The Tripartite Treaty.

We copy from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a concise synopsis of Mr. Everett's letter on the tripartite treaty. In speaking of it the *Ledger* says:

"One of the most able State papers which we have seen for a long time, is the letter of Mr. Everett to the British and French Ministers upon the propositions of their respective governments for a tripartite treaty. It covers the whole ground of argument in the case, and in the most courteous tone, is absolutely scorching, scathing, withering in its satire. One point in the letter is, that neither Britain nor France can have an equal interest with the United States in the ownership of Cuba, for it is seperated from them by the Atlantic Ocean, while it is directly upon the coast of the United States, and is a geographical position of great importance to them. He shrewdly asks what the Government of France or Britain would think, were Cuba at the mouth of the Seine or the Thames, if the United States should propose to them a tripartite treaty to secure it for ever to Spain? Another point is, that whatever may have been the territorial relations of Europe with the American Continent, they have already, in the progress of events, greatly diminished, and are destined, under the same progress, to cease entirely; and hence that the United States cannot bind themselves to maintain forevever an existing relation between an European nation and one of its American colonies, which time must extinguish.—To illustrate this, he refers to the extensive empire which France once held on this continent, and the still more extensive empire of Spain, both now extinct; and also to the extensive empire of Britain, now confined to the region north of the St. Lawrence. He also refers to the mighty progress of the United States since their revolution, as an indication of the progress, development and extension which must necessarily be their destiny. Another point is, that European nations cannot have the same interest in the destiny of Cuba with the United States, because they, notwithstanding the extinction of their once mighty American empires, are nearly in the same fixed and stable condition as when those empires began, while the United States have risen, in much less time, from a few scattered colonial settlements, to a powerful nation, with all the elements of indefinite extension, by means entirely consistent with the peace, happiness and progress of human society. Hence, while a treaty to maintain indefinitely an existing state of things may be consistent with the fixed condition and interests of European nation, it is entirely inconsistent with the continual progressive and expansive condition of the United States.

To illustrate this, he refers to the great acquisitions of territory by the United States, by fair purchase or lawful conquest in just wars, since the commencement of the present century, and to the great tide of European emigration which flows to them, lured by the great advantages presented by American institutions, to spread over and settle these great territorial acquisitions. Another point presented by this admirable letter is the character of the American Constitution, which prevents one institution from controlling the legislation of future administrations, each of which must be governed by the exigencies, for the time, of a nation continually progressive. Another point is that, as this Island and Porto Rico are the only remaining dependencies of Spain, as that nation began to decline from the commencement of its American empire, and since the loss of its possessions on the American continent, has made rapid progress in renovation, relinquishing this Island may be a part of its future policy; and if so, while the United States can never allow it to pass under the dominion of any other European power, they cannot bind themselves to other European powers against an acquisition, which, on its separation from Spain, must be of great value to them, as well from its geographical position, as from other circumstances. He says that, while the United States do not want Cuba now, will never receive it from Spain through unfair means, and will never allow it to be wrested from her by any means, they will want it whenever Spain, in the course of her future policy, is ready to relinquish it. And he adds that such may become the policy of Spain, since the maintenance of her sway over the Island already costs, for her army and navy alone, $12,000,000, which exceeds her revenue from the Island, which is greater than the expenses of the United States, for both their army and navy; and since the commerce of Spain with the Island, should it be ceded to the United States, would be far more profitable to her than her present dominion over it. He adds that, while the policy of the United States would forbid the purchase of the Island now, this involves questions with which no European power has any legitimate concern.—Another point in this letter is the sound policy of the United States which forbids any entangling alliances with Europe.

This admirable letter is well fitted to make the English statesmen who conceived this tripartite project, wince a little at the difference between American and European policy, progress and political ethics. The British Government, whether coveting Cuba or not, knows that the United States would not allow it to become British. Sensible of this, and jealous of American hands; and hence their sudden regard for Spain! Mr. Everett understands them in Cuba as he does in Central America. We do not want Cuba while it can be kept Spanish.—But we do want, and eventually shall have them through their own peaceful desire for the union.—In the meantime, let us be just to Spain, watch and restrain England; and have no entangling alliances with Europe.

A Young Wanton.—This morning a girl about fifteen years of age, was sent to the House of Correction for two months for being a wanton. For a few weeks past she has walked the streets for improper purposes. Her story is a brief one; she was born in poverty. At the age of eleven years she commenced a life of prostitution; at twelve she became the mistress of a black man; at thirteen she entered the dance cellars as a decoy; at fourteen she was a confirmed drunkard, and to-day, when less than fifteen years of age, she was convicted of being a lewd, wanton, lascivious and dangerous person, and was sent to the House of Correction as above. Boston is a model city, celebrated for its philanthrophy, yet cases like this one are not uncommon.—*Boston Herald.*

☞ An excited Irishman thus contrasts the Celtic and Saxon races, in one of the London papers:

"The Celt has a long cranium, high and expressive features, dark, or warm complexion, square and muscular frame," such as we find in the Shakspeares, Newtons, Nelsons and Wellington, in the Stephensons and men of enterprise, in great statesmen, authors, artists, &c. "Go into any learned or illustrious assembly in the kingdom, and you will find nine-tenths of them having the Celtic *phisique.*"

New for the Saxon:

"From a long and careful examination, he is ascertained to be a flaxen-haired, bullet-headed, pig-eyed, huge-faced, long-backed, pot-bellied, bandy-legged, stupid, slavish, lumbering, sulky, poor, whose moral state is a disgrace and regret to England. Their uniformity of complexion and figure, their obesity, their weak legs and scanty figure, their small brain in proportion to the long spine and large flat face, are marks of inferiority."

True Yankee Energy.—There is a mixture of India rubber in the true, live, go-ahead Yankee.—Wherever he falls, he is sure to rebound. Here is an instance in point. Charles Hosmer, formerly of Brunswick, in this county, caught the California fever, and made up his mind somehow to win his "pile." But how was he to get where the pile existed? He stirred round and found a good friend (Col. A. J. Stone) to loan him $1000. Well, he arrived at the mines early in 1849, and after working about a year with pick axe and shovel, on settling the bills had $1500 left.

He went to San Francisco, sent his friends $500 and invested the balance in a hotel. He soon got tired of this—sold out—and opened a grocery store, in partnership with a gentleman from Augusta, in this state. The pile was soon made.—For the six months ending about the first of November last, their sales amounted to $100,000. A few months since, Mr. hosmer visited N. England, bought 50,000 worth of goods and planked the cash for them. He also paid his friend the borrowed money with interest, and presented him a gold watch valued at $900. The day before he left San Francisco he was offered $65,000 for his interest in his business, but he would not look at it.—*Portland Argus.*

Produce from the West.—Dunkirk, Jan. 15, 1853.—Over 9,000 live hogs passed over the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, for New York and Albany, since last Saturday, and 2,500 are now at the State Line road for Boston, via Buffalo and Albany.

The Murder in Philadelphia.

We gave a telegraphic account on Friday, 14th inst., of the murder of Mr. Joseph Rink, in Chestnut street, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The following particulars we find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*—

The cause of this dreadful and deplorable tragedy is at present wrapped in a veil of mystery. The supposition is, that the perpetrator of the outrage attempted to rob Mr. Rink, and stabbed him to avoid detection.

Mr. Rink was an amiable man, active, obliging and attentive to business. He was the oldest tenant of the range of stores in front of the Circus.—He did not keep an account in bank, and was often seen with two wallets, containing sums of money in gold, ranging from fifty to perhaps a hundred dollars at a time. In taking change, he sometimes would draw the wallet from his pocket, and thus the contents thereof might be exposed to the view of any one present. The conjecture is that the murderer was aware of this fact, and had gone into the store yesterday afternoon, under the pretence of making a purchase, and on Mr. R. taking the wallet out of his pocket, the murderer seized it, and then used the knife. The weapon, reeking with blood, was throw into the store where it was found afterward.

Chestnut street is the most frequented thoroughfare of our city, and strange as it may appear, the only person on that square at the time was Mr. A. L. Vansant, the keeper of a fruit store in front of the Circus, and a boy, who attended one of the stores in the vicinity. As he was passing the front of Mr. Rink's store; he saw a man run out, Mr. R. after him. The latter staggered and fell into the arms of Mr. V.

Mr. Canning, who was attending Mr. Wilson's store adjoining, hearing the commotion, sprang to the street, and caught the dying man. This was done in a moment of great excitement, and all that poor Rink said was, "There—he stabbed me," or words to this effect. Mr. Vansant ran after the fellow down Chestnut street, but from extreme nervous debility, or want of presence of mind, did not give any alarm. The time was stormy, a high wind and driving sleet prevailing, which afforded facilities for the escape. But a few minutes after the murder was committed, a man went into an oyster cellar at Eighth and Chestnut, and called for a glass of brandy, which he drank quickly and hurried away. Another cellar at Eighth and Market was visited by an excited man, who took a bowl of oysters and hurried away.

It was thought that the murderer might have visited either one or both of these saloons, and did so to avoid pursuit or detection. The idea that the murderer perpetrated a robbery, is strengthened by the fact, that but one wallet, containing a small amount of money, was found in the pocket of the deceased when it is known that he usually had, whilst in the store, one containing more money, as has already been alluded to in the foregoing. His gold watch was also in his pocket untouched. There did not appear to have been any serious confusion in the store. No blood was found on the premises.

The deceased was not a married man. He was stabbed in three places. One in the right side, immediately under the lower rib; one in the abdomen, from which portions of the bowels protruded; the other wound was a severe gash on the back part of the head, near the bottom of the skull. A couple of physicians were immediately in attendance, but their services were of no avail. Mr. Rink died in about seven minutes after the wounds were inflicted. The deceased bore an estimable character in all his relations and it is not known that he had a single enemy. The murder, perpetrated in daylight, in the very heart of the city, may well be considered recklessly bold and daring.

Manufacturers of Iron.—The Danville Intelligencer of Friday last says:—The Montour rolling mill is now running up to her utmost capacity, on heavy rails. The Rough and Ready rolling mill is running on small rails, and Merchant iron. Three anthracite furnaces in blast in this region, and two more, lately repaired and enlarged, will be blown in next week. Two others are to be enlarged and repaired, as soon as may be, and put in blast. This will make seven anthracite furnaces, in this vicinity, and the hot blast fixtures lately arranged, are put up with the view of the building of two more furnaces. These improvements completed, and we will have nine anthracite furnaces in this vicinity, supposed to be the best location for making iron in the world. The Montour company are now laying the foundation for another rolling mill, 230 feet long, with a view to doubling their capacity to make railroad iron.

Mad through Excessive Joy.—A writer describing the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's island, says:—Here is a woman whom joy has deprived of her senses. Her husband and child were on board a vessel which was wrecked. Going down to the shore every day, as if with the wish of being nearer the beloved objects that lay buried beneath the sea, suddenly she beheld them landing from a vessel which had picked them up and saved them. An overwhelming flood of joy pervaded her bosom—and then reason was gone forever. She never has known them since, but sits on what she thinks the same rock, where she used to bewail their fate, wringing her hands and moaning most pitefully—while every week the husband and son come and gaze on her face, in hope to rouse one gleam of memory—but in vain.

A Man nearly Bled to Death by a Vampire Bat.—On Wednesday morning last, says the Panama Echo of the 18th December, the barkeeper of the Pavillion Hotel, Taboga, not appearing at the usual hour, Captain McKinney, the proprietor of the house, proceded to his room to call him, when to his astonishment and horror, he found him insensible and bathed in blood; after the usual restoratives were applied, the barkeeper stated that on the previous evening, after retiring, he remembered experiencing the most delightful sensations, as of fanning, which soon put him into a deep sleep, and he had no consciousness of the attack made upon him until the morning. The only wounds by the bat were two small spot on each side of the great toes.

Singular Man.—The Medina, Ohio, Democrat, says there is an insane man in that town, named Smith—his joints are all double, and he can displace them from their natural position without inconvenience or any great effort. He has two pair of lungs, and by inhaling air sufficient to fill both, can continue twenty-eight minutes without breathing. In the late war with Mexico he served as a private under Gen. Taylor.

☞ A curious case of somnambulism is recorded in the Chillicothe Ohio *Gazette.* A daughter of Mr. Thomas Kaine arose from her sleep, and in her night clothes walked four miles up the Scioto River, waded into the stream, and swam across the deep part, and was found by an "early riser" sitting on the bank of the river, asleep! Remarkable enough, as the girl was only thirteen years old, and could not swim when awake!

☞ A distressing occurrence took place last week in Pittsburgh. A little boy, hearing his father talking about the execution of Treadway, inquired how they hung people. The father took a handkerchief and put it around his son's neck, and showed him. Some time afterward, in the absence of his parents, the boy took a handkerchief and proceeded to experiment with an infant sister, lying in the cradle, and suspended her till she was dead.—*Newark Adv.*

Gen. Pierce's Fortune.—As everything relative to the President elect possesses at this time considerable interest, we give the following from a correspondent of a N. Y. Journal:

Gen. Pierce, when nominated, was comparatively a poor man; pecuniarily considered, he was worth, perhaps, somewhere from $15,000 to $25,000, which he had acquired in the pursuit of an arduous legal practice since he resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Since his election, however, his friends appear to be adding to his fortune materially. In addition to the magnificent ring, valued at $3,000, which was recently sent from California, some of his friends in that city are about to give him a splendid coach and a pair of horses. A short time since, a few of his friends here gave him a gold-headed cane, on which was engraved the different coats of the thirty-one States. The ladies of Concord are preparing to forward a large and beautiful copy of the Holy Bible to the White House on the 4th of March. Last, but not least, it is currently rumored that a wealthy relative of Mrs. Pierce, residing in Boston, has checked the General to the tune of $30,000. This latter rumor, however, is contradicted in the N. H. Patriot.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1853.

☞ A Fact.—The children of those parents who take their county papers, are invariably more intelligent, better behaved, and better looking than the children of those who do not. Please paste this in the crown of your hat, and the next time you are in town subscribe for the *Observer*—only $1.50 in advance, and no postage.

☞ Beautiful Dentistry.—We were shown the other day a set of artificial teeth, manufactured by Dr. O L. Elliott, of this city, which fairly made our "mouth water" to think how much better they would answer the purpose than those that now encumber that locality.—And then, there would be no "jumping tooth-ache," no swelled face, no sleepless nights, &c. &c. which now come upon us periodically. But aside from that—in examining this beautiful article we could not but reflect upon the great and manifest improvement in this department of mechanism and art which the last few years have brought about; and in every step towards perfection, Dr. E. has steadily kept pace. This, in part, accounts for his success.

☞ We wish when the gentlemen who conduct the *Gazette* allow themselves to become the whiffit to bark at us for other people, they would not misrepresent us. On the 8th inst, in noticing the formation of a new Express Company in New York, we gave the enterprise an encouraging word, and said, what everybody who has had any business with the present company knows to be true, that it had "become a perfect monopoly, and like all monopolies, had degenerated into a perfect swindle upon the business of the country." This, it appears, has given offence to certain employees of that company, and the *Gazette* has been summoned to their aid, and has come down upon us with a homily about the "honesty, attention and energy" of the Superintendent and his employees here. Now, in the name of justice, we'd like to know what Mr. O. D. Spafford's efficiency as a superintendent, or the "honesty, attention, and energy" of the other employees of the company have to do with the question whether the company is or is not a monopoly, and whether it would not be better for the public for it to have a little opposition. We assert that the Express business between this and New York is a monopoly—an outrageous monopoly—and we hope to see the time when it will encounter an opposition. And we shant hope long, either, we guess.

Queer.—To hear a man talking about what a paper can be printed for, who don't know anything about the printing business. As well might we set up our opinion that a steam engine could be manufactured a *third cheaper*, after hanging round an engine shop a few months.

☞ At a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Northeast road, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Charles M. Reed, John A. Tracy, Milton Courtright, Jmith Jackson, John H. Walker, Prescott Metcalf, of Erie, and Dean Richmond of Buffalo—all members of the old Board with the exception of Messrs Walker and Metcalf. The election was held in accordance with the provisions of the supplement to their charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and this incorporates the Gangé Law as a part and parcel of the organic law of the company.

☞ A meeting of the Directors of the N. Y. City Railroad Co., was held at Jamestown on Monday last, and the Randolph *Whig* learns that the result of their deliberations was "that the road should be commenced and completed as far as Jamestown, and that the contractors for the work are notified to appear at that place in two weeks to close up the contracts and begin the work."—The *Whig* says "it is now certain that no assistance can be had from the N. Y. and Erie Company, and thinks when completed to Jamestown, it will be met either from Erie or Ohio. What has become of those Meadville guns?

☞ What hard times these are for farmers. Proof—a friend informs us that Mr. Phillip Osborn, of Girard, raised the present season 90 fat hogs, 83 of which were sold to B. Tomlinson & Co., of this city, for the snug little sum of $1260 12. The whole weight of the 90 was 19,716 pounds. Part of this product was sold to Mr. L. C. Warner, who has himself paid to the farmers of this county some $11,000 for swine this fall and winter.—Again we say, what hard times these are for farmers.

Governor of Oregon.

We notice in several Southern papers the name of the gallant Col. S. W. Black, of this State, mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Governor of Oregon from President Pierce. We do not know whether Col. Black would accept that appointment or not, but this we do know a better selection could not be made. The Colonel is one of the most eloquent and popular speakers in the State—a Democrat in theory and practice—a "good fellow" every time—and would carry into the office talents and acquirements that could not fail to benefit that young and growing territory.

"Old Fogyism."

It has been the fate of every improvement to meet the doubt and opposition of the profoundly wise and the professedly scientific. "Old Fogism' rules as well in science as in politics. Fulton encountered it—so did Morse, and so does Ericsson; and so will, doubtless, every discoverer hereafter. Suppose you had told an "old Fogy," in the days of Fulton, that the day would arrive when steam would transport passengers from New York to Liverpool in eleven days, "old fogyism" would have placed its gold-headed cane alongside of its nose, and with a look as wise as an owl's, would have politely hinted that a Lunatic Asylum would be a capital place for you. The idea of transmitting a message instantaneously from New York to St. Louis was, also, pronounced by "old Fogyism" in science absurd: and many a scientific reason was rendered to show it to be so. But it would not do—the genius of Morse and Fulton have accomplished both: and so also will the genius of Ericsson, ere long, we believe, be acknowledged by the "old fogies" in mechanics, who now denounce the Caloric engine as a humbug. We have been lead to these remarks by seeing it stated in some of our exchanges that the *Scientific American* denies the genuineness of the discovery of Capt. Ericsson. This again is denied, but it is admitted, we believe, that that paper did doubt the practicability of the Caloric engine until forced to give up its doubts by the ship's actual performance of nine to twelve miles an hour. This demonstrates the truth of our position.—Here was a paper professing to be conducted by scientific and practical men in mechanics, but its "old fogyism" would not allow it to admit of the possibility of the discovery of a new motor until that new motor did propel a ship down the bay of New York at the rate of twelve miles an hour. "Old Fogyism," then, is not confined to politics! It pervades every department of life. It says "hold" when it should say "go." It looks over the left shoulder to the rear in search of truths, when it should be looking straight ahead. It dwells upon the past, and sighs for its lumbering contrivances, instead of looking to the future and hoping for new discoveries. It tells you that railroads are monstrous innovations, and that stage coaches, and corduroy roads, though not quite as fast, are far preferable. Among "old fogy" farmers, "Book farming" is all nonsense, and a reaping machine an invention of some lazy speculating Yankee. In medicine, it dotes on blisters, adores calomel in large doses, thinks emetics are "just the cheese" for a sore toe or a broken limb, and has no doubt blood-letting will restore a man of seventy to all his youthful vigor. If it were not that religion is a forbidden subject, we might recount the sayings and doings of "old fogyism" in the church—but we forbear! In law, or rather in the profession of the law, "old fogyism" has a rich field. The musty tomes of the last five hundred years are its peculiar delight, and it is never so happy as when some poor devil is sentenced, in accordance with their commands, to fine and imprisonment for telling the truth. "The greater the truth the greater the libel" is one of its favorite maxims, and if it had its way it would govern mankind in strict accordance with that doctrine.

Our Continental Policy.

It is evident the continental policy of this government is about to have more life infused into it—that so far from henceforth occupying a negative, or rather passive position among the nations of the world, "Young America" is infusing into the hearts and minds our of statesmen a just appreciation of our strength for weal or woe in the affairs of this continent, at least. The speeches of Gen. Cass and Senator Mason in regard to Cuba, and the discussion in the Senate on the proposed tripartete Treaty, is evidence of this. It is well remarked, by the Washington *Union*, "that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is one of the land-marks marking the progress and commencement of this new era in American politics. The triumphs of our arms in Mexico gave us rank with the foremost military powers of the earth, while the conquest of territory in which the war terminated introduced us into a wider sphere of international obligation. That treaty consolidated the power of the United States on this continent, and put into our hands the control of the political system of the western hemisphere. Brought by the extension of our domain into contact with other powers, and elevated to the position of undisputed arbiter of the political affairs of the American continent, it is not wonderful that the relation this country holds to the balance of the continent should begin to awaken, as they certainly demand, the anxious concern and profound study of the American statesman." There was a time, it is true, when to interfere in affairs out side the boundaries of the Union, was a political crime—nay more, it was looked upon as a palpable violation of the principles sought to be elucidated by the establishment of our system of government itself. Monroe first laid the axe at the root of this fallacy. He proclaimed that European interference in the affairs of this continent could not and would not be tolerated. Perhaps this, as an entering wedge, was going far enough. Subsequent events, and subsequent conquests, both by purchance and arms, however, proclaim the necessity of a broader, a more enlarged sphere of national action. Both by our power and our position, as well as the relative relation we hold to the surrounding states on this continent, we have the right, and it ought to be exercised, not only of proclaiming that we will not brook any interference on the part of other nations in the affairs of this continent and that we will exercise the right to interfere ourself if we see proper. And this doctrine, even the laggard politicians of the whig school are now, in part, forced to adopt. For instance, Mr. Everett, Mr. Webster's successor in the state department, in his letter on the proposed tripatite treaty in relation to Cuba avows that all the successive acquisitions of territory by the *United States* on the continent have been made in pursuance of "the undoubted operation of the law of our political existence," which has been from the first "adjusting on natural principles those territorial relations which on the first discovery of this continent were in a good degree fortuitous." We accept this statement as true and just. It is the idea upon which the general policy of the Democratic party in regard to territorial acquisition on this continent has been predicated since 1800. And it is also the idea which must eventually give us Cuba, and some other dependencies of the rotten government of Europe! When in succession Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California, were acquired by our government in Democratic hands, the Democratic party felt and maintained that the acquisitions were made in manifest pursuance of "the law of our political existence." But what was the position and the avowed policy of the whig party of that day in regard to each of these successive acquisitions? With the exception of the case of Florida, when the whig party had not force enough in the country to raise its head, every one of these great acquisitions encountered while in progress, and when made, the fiercest and bitterest whig obliloquy and opposition. The federal party, which from the first to the last, fought the acquisition of Louisiana, was the whig party of that day: and in regard to the subsequent acquisitions of Texas and California, the whig party of the last ten years inherited, and avowed, and applied the same principles and policy. In this view the whig party of 1811 and 1815 denounced the annexation of Texas especially, as "robbery and land stealing." Mr. Everett now has, in his place as a whig Secretary of State, the manliness to avow, what is no more than the truth, that, "as a question of public law, there never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made." Will some of our whig cotemporaries expound to us their view of the predicament in which this explicit avowal of the whig Secretary places the whole policy of the whig party in that transaction? Mr. Everett sees, in the subsequent acquisition of California, the operation of "the law of our political existence" working to the indefinite advantage of the whole civilized world. And ten years from now—it may be in five—this same Mr. Everett will see, we hope, in the acquisition of Cuba this same "law of our political existence" proving that there "never was an extension of territory more naturally or justifiably made." We avow then that in our opinion the continental policy of this government is fixed—it is fixed by the laws of nature and the "undisputed operation of the laws of our political existence."—True, it will meet the opposition of that leven which so largely pervades certain political "fogies" in both political parties. Before its final triumph it may have powerful interests to encounter—it may have strong combinations to overcome—it may be opposed by the doubting, and the timid—and it will arouse, doubtless, the ravings of fanatics in theory and mock-philanthropists in practice—but the destinies of this nation are henceforth in the hands of "Young America," and, in the language of Mr. Everett, the "laws of our political existence" must be fulfilled!

☞ An Important Enterprise.—A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of New York for constructing a Ship Canal around the Falls, to connect Lake Erie and Ontario on the American side of the river. It is an important measure, and is said to be exciting much attention. The *Evening Journal* says that Mr. Holley, by whom the proposition was introduced, has made himself acquainted with all the bearings of this great enterprise, and is prepared to demonstrate its practicability at a cost much below the sum usually estimated.

☞ The *Observer* of week before last contained an attack upon the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co. We incline to the opinion that in this matter our neighbor went off in a tangent, out of a desire to wreak revenge for undue attention, in a single instance, to his private interests.—*Gazette.*

We did not know before that our "private interests" were of so much "interest" to the public that it became necessary to appoint a spy upon them, in the person of the meusing Editor of the *Gazette.* At this rate, we should not wonder to find him some morning peeping through the key-hole of our kitchen door, endeavoring to ascertain what we had for breakfast. Be this as it may, the imputation contained in the paragraph we quote is as false as it is impudent.

☞ Senator Badger, of North Carolina, has been nominated to the vacant seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. It is said he will be confirmed, notwithstanding the illiberal insinuations of the whig prints, that the Senate would not act upon the nomination, in order to reserve the appointment for a Democrat to be named by Gen. Pierce.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly for the repeal of existing laws in so far as they prohibit the legal transit of slaves through New York territory, on their way from one State to another. A similar one has been proposed in this State, over which the curled-wool politicians are just now having a most delightful pow wow!

☞ Aberlard Guthrie, Esq., formerly a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and now the delegate to Congress from Nebraska territory, intends taking his Indian wife with him to Washington. She will create a great "sensation" at the Capital.

☞ Frozen.—A large number of German emigrants reached Chicago, a few days ago, in the cars. When they arrived at the Illinois Hotel, one of the women was so completely chilled that she died a few minutes after she came to the fire, although every effort was made to save her.

Woman's Rights.—The Cincinnati *Nonpareil* says:

"Not far from the Brighton House we saw a woman in a smithshop, with a leather apron on, and hammer in hand, setting a waggon tire."

Gen. Patterson—the Cabinet.

There appears to be a calm in the newspaper world in regard to the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce. Perhaps the Cabinet makers have run out of stock; or, what is more likely, have come to the conclusion that the President elect can do the work himself! There are, however, some rumors still afloat, and these rumors find believers. The with may be father to the thought in some instances,—perhaps in a majority; in others again, they find credence because they wear an air of probability arising from the circumstance under which Gen. Pierce was selected at Baltimore, and the relation he and the fortunate subjects of the rumors held to each other and the public. Viewed in this light it was natural that Mr. Senator Hunter of Virginia, should be pointed out, almost by common consent, as likely to be tendered the Premiership. And notwithstanding madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, now asserts that he has not been offered, and will not accept that position, we are still confident he can be Secretary of State. There is a peculiar fitness in calling such a man to such a position in an Administration such as Gen. Pierce's gives promise of being.—Gen. Pierce owes his nomination to a union of the Democracy for the sake of the union—to a fusion of all the factions in one grand conservative body, bent upon wresting the Government from the hands of the present accidental administration! He comes in without friends to reward or enemies to punish in the army of his friends! In a word, he has no animosities to avenge, or personal partizans to reward: hence, in the selection of his Cabinet it is but natural he should look for those who bear the same relation to the party and the country! From Mr. Senator Hunter's position at home and in the Senate this can be truly said of him. So, also, can it be said of another we have heard spoken of as likely to be invited to a seat in the Cabinet at the head of the War Department. We allude to Gen. Patterson, of this State. If Pennsylvania is tendered a Cabinet officer, we are confident no man would give more general satisfaction than Gen. Patterson. He is truly a man of the people; and in the unfortunate divisions which have pervaded the ranks of the Democracy, has maintained a position that would enable him to do justice to all. In short, as a party man he occupies the same relation to the Democracy of the State that Gen. Pierce does to the Democracy of the Union. But there are other and higher considerations than these which point to him as a proper person to be invited to a Cabinet office from this State.—Except in the very fortunate selection of Gov. Marcy by Mr. Polk, the War Department has been generally filled heretofore by impracticable men—men, in fact, who know little of the military wants of the country, and as a natural sequence, that Department has become a kind of pension office of the old fogies in politics, as well as in arms. Gen Patterson would soon remedy this. He is a practical man, not only in a business point of view, but in a military one also. Add to this the fact that he is alike known and respected by both officers and men of the regular and volunteer service of the country, in consequence of his brilliant connexion with the army in Mexico and the war of 1812, and we have a man whose connexion with an administration could not fail but add lustre to it. We hope, therefore, that among the multifarious rumors that have pervaded the newspapers in regard to the composition of the Cabinet, this one in regard to Gen Patterson may prove correct!

☞ See Mr Gibbs' insurance advertisement in another column. We know nothing about the Companies he is operating for, but we know that, unlike some other insurance Agents we could name, he has taken the proper steps to commence operations in obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth. This speaks well for him, at all events.

☞ To Head Monopoly.—Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, has presented a bill in Congress, authorizing the Postmaster General to employ Engineers to survey, and thereupon to construct a Railroad, by the shortest possible route, between Washington City and New York, for the transmission of the United States mail.

☞ The Cleveland papers have raised their prices for advertising. The rise in price of labor and provisions is stated as the reason. There is good sense in this step, for printers are the worst paid men in existence. So, says the *Rough Notes*, and it's true!

☞ Here is the way they do things out in Utah. A letter from a mormon, remarks one of our exchanges, says: "My two wives and Miss ——— are well. The little children are all well, and grow finely. The two youngest—a boy and girl—were born last July, eleven days apart."

☞ Imperial Airs.—The Emperor Napoleon III. has signified to the British Minister, that he, hereafter, cannot receive an Englishman unless he be previously presented at the Court of his own sovereign. He also insists upon been called "brother" by the various crowned heads, and Queen Victoria has accorded him this civility. This is right—when a man makes a monkey of himself, he should put on the airs of a monkey.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* estimates that a trip can be made across the ocean and back, by a vessel propelled by one of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for $25,000 less than it costs the present steamships.

☞ A Modest Hint.—An exchange furnishes the following, done up in rhyme, which may not be inapplicable to the latitude of Erie County:

He who reads and comes to pay,
Shall read again another day—
But he who will not "plank the cash,"
Though his name's on our subscription book we
shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to make a ——— (dash.)

☞ John M. Bickell, Esq. has again been elected State Treasurer. Of course, a gentleman who has thus far proved himself "capable and honest," will continue to make a most efficient public officer.

☞ Mr. Webster had been dead but about 75 days, when the intelligence had been transmitted to Oregon and back. At Portland, Oregon, the flags upon the liberty poles, shipping, &c., were displayed at half mast, and thirty-one minute guns were fired, on the receipt of the sad intelligence.

A Fast Place.—Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, contains six dry goods stores and eleven drinking establishments, which annually retail stuff to the amount of $900,000. The permanently located population, enumerating men, women and children, and even cats and dogs, will not reach 200. You can judge now what the transient custom is.

☞ *Wm. Hopkins, Esq.*, the new Canal Commissioner, took his place on Tuesday, in the room of J. A. Gamble, Esq., whose term has expired. The Board has been re-organized by the appointment of W. T. Morrison Esq., President, and Thomas L. Wilson Esq., Secretary.

☞ The New Orleans *True Delta* has very good grounds for believing that before the accession of Franklin Pierce to the Presidential office, every corrupt job, every wicked scheme, every profligate appropriation will be pressed with uncessing importunity and disgusting haste, through Congress; their promoters apparently being impressed with the conviction, now in the halls of legislation, that a rampart will be presented in the stubborn honesty of the New Hampshire patriot and statesman, to the flood of corruption that taints what it touches, just as it long has swept in its course, with resistless impetuosity, the few good men who have nobly stood up to oppose it.

☞ An Item for the Ladies.—Metalic lace is one of the inventions of 1852. It is made of fine wire, by the use of the same machinery as is employed for ordinary cotton lace. It is said to be a very beautiful fabric.

☞ Hon. John Pettit has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Indiana, to fill the unexpired term of Senator James Whitcomb, deceased.

☞ The matrimonial affairs of Cincinnati must be in a bad state. One hundred divorce cases are now on the docket in that city.

☞ Senator Broodhead and Hon. C. B. Curtis will accept our thanks for valuable public documents. Also, Messrs. Kaiso and Skinner for Legislative favors.

Reform in the Navy.

The advocates of reform in the Navy, in and out of the service, are about to meet, in part, the friends of their hopes and efforts. We see that Senator Bright, formerly Com. Stockton, of the Navy, has introduced a bill for the re-organization of that department of the public service. This bill we have not seen, but from notices of its provisions in the papers, and from inferences derived from other sources, we are inclined to think that while it is, doubtless, a step in advance of the present organization, it by no means comes up to the standard insisted for by those who have "set the ball in motion," and demanded by the country. The report of the committee of which Senator Stockton is chairman, theorizes satisfactorily when it says: "Fully aware of the magnitude and importance of the duty devolved upon them, they have labored to present to the Senate such a plan of organization of the *personnel* of the navy, as will effectually secure for the country, under all circumstances, the *élite* of its professional ability and experience. A retired list is indispensable to the attainment of this end, and your committee has provided for one under such restrictions as must secure the officer from public injustice or ingratitude, while at the same time the country will secure the services of its most accomplished officers. The present system of promoting by seniority of commission, without a previous selection and careful proving of its material, based as it is upon the fiction that officers are equally qualified for every possible contingency of the service, is *the moral incubus which is crushing it.* It effectually excludes energy, zeal, ability, daring from the noblest enterprises, and constitutes age of service, *without regard to old age or mental or physical imbecility*, the controling elements in the selection of a commander." Having acknowledged this much, acknowledgment, too, to which all will agree, that not the committee give us a bill embracing "Naval Reform" in earnest. It is what the people want, and what they will have eventually. What this reform is briefly stated up in a pamphlet entitled "*The Naval Institutions of a Republic,*" written by Dr. Wm. M. Wood, Surgeon, U. S. N. which we annex:

"To create a republican navy, therefore, it is necessary to remodel our whole establishment.

To throw its commission open to the whole community, selecting for the public service, only those who, on proper investigation, are found to have most fitness.

This is no great innovation, as necessity has compelled its adoption in relation to two corps of the navy—the only plan to fill them with competent officers. Include to the medical and engineer corps; as family and political influence cannot give capacity for the duties of these corps, so these influences can gain no one admission to them. All have the right of competing, and consequently, those of wealth and station, are excluded by superior claims of those who have raised themselves from the friendless gloom of obscurity.

Next, we want a plan of elevation to the higher grades which shall be independent of seniority, or any other mere accident, and the mode of selection committed to a body at once informed upon the subject, and free from the bias of partiality and prejudice.

Then we want a code of laws framed upon the character of the age, the people, the country, and its institutions, and finally,

A judicial tribunal, which shall be instructed in the nature of law and evidence—the best mode of investigating the one, and investigating the other; which shall form a judgement free from the bias of caste, station, rank, grade, with all their conflicting sympathies, prejudices and interests.

Glorious sea-fights have given victory to all forms of governments and institutions, from the time of that of the pagan Athenians and pagan Persians, at Salamis, down to the present hour. Two hundred years ago, the Dutchman, Van Tromp, with a broom at his mast-head, triumphantly swep the British Channel. Much less than the English and Dutch fleets succumbed to the naval power of a despotic Bourbon.

And then we have the whole pile of British glory, St. Vincent and Camperdown, the Nile and Trafalgar, with our own seventeen naval victories, one of which, with its booming cannon shook the air of this republic, gained under and organization embodying, not any the spirit of monarchy and aristocracy, but that of freedom and barbarism.

Are these victories a reason for returning to pageantry to political and civil institutions of the days of the Armada? Do they present a sufficient reason for keeping the navy under the principles which we cast off and fought in 1776?

Shall it not rather be brought up to a level with the country to which it belongs, as that country now stands to be to other navies, as this republic is to other nations—a star in the west for their light and guidance? Manned by those who, humble in position and duties, were animated by the consciousness of an ennobling republican citizenship, with its rights and its protections, the navy would be a fitting instrument in the sublime contest in which is yet to be won its highest renown—the coming struggle between despotism and constitutional government—and no stain of degradation will then accompany *the glories of our flag.*

The loud and million-mouthed shout which welcomed the tidings of each ocean triumph, will not be the mere burst of that animal exultation which equally greets the victor mastiff at the bull, or bear-bait; nor will it be confounded along by the glory of national power—the pride of conquest adding other stars to our constellation. It will burst from our shores over their boundary oceans, and be echoed from the hearts of hoping men of all nations, who will hear the roar of your victorious cannon, proclaiming the spread of our political light over the darkness of despotism and illumining all institutions of government, on sea or shore."

New Advertisements

A FULL attendance of the members of all the Lodges and Societies that meet in the Odd Fellow's Hall, is requested on the 22nd inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Jan. 22, 1853.—1t37. A. ACHISON, Sec'y F. I. Lodge.

Hall to Let.

THE HALL now occupied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be let, and possession given on the first of April next, the present occupants being about to remove to another Hall. Apply to
RICHARD GAGGIN, W. G. ARBUCKLE, WM. BONE, } Trustees.
Erie, Jan. 22, 1853.—1t37.

**Mail for Japan, China, Sandwhich Islands and N