

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, returned from Jeddo, on the 27th of August, having met with a friendly reception.

The following interesting account of the movements of the expedition is from the North-China Mail, of August 11th: The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable excitement among the Japanese.

The vessels were coming to anchor, the shells of rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, and the Japanese, not as a token of hostility, several government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to get on board the vessel the usual invitation to foreigners, warning them to depart.

The navigation of the Danube had been interrupted again. One account says that the combined fleets will leave for Constantinople in a few days, while another says that they have left.

The next morning, Yezimon, the Governor of Uraga, and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain the information, and obtain instructions how to act.

The unfavorable accounts of the vintage crop are fully confirmed. Trade at Paris is beginning to revive, and the prospect of a heavy increased business is very flattering.

Very little intelligence, of a definite or reliable character, has been received from these countries since the sailing of the last steamer. A rumor was telegraphed from Constantinople, under date of the 17th, that the combined fleets of England & France, at the earnest solicitation of the Sultan, had passed the Dardanelles.

It is stated that the Czar has issued assurances that the property of leading British merchants, as well as their persons, will be carefully protected, in the event of a war with Turkey.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letters of the President of the United States; and satisfactory news having been given by Commodore Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

The Japanese selected the small town of Goshima, about three miles south of Uraga, for the interview. On the morning of the 14th, the Susquehanna and the Mississippi took up a position off the town, and lay with their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the commandant of the military forces, came off to a company of the commodore to the landing place.

On the following day, Commodore Perry, in the Mississippi, went about ten miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate, a crowd of ships was seen seven or eight miles to the northward; and from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that this was the anchorage in front of the capital.

The expenses of the late Fair at Castle Garden are said to have exceeded the receipts about \$7000. The American brig Clara had been wrecked at Sierra Leone.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

New York, Nov. 10. The steamship Franklin, from Havre via Southampton, with London dates to the 20th, being four days later than previous advices, has just arrived. The Franklin has about 150 passengers and a very large and valuable cargo.

The Eastern question remained without much change. The combined fleets had at length passed the Dardanelles, and are now anchored off Constantinople.

The Liverpool market for Breadstuffs, owing to the warlike news from the East, had further improved. Flour was 6d. a ls. better, and Wheat 2d.

The London money market was steady. The sales on Tuesday were 5000 bales, at about previous quotations. The sales of cotton for the three days amounted to 17,000 bales. Fair Orleans, 6 3/4; Fair Uplands, 6 3/8.

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The cholera had broken out at Jassy with much violence. Telegraphic accounts from India represent trade in a very favorable condition.

There have been several large arrivals at London of gold from Australia. The Manchester market was unchanged with a fair amount of business doing.

The very latest advices state that no actual hostilities had yet taken place, though it was reported that the Russians were preparing to cross the Danube.

The following are the latest quotations of the Liverpool grain market: Western Canal Flour is held at 37s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 33s. The sales, owing to the high prices asked, has been checked. Yellow Corn 42s, and White 44 a 45s.

The royal mail steamship America arrived out on the 23d. Parliament has been further prorogued until the 20th of November, the aspect of the eastern question not being deemed by the British Cabinet of sufficient importance to warrant its earlier consideration.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of France will visit London in November. The unfavorable accounts of the vintage crop are fully confirmed.

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The army of Asia are daily receiving reinforcements. On Tuesday, the 12th, an answer arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letters of the President of the United States; and satisfactory news having been given by Commodore Perry that this appointment came directly from the Imperial Government, it was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th.

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The day before the departure of the squadron, the Governor went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of acquired ware and other Japanese manufactures.

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The Colony of Liberia was in a most prosperous condition, and the people seemed contented and happy. The Government had received a handsome present of arms and accoutrements from the French Emperor.

The U. S. frigate Constitution was at Coast Castle, and the U. S. sloop Marion was at Montroyia. The French Squadron were collecting at Grand Bassa, for the purpose of redressing some grievances of their Government.

Chief Malono wanted possession of the Amalolo mountains, but this was refused by the British. India and China. The British acquisition of Burmah was again in a state of war, having been overrun by large bodies of armed men, who are said to exceed one hundred and forty thousand in number.

The revolution in China still continued, with indifferent results on both sides. At Amoy the insurgents had met with some success, but the patriots had invested Khai Fun Foo, the Capital of Honbu, on the Yellow river.

The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and business at a stand still. Cape of Good Hope. The aspect of affairs beyond the borders of the colony is again in an unsatisfactory state. The withdrawal of the troops, and the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty caused much dissatisfaction.

The United States Mint—COINAGE FOR OCTOBER.—The following is the coinage of the mint for the month of Oct: GOLD. Pieces. Value.

Table with 3 columns: Pieces, Value, and another column. Rows include Double Eagles, Half Eagles, Quarter Eagles, Gold Dollars, In Bars, and SILVER.

DEEP AND EARNEST THOUGHT.—It is a rare attainment to get the power of close and consecutive thinking. No man can do it but with great pains. It is one of the great ends of education and mental discipline, to confer this power.

Such was the case of the man who, with two children was about to join her husband in America. She struggled hard to preserve them both, one on her back and grasping the other in her arms; but when the ship parted, the latter was dashed into the sea, and the other remained.

None of the survivors estimate the loss of life at less than 350, and consider it close upon four hundred souls. The latter would be the case if 500 individuals, including children, were on board, as it is generally believed. Almost all the cabin passengers perished, including captain Munro of Quebec.

New counterfeit five dollar notes on the Farmer's bank of Lancaster have been issued, which are thus described: 5's spurious. Vignette, a man and woman, the latter with a rake in her hand, and the former holding a fork with the prongs resting on the ground.

According to returns at the Treasury Department, the value of the portion of the cotton crop of the United States exported during the year ending on the 30th of June last, was 109,000,000, against \$87,000,000, worth exported during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1862.

The election of a full Maine Law ticket from the city of Baltimore to the Legislature of Maryland, makes a long stride in the onward march of the Temperance Reform.

The highest point flour touched in New York on Friday, was \$7.44—a greater rise than had been obtained since 1847. One hundred and eight acres of mineral land at Vinegar Hill, near Galena, was sold at public auction, a few days since for \$7800.

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Appalling Disaster on the Coast of Scotland. Wreck of the British Ship Annie Jane, and 349 Lives Lost.

Our English files by the Niagara confirm the brief statement heretofore made, of the total loss of the ship Annie Jane, Mason commander, belonging to Liverpool, which was driven ashore on the iron bound coast of Barra Island, during the recent gales, on the night of the 28th ult, when no fewer than three hundred and forty-eight passengers—men women and children—not with a watery grave. The Annie Jane was a large vessel, and sailed from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal, on the 6th of last month, with some 450 emigrants, most of them Irish families.

The crew twelve persons, with Mr Bell, the chief officer, and 120 passengers were saved. We annex a few particulars of the dreadful disaster. At the time the ship struck, all the officers and crew were below, there were also on deck a large number of male passengers, who held on by ropes and rigging, and with feelings of despair contemplated their fate. Meanwhile, the great majority of the passengers, including all the women and children, were below in their berths but the striking of the ship gave them a fearful awakening. Many rushed on deck in a state of nakedness: wives clung to their husbands, and children clung to both; some mute from terror, and others uttering appalling screams and eagerly shrieking "is their hope?"

The scene is described by the survivors as the most agonizing which it could enter into the heart of man to conceive. After the first shock was over, the passengers rushed to the boats, three of which were placed between the mizenmast and the poop, and the fourth lay on the top of the cooking-house-forward. The light boat had already been lost. But the boats were of no earthly use, for they were all fixed down or secured, or lay bottom up. While the passengers were clustering around the boats, and within a few minutes after the ship had grounded, she was struck by a sea of frightful potency, which instantly carried away the dense mass of human beings into the watery waste, and boats and bulwarks along with them. At least 100 of our fellow creatures perished by this fell swoop.

The wid wail of the sufferers was heard for a moment, and then all was still. The majority of the women and children, as well as some of the male passengers remained below, either paralysed by terror or afraid they would be washed away in the event of their coming on deck. But their time had also come. The frightful thumping of the great ship, taken in connection with a cargo of railway iron, must have immediately have beaten the bottom out of her, and while her fabric was in this weakened state another dreadful sea broke in and literally crushed that part of the deck situated between the mainmast and the mizenmast, down upon the berths below which were occupied by terror-stricken women and sleeping children. They were killed rather than drowned as was fully evidenced by the naked, mutilated and gashed bodies which were afterwards cast on shore. The main and miz. on mast went at the same time. This second branch of the catastrophe took place within a very few minutes after the passengers took refuge on the poop, which was a very high one, and each assault of the sea carried away its victim or victims. In short, within one hour after the Annie Jane struck, the remaining stumps of her masts went by the board, and she broke into three pieces. An additional number perished at this disruption, and all the survivors remained on the poop, with the exceptions of seven men, who had secured themselves on the topgallant fore-castle.

The poop fortunately floated well, and as it was about high water, the wreck was drifted inwards by the wind, and each heave of the sea, when it was finally grounded, about 4 o'clock A. M. The forecastle, with the seven men, came ashore much about the same time.

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Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law.

The question of the Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law appears to be somewhat of a mooted question just now. We find the following in our exchanges as the opinion of several of our Justices of the United States Supreme Court. They may aid our readers in settling this question in their own minds.

Chief Justice Taney said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

"Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its judgment; and upon its own views of the interest and well-being of its citizens." (5 How., 573.)

Mr. Justice McLane said: "If the foreign article be injurious to the health or morals of the community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, prohibit the sale of it." (5 How., 592.)

And in regard to the destruction of property, he said: "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. Everything prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandise from a port where a contagious disease, may be excluded; and in extreme cases it may be thrown into the sea."

Mr. Justice Catron said: I admit, as inevitable, that if the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, it has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting it altogether, if such be its policy."

From Washington. Washington, Nov. 11. The instructions to Mr. McLane, Commissioner to China, are completed. They are framed with the view to extending commerce to the United States.

We have rumors of the success of Mr. Foote, and the Whig ticket in Mississippi. John Van Buren and Collector Redfield arrived here to-night. The President's message may be considered finished.

The Result of the Election in Wisconsin. Milwaukee, Nov. 12. The Democrats have undoubtedly carried the State by a sweeping majority.

The following ticket, all Democrats, is selected: Governor—William Barton. Lieut. Governor—J. Lewis. Secretary of State—Grey. Attorney General—George Smith. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

The Election in Mississippi. Jackson, Nov. 12. The whole Democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foot majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE COAL REGION.—The Pottsville Emporium says that on Sunday night the dwelling of Mr. Mulligan, at New Mines, some eight miles west of Pottsville, took fire and was entirely consumed, together with his wife and four children. On Tuesday a frame house near Pottsville was burned down, and its occupant, a widow of intemperate habits, named Reed, was so badly burned that she died soon after being taken out.

James Nagle, a son of Sheriff Nagle, of Pottsville, was killed on Sunday by being thrown from a horse.

The following exhibits the Native American and Free Soil votes polled at our recent State Election: Native American. Broome, Supreme Judge, 7,861. Morgan, Canal Com., 7,704. Reigel, Auditor Gen., 7,536. Cleaver, Surveyor Gen., 8,150.

Free Soil. Stephenson, Supreme Judge, 3,664. Mitchell, Canal Com., 3,579. Craig, Auditor Gen., 3,463. Carson, Surveyor Gen., 3,594.

Gen. John A. Dix, who had been promised the mission to France—but did not get it—gives the following advice to office-hunters in a speech recently delivered before a Van Buren meeting at Tammany Hall: "If any of you, gentlemen, just entering as most of you are, on the theatre of political life, should have cause, in after years, to feel that your chief magistrate has dealt unfairly with you, then I say to you, 'cover it up, hide it, deny it if you will, bury it in the inmost recesses of your heart, and preserve untarnished the honor of your country, which cannot be entirely disconnected with his.'"

Gerard Smith, printer, at present foreman of the New Orleans Picayune, has been nominated as a candidate for the Legislature of Louisiana, by the whigs. In May last, he was a representative of the fraternity of New Orleans, to the Printer's National Union, which held its session in this city.

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ABOLITIONISTS FOOLED.

We recently heard of an instance in which one of those Northern philanthropists was most successful, done for.

A gentleman, whose name we withhold was coming from Kentucky, and had with him some valuable stock, in charge of a faithful and trustworthy slave. The night being foggy, the boat landed at a small town on the Indiana side for the night, where the faithful servant was soon beset by a horde of negro sympathizers, all urging him to make his escape from bondage, and detailing in the most glowing terms, the beauty and fascination of freedom. The negro listened and appeared to hesitate, when one of them suggested to him to take one of his master's horses on which, under the pretence of "exercising him," and then mount him and make tracks.

The slave seemed unwilling for this proposition, when another suggested to him that he could furnish him with a horse that would bear him in a short time, far beyond pursuit. This proposition was accepted, and the negro told him he would go up into the cabin, get his clothes and join them. In the meantime he told them to wait below. So far everything was arranged. The negro accordingly went up into the cabin, and awoke his master, who was lying asleep in his berth, and acquainted him with the details of the proposed kidnapping. The master asked him if he was disposed to leave him, and received such a decided negative that he determined to lay a trap for the thieves. Accordingly, a consultation was held between the master and slave, when it was agreed upon between them, that the latter, whose name was Ben, should go along with the kidnappers, take the horse they promised to convey him from bondage with and instead of going to the point where they directed him, to meet him at the little town of—, some twenty or thirty miles below—, Ben started and joined his friends, and the whole party were soon en route for the place where the horse that was to carry him away, was stabled. A saddle, was soon put on, and after giving him directions where to stop, told him to "put it."

Ben wasn't slow in obeying, and after getting fairly away, took a straight run in the direction of the point where his master told him to meet him, and where he arrived a short time after daylight. The boat came along a short time afterwards, and Ben and the horse were taken on board.

The Abolitionists are probably wondering to this day, what become of their dark protegee and the fine horse. Should this notice meet their eye, we can inform them that both passed through this city a few days since, bound for the Missouri river, the master rejecting not only in the possession of his slave, but also a fine horse.

St. Louis Rep. From the Detroit Free Press. Religious Action on the Slavery Question. We stated some time since that the synod (N. S.) of New York and New Jersey had adopted a resolution on the Slavery Question, declaring its agitation in ecclesiastical bodies as inexpedient and uncalled for. This resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That, without any reference to the action of previous general assemblies, we believe that in the present aspect of Divine Providence, the agitation in our general assemblies by any portion of the church, of our relations to slavery in this country, is undesirable and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, therefore, to the Governor of Eternal Providence we commend to our churches to offer interesting prayer for our country in all its sessions, and for our own church in all its interests."

This resolution is highly gratifying in the present time, when anti-slavery fanatics are using every means to induce the adoption of such an expression of opinion by various religious denominations of the North, through their respective conferences, conventions, assemblies, &c., as inevitably have the effect to surrender the bonds which now unite the various sections of our country in Christian Brotherhood and to destroy the spirit of unity which should prevail among all the members of the Christian church, no matter what part of the Union they may be located. We are glad, in view of these facts that the synod of New York and New Jersey has taken the sensible position indicated by the above resolution. It shows that it considers the interests of religion to be of too great importance to be endangered by being mixed up with those of any extraneous doctrine whatever; and that it regards the maintenance of the integrity of the Christian church as paramount to all other considerations. We trust that the example of this synod will be imitated by all the other ecclesiastical bodies of the North.

County Postmasters should bear in mind (says the Fredonia Advertiser) for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds ten and one-half cents per year. It is in their interest, as well as that of our publishers, that the county papers be printed, since there is no trouble of making collections or making accounts thereof, on foreign papers, the commission on which will not average more than five six to eight cents per year.

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