

UNITED STATES.

QUAKER REVERENDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The Black Flag of Nullification has displaced the Stars and Stripes of the Union, everywhere in South Carolina, it is now proudly displayed, and we are to judge from the spirit of the press there, the Charleston Mercury, the Evening News, and the press in the interior, are all singing the same tune, and their columns are filled with nothing but reports of Nullification meetings, in various parts of the State.

Religion is written and spoken with a fluency and a fluency which would, indeed, seem to foreshadow an armed resistance, if there be any meaning in words. "The South is the property of the people," in Orangeburg District, on Monday last, says the report before us,—"flags were displayed, on which was conspicuously inscribed, "Resistance." As they were being received with enthusiastic cheers, and as one of the standard bearers, upon their entrance into the Court House, shook out the folds of the Flag, the house trembled with deafening plaudits.

Col. A. S. Preston, of S. C. has written a letter in reply to an invitation to a Nullification mass meeting, at Pendleton. It was addressed to Messrs. Bart Shorn, Maxwell, Gilmer, Seaborn, Taylor, and Sharpe. The Col. goes in strong for secession. Referring to the power and progress of the Abolition party of the North, and what seems to him the "only" course left the Southern States to pursue, he says:—

"Emerging from a feeble and despicable origin, this party has risen and expanded, until now it not only dictates the policy of the North, but is ready to wage war against Heaven itself. Destructive in all its principles, ferocious and fanatic in religion, debauched and scandalous in the code and practice of its morality, it is held together and sustained by all the adhesive sympathies of blaspemy, atheism, pollution and treason. Such as it is, it has had power to rend from us all the safeguards of the Constitution, and now, self-generated, as it were, by its own decay and self-reproach, leave us but one alternative, and that is, to leave them at once and forever."

"Another 'Southern Rights Meeting' held at Abbeville, on the 7th inst., one of the speakers, Mr. Nance, said,—"After a full and faithful picture of the wrongs perpetrated by the North upon our people, concluded by an earnest exhortation to resistance, and in the event that other States failed to move, South Carolina should act alone; advocated secession, a prompt and absolute unconditional secession, and, if necessary, that we should seal our secession to liberty with our blood."

"At the same 'demonstration' we have a speech from Mr. Barr, one of the South Carolina Representatives in Congress. He gave, in detail, a history of the wily manœuvres of Congress during the recent session; denounced, in unmeasured terms, the outrageous and dictatorial passage of the various bills conflicting with Southern rights; exposed the injustice of the exclusion of the South from California, and tended that slavery would have gone there but for the interference of the Government; that slavery would have been profitable there; slave labor was worth there from \$1,500 to \$3,000 annually, and that country had been a life-giver to the slaveholder, (as it is to every other people under the sun,) slaves would at this time be worth \$1,500 per head here. The people of the South were silent to no protestation. The flag of the United States, no protection to our property."

"We should look to our own safety. Dissolving the Union was no question for us to consider; we were already dissolved, we must look out for new safeguards. Spoke encouragingly of Georgia; did not believe she would back out. Mississippi, he was certain, would be right; she would be a grand and most able ally. If two States should separate, not a gun would be fired. The North would implore us back. She had a great interest in a preservation of the Union. It was worth \$150,000,000 annually to the North. If all our hopes of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida should be disappointed, we must not give up; South Carolina can bring on the issue. The exact time will depend on the result of the South, and if the issue is made, other States will wheel into line. If we remain in the Union, we must give up our property; if we submit, the inevitable result will be a war between the races. We might choose which we would make our antagonist, the white man of the North, or the negro of the South. For one, he preferred to fight the unnatural and monstrous war between a rebel and a patriotic carnage. He was identified with South Carolina; wherever she took her stand, pink or swim, he would be with her."

Col. Pickens, at the same meeting, we are told, denounced the Federal Government, as a government of a lawless, fanatical and despotic majority. To the monstrous injustice of its legislation, he would resist at all hazards. Draw the sword, and throw the scabbard to the winds, prepare for the contest, gird on our armor for the conflict, and if fall we must, fall with our feet to the foe and our souls to Heaven. He spoke in high hopes and encouraged troops of the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi. He recommended a Congress or Convention of the Southern States, with delegates appointed by the people, to throw the scabbard to the winds, and with authority to each delegation to bind by its action the State it represented. If only two States would make the issue, he trusted, that in a few days it would be all settled, and the States left to act. South Carolina will decide the question for herself—she has to stand alone, she will do it, he acknowledged his allegiance only to Southern independence, where her state is concerned, there he would rally, though it be over fields of battle and blood."

Mississippi, too!—Mississippi, following the fashion of South Carolina, is beginning to proclaim non-intercourse with the North, as will be seen by the following Resolution, unanimously adopted at a meeting in Hinds County, lately:—

"Resolved, That we will employ no school teachers or patrons of any school under the management of any person or persons, who are not known to be wholly Southern in all their feelings and opinions, and we are unwilling to subject our children to the taint of corruption, by placing them under the influence of those who claim it as a religious merit to aid in the destruction of Southern institutions."

RAILROADS.—The following table of the number of miles of Railroad lines completed and in operation in the various States of the Union on the 1st of January, 1850, is from Hoot's Railroad Gazette.

Table with 4 columns: State, Miles. State, Miles. Total in N. Eng'd., 2453 Kentucky, 283 New York, 1236 Ohio, 283 New Jersey, 236 Indiana, 86 Pennsylvania, 350 Illinois, 180 Delaware, 17 Michigan, 463 Maryland, 360 Virginia, 371 Total Miles, 8001

The total number of miles of Railroad completed in the United States, up to January, 1850, according to the above table, is about \$500, to which add 200 miles for operations of Railroads at the West, allowing for those from which we have no returns, and we have \$550 miles completed, at an estimate cost of \$25,000 per mile. Comparing this state with one made out just before the 1st of January, 1848, and we have the following, showing the increase for the last four years, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Miles, Cost. Jan. 1850, miles of railroad completed, \$200,000,000. Increase, 3,469 \$75,500,000

STEARNS' ARTIFICIAL.

STEARNS' ARTIFICIAL.—Collins' new steam ship Arctic, designed to be united in the Liverpool line with the Atlantic and Pacific, made a trial trip to the North last week. The N. York Courier makes a report of her performance which occurs in the highest degree satisfactory.

It was found that with seven pounds pressure of steam, going against the wind, the number of revolutions were nine and three quarters, and the speed ten knots large; with the same amount of revolutions and the same pressure, going with the wind, she made ten knots, and with eleven and a half knots, with six feet, thirteen.

Toward the close of the trip the steam was raised to a pressure of twelve pounds, with a vacuum of twenty-five inches, when thirteen revolutions were obtained, and a velocity of fifteen miles an hour.—This is doubtless less than will be accomplished when they shall have gotten into perfect working order, and from her performance on this trial, we should not be surprised if, on some favorable occasion, the Arctic should make a run of 400 miles in 24 hours.

The increased speed of this vessel over that of any other in the same species of iron, is a modification of her form, which the angle of her hull into the water is less obtuse, and from the greater capacity of her engines; the length of her keel being ten, while in the others it is nine and a half feet.

Mr. Stillman, who superintended the engines on the excursion, is of opinion that when the working of the machinery had been perfected, it would give the ship a velocity of nearly nineteen miles an hour.

These minister engines, with all their belongings, contain one hundred and fifty tons of water, of which they evaporate eight thousand gallons per hour, with a consumption of two and three quarters of a ton of coal in the same space of time. Their cost was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It takes ten engineers and assistants, twenty-four firemen, and twenty-four coal heavers, working in two gangs, to run the engines, and to assist the crew to repair damages, who were kept at the pumps all night, but the storm continuing, were forced to abandon the vessel, after taking the engines and passengers on board the Arctic.

An INCIDENT.—A passenger by the steamer America, relates an incident that befell that vessel on her voyage hither. On the passage through the Gulf Stream, she was overtaken at night by a storm, a vessel loaded with coal, going from Liverpool to Waterford, in Ireland. In the collision, the boiler was smashed and greatly damaged. The crew were obliged to leave the vessel, and the passengers were taken on board the Arctic.

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