

LONDON IN 1851.

We are on the eve of a decennial census. Twenty years ago the population of London was estimated at a million and a half.

The superficial covered by the close network of houses in which this vast multitude are packed up extends, in a straggling and irregular form, over eighteen or twenty square miles.

But the streets—the streets of London under the surging tramp and uproar of three millions and a half of people!

These foreigners have a notion of being restrained within the boundary of the kerbs. They are not content with the open streets, old, narrow; here they will try to do the same thing.

No doubt they will tumble out, in continental fashion, into the middle of the street, in spite of all warnings to the contrary.

In populousness it exceeds some of the most respectable provinces of Europe, and leaves the capitals of the world at an immeasurable distance behind.

These dry details suggest a lively idea of the perfection to which we have brought the art of packing, illustrating to the last extremity the economical problem of the greatest possible number in the smallest possible space.

Where will the millions retreat to in moments of emergency—when there happens to be a broiling sun, for instance? Where are the porches and awnings to shelter them?

Such, then, is London at the opening of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. What will it be in the approaching month of May?

At first, the unbelievers who were wont to deride the progress of the program were coldly received. Foreigners thought it was an ingenious device for the glorification of English industry.

out of their ordinary course, and it was only within the last few weeks that any very general manifestation of interest in the affair could be said to have been exhibited by the bulk of the middle and working classes.

What is to be done with these people when they arrive here? Where are they to be lodged? Think of the stragglers and devices that will be resorted to in the desperate effort to supply their wants!

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fore you are a quarter of an hour under the action of its influence you have unmistakable evidence of the fact, that if glass possible the desirable quality of admitting light it also excludes air.

It is whispered about that the Socialists and Republicans of France and other places, where periodical eruptions appear to be indispensable for clearing off the vicious humors of the body politic, intend to avail themselves of the confusion by getting up an organized movement.

The concert, with a change of programme, will be repeated this (Tuesday) evening, for the last time. Those who fail to attend will miss a treat, which it may be long before they will have an opportunity of enjoying again.

The Washington "Republic" expresses its gratification at the election of HAMILTON FISH. We cannot sympathize in that feeling, we must confess, but we give the "Republic" the benefit of its own reasons.

The "New York Express," which has taken a bold stand against the election of Mr. Fish, and which deprecates with much commendable warmth the appliances which were brought to bear upon his election, thus comments upon the result:

So that the Peace measures of the last Congress are sustained, we have no objection to Mr. Fish's election, but we are not prepared to say that it is a wise or a prudent measure.

And so let everybody take notice that Britannia, seated by her shield, with her trident in her hand, and her calm, imperious lion crouched at her feet, as you see her looking out over the tributary ocean in sunny little offices that have made the world familiar with her portrait, is ready to give a gracious and hospitable reception to all comers.

After the murder, according to the negro's statement, they sewed the body in a tent cloth, adding some large stones to make it sink, and all hands proceeded towards Elizabethtown.

Mr. Halsey has been for many years, up to the last election, a member of the State Legislature, either as the Representative of Tyrrel in the Commons, or of Washington and Tyrrel in the Senate.

The General knelt at the feet of the nightingale and kissed her hand very devoutly. He had also many little, appropriate, off-hand compliments, which he showered upon the fair Swede with great gallantry.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, March 26th, 1851.

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RESPONSE NO. 1. In concluding a recent article relative to the disposition manifested by the chief organ of the Loco Foco party in this State, to throw cold water upon the efforts that have been and are being made to effect a closer organization among the friends of the Union throughout the Country, we ventured to request explicit answers to a few interrogatories which we propounded to certain of the "looser lights."

The Raleigh Register, of the 15th inst., asks our views, in common with those of the other Democratic presses of the State, upon the subject of Union parties and so on. We reply explicitly, that we regard the attempt made to get up a Union party per excellence as a defeat, a humbug, and the cant made over its remains as pretty much of the same character.

We regard the principles of the Democratic party as right and proper, and grounded upon the constitution, and we regard any party which requires an abrogation of principles, or an abandonment of the organization necessary to carry those principles into effect as a humbug—a humbug devoid of principle—in fact, an unprincipled humbug.

Cunningly and cautiously phrased as all this is, there can be no room for doubt that the "Journal," too, lends the weight of its influence against any and all efforts in behalf of the Union, which threaten to interfere, in the slightest, with party interests, or to weaken the ties of party organization.

And now, when good men and patriots, forgetting party distinctions, would unite together to take that Union out of its "jeopardy," it is a matter of regret, so far as North Carolina is concerned, to see the Democratic portion of her Press counselling and operating against the movement.

The letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Charge d'Affairs in Washington, relative to the mission of Mr. Mann to Hungary, was duly communicated by the Charge to the Austrian Government.

It is quite amusing to watch the twistings and contortions of the "Standard." Some time since, it gave out, with most admirable liberality, that it would condescend to submit to the "so called" Compromise, but it seemed very desirous to let the public know, that it was a great favor to the Government, for the leading organ of the Democracy in the State thus to act?

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LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr. EVERETT, on the late anniversary festival in honor of the memory of WASHINGTON, in a speech of glowing eloquence, remarked: "I presume not to look into that dark abyss (of a shattered Republic.) I turn from it with the same horror, a thousand fold increased, that I felt, when in my youth I was surprised on the black and calined edge of the crater of Vesuvius, when the sides of the mountain were already quivering with the convulsive throes of an approaching eruption."

On the contrary, Mr. CLINGMAN, using the same figure of an earthquake, is filled with emotions of joy. Here is an extract from his last speech on the future policy of the Government: "One great benefit, Mr. Chairman, has resulted from the late slavery agitation. Heretofore, our people had been accustomed to think of the Union with a sort of superstitious reverence. They were disposed to idolize the work of their own hands, but all superstitions are degrading and debasing in their effects."

"I turned my head; at the entrance of the foot path, which might be about thirty yards from the place where I was sitting, I perceived the figure of a young girl; her face was turned towards me, and she appeared to be scanning me and my encampment; after a little time she looked in the other direction, only for a moment however; probably observing nothing in that quarter, she again looked towards me, and a moment afterwards stepped forward; and as she advanced, sang the song which I had heard in the wood, the first words of which were those which I have already alluded to."

"All alone here, brother?" said a voice close by me, in sharp but not disagreeable tones. "I made no answer, but continued my work, click, click, with the gristle; which became one of my profession. I allowed at least half a minute to elapse before I even lifted up my eyes."

"Why do you call me brother?" said I; "I am no brother of yours. Do you take me for one of your people? I am not a Gypsy; not indeed." "Don't be afraid, brother, you are no Roman-Roman, indeed, you are not handsome enough to be a Roman; not black enough, tinker though you be. If called you brother, it was because I didn't know what else to call you. Many come up, brother, I should be sorry to have you for a brother."

"The ground is smooth," said Mr. Petulengro, "without holes or ruts, and the trees cast much shade, and he who says for a country, does a better place," said Mr. Petulengro springing from his horse.

"But Mr. Petalengro did not proceed with his narration, neither did he proceed on his way; he had stopped his horse, and his eyes were intently fixed on a broad strip of grass beneath some lofty trees on the left side of the road. It was a pleasant enough spot, and seemed to invite wayfarers, such as we were, to rest from the fatigues of the road, and to eat and drink and welcome of the sun. After examining the spot for a considerable time, Mr. Petulengro said, "I say, brother, that would be a nice place for a tussle."

"I dare say it would," said I, "if two people were inclined to fight." "The ground is smooth," said Mr. Petulengro, "without holes or ruts, and the trees cast much shade, and he who says for a country, does a better place," said Mr. Petulengro springing from his horse.

"But you and I don't want to fight!" "Speak for yourself, brother," said Mr. Petulengro. "However I will tell you how the matter stands. There is a point at present between us. The fact is no doubt that you are the cause of Mr. Hearn's death, inasmuch as you were, but still the cause. Now I should not like it to be known that I went up and down the country with a pal who was the cause of my mother-in-law's death, that is to say, unless he gave me satisfaction; and if he knocks my eyes out, which I know you can do, it makes no difference at all, he gives me satisfaction, and he who says for a country, does nothing of Gypsy law, and is a diablo into the bargain."

"So the struggle ended, and we resumed our route, Mr. Petulengro sitting sideways upon his horse as before, and I driving my little pony out."

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CONVENTION.

A suggestion is published in the Asheville News, that a mass meeting or district convention to be held some time during the approaching summer, in the mountain district, where as many leading men of the western part of the State as possible can come together for the purpose of enlightening the people and of consulting together on the question of Constitutional Reform. The second week in August is suggested as the time, and Morganton the place, for such meeting.

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LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 21st—10 o'clock, P. M.—The Steamer Crescent City arrived here to-night from Chagres. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of March. The Crescent City left Chagres on the 11th inst., and Kingston on the 14th. Her arrivals are two weeks later than all parts of California. She brings \$517,275 worth of gold dust.

The news from the mining regions is favorable. There is a full supply of breadstuffs and a moderate business doing at previous quotations. The demand is better for Haxall and Gallego hands.

Since the departure of the last steamer for Panama, Indian difficulties have been on the increase and murders and robberies have been more frequent. Efforts have been made in the Legislature to raise funds and troops for carrying on a campaign against the Indians.

The Legislature has been battling for some time and at last fixed upon next Monday to go into an election of United States Senator. Some believe Mr. King will be elected; others that Mr. Haydenfeldt may stand a good chance. Col. Fremont is also gaining strength. There has been quite a demand in his favor below the mountains.

Good health prevails generally throughout the country.

We surrender a large part of our space this week to the speech of Gen. J. M. LEACH on the subject of Negro Slavery and the Union. We pronounce it a good speech, presenting good arguments and sound views. The subject is one which every good citizen ought to view in all its phases, inasmuch as it embraces the vital interests of the South—its honor and its life.

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