shall not be at all surprised if the non-intercourse societies in this State out-number all other societies in less than twelve months.

We take pleasure in publishing the following testimonial in favor of one of the best and most valuable periodicals we receive:

DE BOW'S SOUTHERN AND WESTERN REVIEW.

A monthly Industrial and Literary Journal, published in New Orleans, $5 per annum.

Library Edition Bound, 1846—1850, 8 Vols., $25.

The following was kindly made up for us on the last day of the session of Congress by a friend. It does not include half the names, as the lists were misplaced or lost. As we get them they will be added.

"The undersigned, members of Congress, take great pleasure in recommending De Bow's Review to the people of the Southern and Western States, a work which has been edited and published in New Orleans for the last five years, by J. D. B. De Bow, and which embraces, in a monthly series of numbers, the most complete and reliable facts and statistics relative to the progress and developement of all the great branches of industry in the States, whether in Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, or Internal Improvement; as also the growth and progress of population and improvement, the questions of slavery in all its bearings, social and political, slave products, &c. The published volumes of this work constitute an invaluable library of Southern and Western statistics, and have already become a standard authority."

SENATE.—Messrs. R. M. T. Hunter, Va.; James M. Mason, Va.; Thos. J. Rusk, Texas; R Barnwell, S. C.; A. P. Butler, S. C.; Pierre Soule, Louisiana; S. N. Downs, Louisiana; Jefferson Davis, Miss.; Henry S. Foote, Miss.; Geo. E. Badger, N. C.; W. P. Mangum, N. C.; W. C. Dawson, Ga.; W. K. Sebastian, Ark.; D. L. Yulee, Florida; W. M. Gwin, California; S. A. Douglas, Illinois; D. R. Richardson, Mississippi; H. L. Turney, Tennessee; A. Felch, Tennessee.

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☞"DISSOLVING VIEWS"—not of the Union, but of Asiatic, European and American scenery, landscape and architectural, are being given at Odd Fellow's Hall. They are admirable representations of beautiful scenery, and they bear, to our home keeping apprehension, the *indices* of faithful sketches. The bold and grand scenery of the White mountains, the cascades of sunny Mexico, the cities and the environs of Jerusalem, Rome, Constantinople, and of other places replete with associations of deep interest, are delightfully depicted in natural and glowing tints.—But the facility and mystery with which the transition from one scene to another is effected, is infinitely more skilful than the awkward right-about-facings of our "bluster and back-out" politicians. Even the art of the "little magician" himself is eclipsed and out done in the imperceptible adroitness with which all traces of one phase are obliterated, and another made apparent.

Grim insects flit across transparent space,
Lakes disappear and cities take their place.

Smithsonian Lectures.

Dr. JOHN LUDLOW, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will deliver a course of two lectures on the evenings of Tuesday, 31st inst., and Thursday, January 2nd, 1851. Subjects, "Induction" and "Association." Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Dec. 30-d4t