Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1853.

Miscellaneous, Foreign and Political News.

The Japan Expedition.

Interesting Account of its progress—Landing of Commodore Perry.

From the North China Mail, of Aug. 11th

We are enabled to give the following authentic particulars of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan:

The squadron consisting of the steam-frigates, Susquehanna and Mississippi, and the sloops of war, Plymouth and Saratoga, sailed from the harbor of Napa-Kiang, in Loochoo, on the 2d of July. On the morning of the 8th, they made Cape Idzu, near the southern entrance of the Bay of Jeddo, and, sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of Uraga, more than a mile beyond the former anchorage of the Morrison and Columbus. 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 sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the Bay was crowded, carefully kept out of the way.

As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as a token of hostility. Several Government boats immediately came off, and endeavored to put on board the vessel the usual notification to foreigners, warning them to depart. They were not received, however, and the deputy-governor of Uraga, who was the only person allowed to come on board, was notified that, if the Japanese authorities endeavored to surround the ships with the usual cordon of boats, it would lead to very serious consequences. A few boats, nevertheless, lingered around the Susquehanna, but the sight of some warlike preparations satisfied them that Commodore Perry was in earnest, and they quickly retired.—During the stay of the squadron in the bay it was never afterwards visited by any boats, except those containing the officials of Uraga, with whom the negotiations were carried on. The next morning, Yezaimon, 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 communicate the information, and obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about seven miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of Uraga, a point which no foreign ship had ever before, we believe, discovered a large and [illegible] harbor, which was perfectly land-locked, and of the most secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of Government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her, or [illegible] the different vessels which were sounding in advance of her. The presence of this squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the trading of the bay, for the bay was at all times studded with junks, and hundreds of small craft were passing up and down.

On Tuesday, the 12th, an express arrived from Jeddo, stating that the Emperor had appointed an officer of the highest rank to proceed to Uraga, and receive the letter of the President of the United States, and satisfactory provision had been given to Commodore Perry that his appointment came directly from the Imperial Government. It was arranged that the interview should take place on the morning of the 14th. We learn also that the Commodore was fortunate enough on his arrival, that Nagasaki was the place fixed upon for which to negotiate with the Japanese Government, but he stated that to proceed thither would be an insult to his Government.

The Japanese selected the small town of Gorihama, about three miles inside 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 within their broadsides to the shore. The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the Commander-in-chief, with military forces, came off to accompany the Commodore to the landing-place. The tent had been erected by the Japanese, one of which was prepared for the interview, while the other two were apparently intended for the accommodation of the princes who had come to Japan to receive the letter. The officers and men brought in the company Commodore Perry estimated at about 400, while the force of the Japanese was variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. Their foremost files extended around the bight for the distance of nearly a mile, [illegible] in scarlet pennons and banner-of various devices, presented a novel and beautiful view. The Commodore was escorted with the American colors flying, and the bands playing the national "Hail Columbia," to the place of reception.—Here he was received by the Prince of Idzu, First Councillor of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince of Iwami.

The letter of the President, the Commodore Perry's letter of credence, were solemnly delivered, and an official receipt given in return by the two Princes. The interview then terminated, as the latter were not prepared for any further negotiations. The Commodore stated, however, that in order to give the Japanese government ample time for deliberation, he would return in three days, and remain a few days to receive the reply. We understand that this was the only interview which Commodore Perry met any of the Japanese officials in person. The Governor of Uraga was not received by him, as has been stated, and all the previous and subsequent negotiations with the Japanese were carried on through the officers of the Commodore's squadron, and among the Dutchmen of the Susquehanna.

The Governor and Deputy Governor of Uraga, with the interpreter of [illegible], on the interview, were treated to a trip in the Susquehanna, where they witnessed for the first time the performance of the steam engine. After leaving them in Uraga, the squadron took a course directly towards the eastern shore, and [illegible] the point reached by the Mississippi. On the following day Com. Perry, in the Mississippi, went ten miles beyond this, making a total distance of 20 miles beyond the limit of previous exploration. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen for about eight miles to the northward; and from the number of junks continually going and coming, it was evident that was the anchorage in front of the capital. The officers of the Susquehanna and Mississippi speak with admiration of the scenery, the [illegible] and the rich cultivation and [illegible] which they every where witnessed. The natives with whom they came in contact were friendly in their demeanor, and the Governor of Uraga is spoken of as a model of refinement and good breeding.

The day before the departure of the squadron the Gov. went on board the Susquehanna, taking with him a number of presents, consisting of articles of lackered ware and other Japanese manufactures. A suitable collection of presents was prepared in return; and in spite of and the declaration that it was contrary to Japanese law, he was obliged to accept them in order to prevent the rejection of his own. Health was brought of a large quantity of poultry for the vessel, and received in return a large box of choice American garden seeds, his acceptance of the presents on the previous day having, to his great joy, been sanctioned by his superiors. Notwithstanding the repeated concessions which the Japanese made to the demands of Com. Perry, they are said to have been very cordial and friendly in their intercourse, and to have taken their final leave with a show of real regret.

The squadron sailed from the bay of Jeddo on the 17th, and after encountering a severe gale during the 21st and 22d, arrived at Loochoo on the 25th of July, and the two steam frigates returned to Hong Kong on the evening of the 7th of August.

☞ The residence of the late J. Fenimore Cooper, at Cooperstown, recently converted into a hotel, was burned Oct. 22d, by an incendiary, and a portion of the furniture was saved.

Further Details of the News by the Arctic.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Two important despatches are published—or rather, one official despatch, the Turkish declaration of war—and a private despatch stating that when the Czar read the said declaration, he fell into a fury, and declared that he retracted every concession he had made, and that nothing now remains for him but a war of extermination against the Turks.

The Porte has further addressed a manifesto to the four Powers, but it had not been published. As Iskender Bey, aid-de-camp to Omar Pacha, was in Paris, charged with a special private mission to the Cabinets of France and England, he was probably bearer of the manifesto.

The usual mail steamer from Constantinople, Oct. 5th, had arrived at Marseilles, and reported from Besika Bay that the fleets were preparing to enter the Dardanells. Admiral Dundas had sent his wife home to England, out of the way of danger.

On the 3d inst., the Russian fleet arrived at Odessa from Sepastopol, to embark troops, as was believed, for Redoutkale.

The Paris *Siecle* states that France and England have sent a joint note to Russia, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary measure before they will enter on the meditation which they are still willing to undertake.

Letters by way of Vienna, state positively that Marshal Paskiewitsch is appointed to the command of the army in the Principalites.—They add that the Marshal had already left for the Danube, and was probably at head-quarters. Grotchakoff was only chief of the staff. Paskiewitsch is about 76 years of age, and is known for his campaigns in Poland and Persia. It was also stated that the Turk intended commencing hostilities in the direction of the Black Sea, and in Georgia. The Russians have about 80,000 men in these parts.

Omar Pasha is stated to have written to the Government, offering to cross the Danube and force the Russians from their position if 50,000 men be given him. Notwithstanding this, it was considered doubtful if hostilities would commence on the Danube this winter, as neither commander would choose to have such a river in his rear. The Russians are posted in three strong bodies, so that they might attempt to cross the river simultaneously at three points.

On the 27th ult., Schiyamyl issued from the mountains with his forces, and broke into the Russian district of Itscharo-Bielokanuk, where he made an attack on the fortress of Novyskatal. General Ottrain marched with three battalions of infantry, six guns, and some cavalry, to meet the mountaineers, and, after hard fighting which lasted till nightfall, succeeded in driving them back. The Russian statement, from which this account is taken, says that the loss of the Circassians was considerable, and that the Russians themselves lost two staff officers, three head officers, and sixty-one men. Schiyamyl was expected by the Turks to do good service in their cause. The reports that the Schah of Persia had agreed to assist the Russians is again strongly contradicted, and the counter-statement is made that the Persian forces are to aid the Turks.

The Turkish force in Bulgaria now number 110,000.

FRANCE.—We are without further intelligence of the proposed action of France in the East.—Our correspondence from Paris and Havre states that the hope prevailed that hostilities between the Russians and Turks would be of a nature speedily reconciled, or would not, at least, affect the general peace of Europe. The impression, apparently well founded, that Prussia and Austria will keep themselves aloof from the difficulty, materially strengthened this belief, and tended to quiet the public mind.

Although troops had been ordered to Algiers, or other public manifestation made, the greatest activity prevailed in the French navy yards. Orders had been given for the immediate armament of the necessary of the frigates [illegible], Descartes, Asmodee, Cocytus, Mexicana and Panama. The Labrador had sailed from Toulon with 750 additional seamen to be distributed among the French ships. Everything indicates that France means to distinguish herself in the coming war. And it is not forgotten that Louis Napoleon threatened to be revenged on the Czar for his tardy recognition both of his election to the Empire and of his marriage. In such matters Louis is a man of his word.

The Moniteur publishes an imperial decree prohibiting, until 31st July, 1854, to foreign coasting vessels conveying corn, rice, potatoes, and dried pulse from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, or from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean the same privileges in French ports as French vessels.

AUSTRIA.—With the view of allaying the apprehension which had arisen respecting the dangers to be anticipated by Austria being drawn into a war, the Minister-at-War had announced that a reduction of the army would immediately take place by means of an extensive system of furloughs. The reduction is, however, deceptive. Some time since leave of absence was forbidden to all officers and soldiers, and the reduction is no more than a restoration for the furloughs. Small as it is, it is accepted as an indication that Austria will remain neutral, if possible.

Ancient Silver Mines.

The *Lancaster Whig* gives a long and interesting account of the recent opening and exploration of the ancient mines of silver, which was known and worked before the revolutionary war. The old shafts have been cleaned out under the direction of Mr. Bowen, backed by some Philadelphia parties, and the ore analyzed by Dr. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, who pronounces it to contain upwards of five hundred dollars' worth of silver to the ton of lead. Professor Booth and other chemists have also made assays, it is stated, and with similar results. The ore yields about eighty per cent. of lead. Copper and zinc ore are also found in the same place, which contains a considerable amount of silver, though the exact quantity has not yet been ascertained. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the shafts and quarries were carefully closed up, and all operations ceased; and subsequently all traces of the mine were lost and forgotten. The editor of the *Whig*, who has visited the scene, says:

"One tunnel, or adit level, which we entered, is about one hundred yards in length, seven feet high, and five feet wide, driven through solid rock. A shaft along the Pequea creek, is about fifty feet deep, and an adit level had just been commenced, which was probably intended to supersede the former, about one hundred feet below. The main shaft, however, which is supposed to be from two to three hundred feet deep, has not yet been cleared out.

"It is supposed (and the supposition is certainly well supported by the dirt-heap outside) that another tunnel runs under that alluded to, from the main shaft. However this may be, the vein appears to have been pretty well worked out as it emerged toward the surface, and there can be no question as to the success which attended their operations from the systematic manner in which they were prosecuted.

"Numerous 'trial pits' of more or less depth are spread over the surface to the distance of nearly half a mile, as if the vein had been carefully and diligently proved on the surface, before definite arrangements for permanent mining had been made. Mr. Bowen has already found some six or seven implements, all of different and peculiar structure, and such as regular miners alone could use. From the very midst of these shafts, and towering from the dirt heaps themselves, are trees of considerable age, two of which we judge are seventy years old. The spot was covered with trees some fifteen years ago."

ENORMOUS BUSINESS.—As an item showing the immense amount of business transacted by the Central Road, we may mention that there is over 26 miles of freight cars in constant use, and these even do not accommodate the vastly increasing business of the road, new cars being constantly called into requisition.

Official Vote of the State.

We have the official vote of the State, but are unable to give it in detail in this number. We will do so next week. The following is the grand result.

Judge of S. Court,	KNOX,	154,849	
	BUDD,	117,117	—37,732
Canal Commiss.,	FORSYTH	152,003	
	POWNALL,	118,112	—34,891
Auditor General,	BANKS,	152,459	
	MCCLURE	117,044	—35,415
Surveyor General,	BRAWLEY	145,905	
	MYERS	119,581	—26,324

Topics of the Week.

The only important topic of a local character this week, is the resignation of Mr. FALLON, President of the Sunbury and Erie road. He has resigned because, as he says in substance, his pecuniary interests have already suffered by his connection with it; and because, from the opposition that has been manifested to him, he is satisfied his longer continuance would be prejudicial to the road. Upon his resignation being read to the Board, a most flattering series of resolutions were introduced and passed unanimously. JOHN TUCKER, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad, was then elected President protem; and it was thought here, and suggested elsewhere, that he would be elected permanent President; but we see that he has peremptorily declined on account of other engagements. What the prospects are for the building of the road we can hardly tell, though we hope for the best. Of one thing, however, we fear; and that is, that the local interests of Erie will never again find so good a friend, for President of the road, as *Christopher Fallon!*

On account of the semi-official character of several articles in the Washington *Union*, relative to a combination said to exist between England, France and Spain for the Africanization of Cuba, a good deal of attention is just now being drawn to that subject. And no wonder; for it is manifestly one of much importance, and it is likely to involve considerations of a character so grave, that everything in relation to it is sought for and perused with avidity. It is distinctly charged by the organ of the United States Government, that information has reached Washington, which authorizes the belief that Great Britain has, with the consent of Spain, determined to introduce a vast body of apprentices into the island of Cuba, the ultimate object being to abolish slavery in that island, and in the end to secure for the colored population the ascendency, as in the case of Hayti. Another rumor is added, on the authority of the Washington *Star*, to the effect that a large French and English fleet will be despatched to the Gulf of Mexico as soon as the Eastern Question will permit, and that this movement has reference to the arrangement or understanding with regard to the island of Cuba, above referred to. The Washington *Union* further intimates that the whole scheme will be thoroughly resisted by the United States Government, and at any and every hazard. The statement has been so repeatedly made in that journal, and with an air so grave and authoritative, that we cannot but attach some importance to it. We may have something to say upon this subject hereafter.

The Eastern question, as a natural consequence of the exciting news by the last steamer, occupies a good deal of attention. All coincide in the opinion that hostilities must ere this have actually begun between Turkey and Russia.—Still the dogs of war had not been let loose at the latest dates, but every movement and every dispatch indicated that they were ready to howl at almost any moment. Let them go ahead, say we; let them howl, for we verily believe it will be the death howl of Russian despotism in Europe.—We know the Northern bear is an ugly customer to deal with. His immense resources strengthen his hands, and his large armies will sweep southward from their snowy homes and spread ruin and desolation over the Turkish empire for a while perhaps, but in the end the banner of Nicholas will trail in the dust. It must be so, for England and France must *now* strike for Turkey, or they will ere long be compelled to strike for themselves. Seeing this it is stated that France and England have sent a joint note to Russia, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Principalities as a preliminary measure, before they will enter on the mediation which they are yet willing to undertake. These latter powers are still willing to be the medium of negotiations, and doubtless would much prefer ending the contests in this way, not caring to enter the fighting arena just now, nor seeing well how to back out, if hostilities should actually commence. Austria and Prussia are expected to remain neutral, but the thousands of revolutionary spirits, not only in those countries, but scattered all over Europe, will not. The Turkish flag will be a rallying point for them, and beneath its folds they will not fail to wipe out their wrongs.

Important news in regard to our Japan expedition will be found in another column. We should infer from this account that the prospect of opening up that country to the trade and commerce of the world was pretty fair.

☞ The Editor of the *Constitution* says we are "ambitious to get into decent company"—That is a laudable "ambition," in our opinion; but we fear our cotemporary was never possessed of it; else Brawley would not have been compelled to kick him out of his room for fear of catching the itch; Andy Porter would not have thrashed him so unmercifully in Meadville; nor the gentlemen he calls "dock swindlers," through feelings of kindness to his family, been called upon to interfere and prevent *that* visit he contemplated on a certain Sabbath evening in Philadelphia last Spring. No, sir; the man that possesses the laudable "ambition" to go in "decent company," don't carry a brandy bottle in his pocket—don't get drunk—don't go armed like a coward; don't brag of his knowledge and acquaintance with "fallen angels," or offer himself as a pilot to the less corrupt in visits to them. Hence, this "ambition to get into decent company," has always impelled us to avoid any communication with the Editor of the *Constitution*.

CALLING NAMES.—We never admired a man or a party that depended upon "calling names" for success. The Whigs have always made themselves ridiculous by calling the Democrats "locofocos;" and, if we mistake not, the same fate awaits the Adamsatines of New York for continually stigmatizing their opponents as "Short Boys." Any fool can call names, but the propriety of grave men imitating such a practice is rather questionable.

Politics in the Sandwich Islands.

A California friend has sent us a San Francisco *Herald*. One of the principle subjects discussed in it, both by correspondents at Honolulu, and by the Editor, is the probable fate of the Sandwich Islands. From the information received from this source, as well as the proclivity of our people to revolutionise and annex territory wherever they obtain a foot hold, we should not be at all surprised to hear one of these days of the overthrow of the present government, and the establishment of a Republic, and ultimately the annexation of the Islands to the United States. Indeed, according to the *Herald's* correspondent, both parties—for as here, there are two parties in those islands—claim to favor annexation to the United States. One party appears to be headed by the King and his ministers, Judd and Armstrong, two Americans, and the other by leaders from among the people. The latter are ripe for Revolution, claiming that that is the only sure means for accomplishing annexation. This party are evidently "manifest destiny" men.—They are determined to brook no delay, and as a natural consequence talk loudly about getting up "hunting matches" on the Island, something after the manner, we suppose, of the Lopez expedition, or the Texas revolution. The King's Ministers, before named, appear to be the objects of their most cordial dislike, and hence the denunciation of them is of the most bitter kind.—For instance, the *Herald's* correspondent in the interest of this party, says:

"Ever since the Ministers found that our movements were giving them a serious shaking, they have had access to a new dodge, and that is, to try to get up a sympathy for them as Americans, and favorable to annexation. Americans! What act can they point to in the whole course of their administration, that shows that they have one particle of American feeling? No, they are degenerate sons of the noble land that gave them birth. Let no Americans trust to their hypocritical pretensions. This annexation movement is only a blind to divert the Independents from action. They know very well that the King has neither the power nor the will to cede the Islands, and that the only way in which annexation can ever be brought about would be through an independent republic that may arise here at no distant day. However, they and their friends are anxious to make a great show of American feeling, in order to divert action from the right channel. The Antis got up a petition to the King the other day, asking him to cede the Islands to the United States, and they got seventeen signers and sent it in to the King, and that is all it will amount to.

"We are accused by those vociferous Antis of being opposed to annexation, and by the English and French we are said to be intending annexation. However, we assure all that we are for a republic, and say no more—establish an independent republic and that will take care of itself.—By the way, we have an organization of United Friends which is daily increasing in strength; but as you are not a member, I cannot tell you anything more of our society. Perhaps to enliven the dull scenes of Honolulu we may get up a grand hunting match—would 75 or 100 of the California hunters like to come and match themselves against us? If so, they must bring their own implements, as we have none to spare, and it would not be amis to have a couple of brass howitzers to fire salutes after the game is counted."

This, we take it, is a pretty strong hint that the wheel of revolution will soon be set in motion, and time those who do not wish to be crushed, had better stand from under.

Per contra, another correspondent of the *Herald*, evidently in the interest of the Ministry, if not the King, draws a very different picture of the benefits the present dynasty has conferred upon the people of those islands. He says a few years since the King was adicted to the free use of intoxicating liquor—that he indulged in it to such an excess that he was no more fit to discharge the duties of his office than a child. His time was spent in a round of drunken visits among the merchants ashore or among the whalers in the harbor. While his senses were stupified with liquor designing men drove hard bargains with him, selling him useless article at most exorbitant prices, and obtaining grants of land and valuable property without any equivalent. In this way the revenues and resources of the islands were seized upon by a set of cormorants, and the King himself, through his own imbecility, was in a fair way of being dispoiled of his own kingdom. There were those at the Islands who looked upon this state of things with grief and alarm, and to remedy it, the chiefs got together and established the present constitution, and surrounded him with legal advisers in the persons of the present ministry. And, continues this correspondent:

"This closed the gates at once on that system of swindling and robbery to which the King had been subject; it was no longer possible to make the King drunk and then plunder him while too stupid to know the wrong he was suffering. Dr. Judd was Minister of Finance; he doubtless has his faults but in his hands the revenues of the kingdom have been safe from those who formerly preyed upon them. *'Hinc illae lachrymae.'*—The purse of the kingdom was in his grasp, and its treasures were doled out scantily to King and subject. Since that time the King has lived in a state of comfort and luxury far superior to what he formerly enjoyed; the affairs of Government have been in the hands of his constitutional advisers and a Constitutional Assembly and House of Nobles; the King has had little to do but to eat, drink and be merry. This kind of life is admirably suited to his disposition and habits, and his disposition and habits peculiarly unfit him either to assume or discharge the higher and nobler duties which might pertain to his regal prerogative. In the meantime, the King is satisfied that he is in better and safer hands than he might be if he made any change, and has uniformly resisted appeals urging him to change his Ministers, on the ground that they were faithful to him, and faithful to the interests of his kingdom."

This may all be be very true; indeed it may be, as this writer alleges, that the failure of speculators to longer prey upon the King is the cause of the present opposition to his Ministers; yet, for all that, we cannot see why an "old fogy" who has no higher ambition than "to eat, drink and be merry," shall continue the nominal ruler even of the Sandwich Islands. Hence we fear, if we were there, we should be inclined to favor the cause of "manifest destiny," and help add another star to our glorious canstellation. As it is, our sympathies will be with that "grand hunting match" whenever it "comes off," as it evidently will before long.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Washington *Union* of the 30th, alluding to the rumors that the Sardinian government refuses to receive Felix Forresti, as her consul, says that he "will be our consul or none"—that "the Austrian government and its proprietors in St. Petersburg and elsewhere must learn that the United States cannot be browbeaten or tricked."

☞ The election in New York will take place on Tuesday next. As there are two Democratic tickets in the field, for State officers, both claiming to be *Simon pures*, and each bitterly hostile to the other, we suppose the Whigs will elect their ticket—that is, if there is such a thing as a Whig party any longer existing in the Empire State, about which there is some doubt.

The Question Stated.

We trust that the policy of the Democratic party will always be to reward its friends and let its enemies take care of themselves. This has been the policy of Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Harrison, Fillmore, Polk, and, so far, of Gen. Pierce. In carrying out this policy, we can see no difference between the removal of such a man as Judge Bronson, who, while professing Democratic principles and adherance to Democratic usages, was undeniably arrayed against the Administration, and the removal of his whig predecessor. When Judge Bronson and John Van Buren, Mr. O'Conner and Martin Grover, all mounted the Baltimore platform in 1852, and commenced stumping New York for Gen. Pierce; when Col. Davis and Gov. Foote, Howell Cobb, and Senator Soule did the same thing at the South, who was there in the Democratic ranks that objected to their aid? No Cass man of '48 was too "hard" for that, and no Van Buren man too "soft" for it. But because Gen. Pierce has recognized all who thus contributed to his election as Democrats—because he has not deemed it fitting to enquire into the antecedents of all his appointments, and reject every "mother's son" who participated in the revolt of 1848, or the secession movement at the south of a later period, he has now arrayed against him and his administration the very men in New York who were loudest in congratulations because of the thorough union his nomination had infused into the party in that State. This is the question plainly stated, and with its proper understanding out of the State, precious little sympathy will the malcontents receive from abroad.—We can see, even though we do not live in New York, that a body of men who assume to be "National Democrats," and yet strike at the "National" Administration, have very little claim to "National Democracy." We can see that every such movement is a cheat—a falsehood—unworthy even of bolters. We can read, too, the history of the past, and there learn the inevitable fate of those who participate in such a movement. As apropos to this, the following from the New York *Times*, giving a history of party rebellions in this country, will not come amiss:

"General Pierce came into office on the Baltimore platform. No plank in it was better understood or more unanimously and firmly relied upon than that which reprehended all future agitation of the slavery question. The wisdom or necessity of such a resolution I will not discuss. The fact was there; the plank was there. The President, in an honest and candid consideration of the course he must pursue in order to sustain that plank as well as stand upon it, felt satisfied that the only way to accomplish the desired object was to practically bury the past, and know Democrats only *as* Democrats, and forgetting that sectional differences or divisions had ever existed, recognise as faithful friends all who subscribe to the faith delivered at Baltimore. He acted upon that policy. He stands ready to carry it through at all hazards. His cabinet is a unit upon this point; but were all of his constitutional advisers to desert him, you may be assured he would still maintain his ground with true Jacksonian firmness. The sooner the hard-shells understand this the better will it be for all parties. If the bolters are satisfied they are right on principle, the knowledge of the difficulties that beset their path will but nerve their resolution; and in any event it is better that they should know the road on which they have entered.

It is hazarding little to say that the hards will be crushed in the conflict. It could not be otherwise. What is the history of party rebellions in this country? Let us inquire into the facts. We need only go back to Jackson's time. In the first year of his administration a most formidable rebellion was developed under lead of the Vice President of the United States—John C. Calhoun—which carried off such men as Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania; John Branch, of North Carolina; and John Macpherson Berrien, of Georgia—all members of the cabinet. What came of it? The malcontents succeeded in damaging the party to some extent; but Jackson survived to be elected for a second term, and the rebels were irretrievably ruined in the estimation of their party. Mr. Calhoun, with all his wonderful powers, fell back upon his own State of South Carolina, and never was any thing outside it from that hour. Mr. Berrien attained some distinction thereafter, but not in the party of his early years. The others engaged in the rebellion were never heard of afterwards.

In Jackson's second term another rebellion occurred, which distracted the party, and carried off Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee; Bailie Peyton, John Bell, and others. The two last found refuge in the ranks of the opposition; but White and his other co-workers were lost from the hour of their defection. while James K. Polk, who refused to go with his colleagues of Tennessee in opposition to the President, subsequently reached the Presidency himself. Wm. J. Duane, too, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, resisted his chief in the removal of the deposites. He lost the stake for which he played, retired to private life, and has never since been heard of.

Rebellion number three was led on by N. P. Talmadge, Wm. C. Rives, John C. Clark, and other able and brilliant politicians, who succeeded in entirely breaking down their party; but they pulled the house about their own ears, and not one of them ever stood the slightest chance of political advancement.

During the Harrison and Tyler term a rebellion broke out in the whig party which involved every member of the cabinet save Webster, and was conducted under the leadership of Henry Clay. The time was most auspicious for rebellion. An accidental President, starting with no popular capital, John Tyler was soon deserted by every man in Congress. He had no support whatever. What was the result? Tyler was struck down, it is true; still, not because of the rebellion. Nevertheless, he made the next President, and no man of his party who rebelled against him ever advanced in political position a single additional step.

At the end of Mr. Polk's term there was another rebellion—the Van Buren rebellion against Cass—which defeated the party, it is true, but broke down the rebels, who have been four years endeavoring to repent and return to the Democratic fold, but have scarcely yet succeeded. Such is the history of party rebellions. The moral is obvious—that the disorganizer, bolter, or rebel, is never trusted, and always looses by the operation. A party may recover from the effects of misplaced confidence, but individuals who have proved faithless are never trusted, and are, therefore, irretrievably ruined in the confidence of the party they betray. This will be apt to prove true in the present instance, and the hards may as well prepare for their fate. Dickinson, Bronson, and all, will find a common grave."

☞ The Editor of the *Constitution*, as usual, calls us all manner of ugly names this week; says he "scorns" us; declares that we ain't "good looking," and on the whole thinks he's tetotally used us up. So far the "using up" is concerned, we are of the opinion he's made a mistake—its his brandy bottle he's "used up," and not us.

☞ A large majority of the voters of Tennessee have declared in favor of the amendment of the constitution of that State providing for the election of Judges by the people. We predict that they will never have cause to regret the change. It has been found beneficial in every State where the people now elect—most eminently so in Pennsylvania. The Supreme Bench of this State was never before graced with gentlemen of finer legal attainments, or with those who gave more general satisfaction to lawyers and suitors.

☞ The Editor of the *Constitution* indulges in another column of hard names, aimed at us, in his last paper. There is one redeeming point in the tirade, however, just at the close that fact that he is making a very great ass of himself appears to reach his brandy-addled brain, and he forthwith turns round, and with a bow that any *other* baboon would be ashamed of, attempts an apology. And a very lame one it is, too; though, as we said before, it is the only redeeming point in the whole performance. How it came there, however, is a mystery. The only rational conclusion that we can arrive at is, that like the man who attempted to swear himself out of prison, he had sworn himself partially sober in his efforts to find hard names enough to call us. By the by, we might in this connection suggest to our assailant that he could save himself a good deal of labor if he would get one of his articles against us stereotyped, and insert it, like a standing advertisement, by the year. Certainly there is no use in setting up a new one every week, when the first is as much like the last, and the last is as much like the first, as one pea is like another.

But our ferocious assailant declares that if we don't prove him, by "certificates" and otherwise, a *beast* and a *drunkard*, he'll make us "wear the brand of a slanderer and a liar." This threat reminds us forcibly of the boy that swore he'd "be goll-darned, to daration" if that other boy did'nt quit sliding on his cellar door he'd make mouths at his sister! So it is with the valliant Editor of the *Constitution*; he's determined to make mouths at us, no matter what the consequence. Well, there is one consolation; he is in the habit of making a much worse mouth as a bottle of brandy, and *using it up*, too, a good deal quicker than he ever will us. But seriously, does he expect we're going to run round and hunt up "certificates" to prove all we've said about him? If he does he's mistaken. The Editor that has to produce "certificates" to sustain his own character, or prove the statements he makes, would only be on a par with the Editor of the *Constitution*. We can't afford to step down so low as *that*, just yet. When we do, we'll commence getting "certificates" from County Commissioners, such as they generally make in Erie county, and Railroad Directors, and the like. Just about that time, too, we'll commence arming ourself—like the Editor of the *Constitution*, and go dodging around corners for fear of personal chastisement.

But the most laughable part of the *Constitution's* article is where the Editor goes into hysterical indignation because, as he asserts, we wanted him to "prove a negative." Now, like thunder in a theatre, this indignation and astonishment is all made; there is nothing real in it; it's a sham, and the hard words he makes use of, and the very naughty names he calls us, are just so much powder burnt to produce the lightning that accompanies the thunder. He forgets that he, himself, or some of his friends for him, went whining round some of the witnesses we named, and endeavored to get their certficates that our charges against him are untrue, but failing in that, because the gentlemen would not certify to a falsehood, he now turns round and calls his own efforts in that direction "doge logic, worthy of a patent leather medal." But we waste words and space, as well as time, that could be more profitably used; especially as the public can see just how it stands. We made several specific charges against the Editor of the *Constitution*; one, in our opinion, the most dastardly of the trio, *he has never denied*; the others, for the truth of which we referred the public to *four* well known citizens, he has plead not guilty, and has attempted to get certificates from those witnesses to prove himself innocent, *and has failed!*

CHANCES ON RAILROADS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* gives some queer staistics and calculations presented in a paper on Railway disasters to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. During the years from 1844 to 1851, passengers travelled 7,044,869,488 miles, and 176 deaths occured, *i, e*, one passenger was killed for every 40,025,395 miles. A person constantly traveling at the speed of 20 miles an hour would have to keep at it 228 years in order to be killed by accidents arising from all causes, and 490 years in order to be killed by accidents under the control of the Company. Supposing a railroad made to the sun according to the English plan, it would take 514 years to accomplish the journey; but every passenger in the train would be killed in 228 years—or after making about one-half of the trip;—and so on. Calculations like these have a use, and are not mere curiosities. They are applications of the doctrine of chances to show how unreasonable and unnecessary are the fears of many; and yet they also show that, as it is altogether uncertain to whom a catastrophe may be fatal, preparation therefore is the duty of all.

A RARE CASE.—A young man committed suicide in London, recently, from excess of modesty. Mr. George Stanly Smythe, a young man nearly thirty, was to be married to a young lady, but he had a strong impression that he was unworthy of her. This feeling drove him mad.—He went into the Cathedral Hotel, St Paul's, called for half a pint of sherry, and drank it. In ten minutes he fell on the floor, and died in a few hours. He had put essence of bitter almonds in the bottle. In his pocket were found lines bewailing his want of merit.

☞ Robert W. Johnson, late member of the U. S. House of Representatives, has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the resignation of the Hon. Solon Borland, now filling a diplomatic station.

☞ Gen. Gorman, the Governor of Minnesota, has issued an order, in which he says the liquor traffic among the Indians "must and shall be stopped." The agent is ordered to search up and destroy all liquor offered for sale amongst them.

☞ An altercation occurred at a Coffee House on Rat Row, Cincinnati, the other day, between a man named Hallegan, the proprietor, and three intoxicated Irishmen—when Hallegan seized an axe and wounded two of them, so that there are no hopes of their recovery; and very severely injured the other. He was immediately arrested and lodged in the Watch House.

CUT HIS THROAT.—Over in Harrison county, Ky., on Sunday night last, a rowdy named Miller, at the head of a gang, went to the house of a free black and demanded something to eat. The man told him that his wife was sick, and that he had nothing to cook. They then went to the hen roost, killed two chickens, took them into the house, and told the negro to cook them, who refused. Miller then raised a chair and knocked the negro down twice, and missing him the third time, the negro caught him and cut his throat. The young man was still alive at last accounts, though not expected to live. The negro is now in the Cynthiana jail.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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