

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Three days later from Europe—No War yet.

The position of affairs remains unchanged, as regards the prospect of hostilities.

The Declaration of War was to be read in all the Mosques on the 14th inst. It was not expected that hostilities would commence before the 20th inst.

Reshid Pasha was the bearer of the summons to Omar definite instructions how to act in the event of the Russians refusing to leave the territory.

Duplicate of these dispatches were sent to the Commander of the Turkish forces in Asia, so that the action of the two divisions of the army might be in concert.

Mr. de la General, it is by order of my Government that I have the honor to address this letter to your Excellency.

While the sublime Porte exhausted all means of conciliation to maintain at once Peace and its own independence the Court of Russia has not ceased to raise difficulties in the way of any such settlement.

The Russian Pacific system, the Porte, instead of recognizing its right to make reprisals, confined itself to protesting, and did not do anything to the way that might lead to an arrangement.

On the contrary, far from evincing any disposition to negotiate, it was only by rejecting the proposals tendered by the august Sultan that the Porte—prophets which were alike necessary to the honor and to the security of the Empire.

There only remains to the latter the indispensable necessity of War. But as the invasion of the Principality and the violation of treaties which have extended it, are the virtual cause of the Pacific system, it is necessary to your Excellency, by my intervention, the execution of the terms of the Peace, and grants for your decision a term of fifteen days, to date from the receipt of this letter.

If within this interval a negative answer shall reach me from your Excellency, the commencement of hostilities will be the consequence.

While I have the honor to make this intimate to your Excellency, I beg to offer the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed), OMAR.

The following report is from GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply: "My master is not at war with Turkey, but he has orders to leave the Principality until the Porte shall have given to the Emperor the satisfaction he demands."

This point has been obtained by the Emperor's Principality, immediately after the time of the second day of the month of the Turkish army. I will defend myself (confine myself to the defensive).

(Signed), GORTSCHAKOFF.

Voluntary gifts of all descriptions continued to flow into the Turkish treasury. Jewels, money, horses, horses and lands to an immense amount, were offered for the national service.

Eight thousand "Redifs" were armed, clothed and equipped from the funds of the Government. Military preparations continue with unabated spirit. The Turkish steam-frigates "Fethi," "Boutouk," and "Medjide," have been ordered to be taken on board 12,000 regulars of the army of Syria.

Orders have been given to call out 50,000 more "Redifs," exclusive of the reserves. Of these 50,000, 18,000 were armed and equipped in a sufficient manner in one day, and within one week, clothing and horses were provided. Twenty thousand Druses, irregulars, under their Chief, Chebil, who so long withstood Mehmet Ali, were expected to join the army of Asia.

One half of the Turkish force was about to leave for the Coast of Asia, between Trebizond and Batoum, the battalions of Chassateurs, and drilled on the systems of the General de Gincennes had been ordered to Omar Pacha, and a third was about to leave for Constantinople.

Orders had been sent to the Governor of Adrianople to send, without the least delay to Constantinople the Cretan Chief, Sefer Hoca, who had been residing in the frontier city. Hazan Jastidja had marched at the head of 4,000 horsemen for the army in Asia, and it was stated that about 15,000 more were to be sent to the Turkish aid.

In short, every exertion was making, but, as yet, the last call on the enthusiasm of the Mussulmans, the unfurling of the Prophet's standard, had not been made, nor was it intended at present to make it.

The Turkish force now in arms is estimated, though somewhat loosely, at 200,000 men, including 120,000 regulars, 80,000 Pristina, on the Serbian frontier, 50,000, who will be numbered within 20 days at Adrianople, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

The Russians, on their part, are actively increasing their force on the Danube. Immense barracks are being built on the banks, the expense of which Gortschakoff makes the Hospodars pay; and the length have the Balkans, 120,000 in Bosnia, 60,000 Pristina, on the Serbian frontier, 50,000, who will be numbered within 20 days at Adrianople, and from 80,000 to 100,000 men on the frontier of Asia.

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of any kind was entered into at Warsaw; that Prussia has no interest, and does not feel called on to further the projects of other powers.

BRITISH DESIGNS UPON CUBA.

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Of course the press at Washington, having access to, and coming immediately in contact with the Department having the matter in charge, must know more concerning the designs of the English in regard to that island than their contemporaries elsewhere.

The general tenor of the Washington Union upon this matter may be set down, not as mere speculation; on the contrary, whatever it has said upon the subject must be looked upon as a note of warning thrown out to rouse the country to a just sense of danger.

According to the Union, then, there is a scheme actually on foot, to which England, France and Spain are parties, which has for its object the ultimate Africanization of that Island.

Great Britain fears that if let alone the Island will ultimately become one of the States of the Union. She sees that result in the distance, and immediately conceals a scheme to frustrate it.

What the basis of that scheme is, we have heretofore given; but it may not be amiss to allude to it again. According to this scheme slavery is to become wholly extinct in Cuba in fifty years from this time, during which time a de-central system of emancipation will prevail, and the supply of slaves will be kept up by the introduction of large numbers of ten-year slaves from Africa.

Thus, at the expiration of fifty years, although many will be liberated, the number of free negroes on the island will be so large, that no serious revolution will be experienced on the final emancipation of the whole race.

Cuba will then constitute a nation of emancipated slaves of African birth; England will be their recognized patron and protector, and Spain will enjoy the gratification of having not only preserved Cuba from our clutches by turning it over to England and her negro progeny, but she will enjoy still more pleasing reflection of having established a neighborhood influence exceedingly adverse to the good order and prosperity of the slave States of this Republic.

If there is such a scheme as this actually on foot, and aside from the Union's assertions, circumstances certainly point in that direction, it most unquestionably behooves our government to take the matter in hand. That it will do so, we have not the least doubt.

By this scheme Cuba will be made to contain more slaves than ever heretofore; and that too through the instrumentality of the philanthropy, preaching English government. Look at it. Its professed object is to free the negroes of Cuba, but before the scheme reaches its climax, every negro now on the island, young or old, will have died off.

Not one will be left to share in the philanthropy of their would-be benefactors. And not only will they be out of the reach of this scheme, but nearly all that will be introduced from Africa in the first thirty years of the fifty will, also, in most cases be numbered with the dead.

And, as the Baltimore Clipper well remarks, "when the last decade is past, Cuba will be a nation of freemen, almost wholly from the savage jungles of Africa, and educated at hard labor, under the whip, on the tobacco and sugar plantations of that Island."

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We are opposed to the acquisition of territory by force, and to every manifestation of harshness of feeling and injustice to the people who occupy the regions contiguous to this Republic, or toward the nations to whom they acknowledge allegiance; but if England, or any other government of Europe, shall unduly interfere in the affairs of Cuba, of Central America, of the Sandwich Islands, or elsewhere on this continent, a necessity may arise, which, however earnestly we may desire to avert it, may demand of this Republic the assumption of an attitude that will not be relinquished until the whole North American continent shall become more universally independent of Europe, than it ever has been.

We would not obtain the control of Cuba by unfair means; but her relative geographical position to our southern coast, and her highways to the ocean, as such an entitle us to insist that she shall never pass from the possession of Spain without our knowledge and assent.

According to a recent computation it is ascertained that while France consumes fifty of paper per head for each inhabitant, and England fifty, not quite five pounds, the United States consume nearly 13 lbs. per head yearly. The deductions to be drawn from this, remarks an exchange, is that the United States, owing to the nature of her institutions and the character of her people, a much larger amount of reading, than in Great Britain and France, is diffused throughout the country.

The greater portion of which is composed of newspapers, educational works, and other publications, all of which are read by the public mind. Another cause of our vast consumption of paper is the large amount of opistolatory correspondence which is carried on among our citizens, and which never exists to any extent of consequence in any country in which the advantages are not accessible to the great body of the people.

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Having no proper ship at command, this is the only way the government can get Mr. McLane to his destination.

Judge Strickland, of West Chester, is named for State Treasurer. No better man could be chosen.

ERIC WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1853.

Special Notice.

Persons having business with this office of any kind, are particularly requested to call at our publication office, No. 9, Brown's Block, instead of our printing office, corner of State and Fifth streets, 4th story.

By remembering this, our subscribers and friends will save us such annoyance, and themselves the trouble of climbing three pair of stairs.

Topics of the Week.

We have nothing in regard to the Sunbury road. Some of our citizens are still in Philadelphia, "figuring" it is presumed, to bring about something favorable; but what success or what hope they have, they wisely, perhaps, keep to themselves.

Since Mr. Fallon has been driven from the Presidency of the Road by its present friends, the press of Philadelphia have almost unanimously declared that if the City Council do not now subscribe, it will show that they have been actuated heretofore by any thing else than a desire to build the road; that it has been a factional opposition, originating from some other cause than want of confidence in the President and Directors.

We thought we could see this long since, and we are glad it is even now getting through the obtuse brain of the Philadelphia press.

All eyes have been turned toward New York the past week, because, at her election which took place on Tuesday, the question was to be decided whether the Democratic party would array itself against the Administration at Washington, or nobly sustain it. It has been decided, and we are glad to record the fact that the rank and file are still faithful in their allegiance.

The Administration ticket, headed by Verplank, has beaten the others, headed by Clinton, nearly two to one. This State, however, as we expected has gone whig—a result, by the way, the leading bolters most likely aimed at in the outset.

While this has been the result in New York, her sister New Jersey shows a very different record. Returns from that State are incomplete, but their complexion is such as to leave no doubt of the result. Rodman M. Price, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by a majority of at least five thousand, and both Houses of the Legislature are reported Democratic.

Considerable excitement has existed in regard to the Banks this week; and at one time it was thought there would be a general smash among the rag mills, but the only actual failures, we believe, are the Paton Bank of Buffalo, and the Bank of Massillon, Ohio. Patchin, the owner of the former, has been building railroads on credit, and living high for some time; in a word, he has been attempting to get into "society," and the result is that he has gone "up the spout," cheating numerous depositors, and swindling innocent bill holders; for notwithstanding his bank was secured by stock and otherwise, it is not probable that he will realize more than 75 per cent.

Toronto Joint Stock, and Kalamazoo Railroad notes have also been cried down, and as those concerns have no actual losses, we advise those who have their promises to pay to get rid of them as soon as possible. The Bank of Owego, which it was supposed, had gone by the board, in consequence of the failure of a large debtor in New York, Mr. Dwight, the same chap that did the business for the Massillon concern, has not suffered as to materially interfere with its operations. The New York Tribune says he has owed the bank, in all, but \$80,000, which should it prove a total loss, of which there is no possible chance, would still leave them \$180,000 of their \$200,000 of capital untouched. Mr. Hewitt, one of the wealthiest citizens of Owego, has guaranteed the deposits and has assumed the temporary management of the Bank.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.—The Constitution, a seven by nine whigpaper professing, both in dimensions and ideas, but notoriously owned and controlled by a small association of small railroad men here, reminds us, whenever we chance to look at it, of a very small serpent attempting to swallow a very large frog. It gets well along enough in the first five lines of its editorials, but after that its contortions are horrible. Its issue of Wednesday has a column of distributive, the only point in which, that we can discover, is that the principles of the Democrats, if they have any, are about seven in number, to wit: five lives and two fishes. The balance of the production is devoted to the elucidation of the problem of "how a President can be made out of nothing." This, we presume, is for the benefit of "respectable Democrats," such, for instance, as write to the Standard who edit that small concern "complaining" about the Observer.

Such "respectable Democrats," will doubtless be edited by the perusal of the revelations set forth in the article in question. By it they will learn that Gen. Pierce, at the time of his nomination, was "almost entirely unknown except in his own immediate locality, and even there only as a second rate lawyer, and perhaps hardly that."

They will learn that his nomination was not a compromise between the candidates, but the result of a well organized and successfully matured plan, by which Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Houston and others, were supplanted to give place to the "inconspicuous" present Chief Magistrate.

All that, and much more of the same sort, we say, can be learnt in this production of the braided-addled brain of the paid Scribe of the Constitution.

The Eastern Standard is out in favor of the nomination of Col. HENRY S. MORTY, by the next Democratic State Convention, for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Morty received a very respectable vote in the last Convention, and as there seems to be a growing disposition among our friends in various parts of the State, to reward the "Teach Legion's" devotion to our cause and to our candidates, he will go into the next Convention with a strong prospect of success. No say the Praxinosophists.

What won't Railroads do next? Here they've bought a paper, and have gone into the printing business, but down in the lower part of the State, it appears they have entered the religious arena; as the following extract from the proceedings of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, which lately sat in Philadelphia, will show:

"The proposition from the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company to appropriate \$20000 towards the erection of a German Reformed Church at Shamokin, provided the Synod would contribute a like sum, was accepted, and a resolution passed to make the necessary arrangements for the construction of the Church."

British Designs upon Cuba.

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For the Observer.

The Responder Wholesale.

As this Monarch is now moving all Europe into to us there may be some little interest in looking at the appearance some years ago in a visit to our national vessels.

Our anchor had little more than scraped its bed, and the hull was scarcely cleaned up, when a handsome, richly ornamented and man-of-war looking steamer drew near our ship; a large barge with many officers in it left the steamer and pulled towards us.

The large was stored by a person wearing a white cap with a crimson band, acting thus in the very subordinate capacity of boat's coxswain. After all the officers in the boat had reached our deck, and were received by the Commodore and the officers of the ship, this individual came on board in a most unpretending manner, and sat forward among the men, unattended by any one.

In person he was over six feet high; corpulent and with a well proportioned and rounded figure. His face was somewhat flat, with regular features and an agreeable expression, though eyes of calm, cool determination, particularly in the blue eye and compressed mouth—the latter feature being partially concealed by a light-colored moustache. His dress fitted out him admirably and consisted of an olive frock coat, destitute of ornament other than a small red cord around the cuffs and edges, and the snow-white cravat band cap above mentioned.

Instead of following the crowd of officers composing his suite upon the quarter-deck, he crossed his hands behind him and stood forward among the men, eying them and every thing he passed attent