

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. WILLIAM S. PAMERAY, district of Fairfield, Connecticut, reappointed.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

George F. Eddy, district of Niagara, New York, vice A. G. Hotchkiss, whose commission expired.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

C. C. Robinson, district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, reappointed.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA—THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The triumph of the democracy of Pennsylvania, as evinced in the sitting State convention at Harrisburg, ever disaffection, is of singular significance and force.

It was in Pennsylvania that the standard of rebellion was first raised. It was in Pennsylvania that a little band of agitators and alarmists assailed, with bitter animosity, the President of the United States—the man who for a quarter of a century has stood by that noble old democracy, who has never faltered in his faith, never failed in his devotion, and who, elevated to the first office in the world chiefly, we may say, through the steadfast devotion of his fellow-citizens at home, gave to the great measure of peace which is now before Congress the whole weight of his name and character.

For this, he was ruthlessly assailed in his own State, and is now triumphantly vindicated. The almost unanimous action of the democratic representatives at Harrisburg proves how truly the President is appreciated by his own people, how faithful they are to him and to the principles of the noble old party which elevated him to the position he occupies. We have never doubted the triumph of the man and the cause. Amidst the storm of detraction, misrepresentation, and abuse which have followed Mr. Buchanan upon the question before the country, there has existed an obvious confidence in his integrity, ability, and devotion to the Union, which no malice could effect, and no intrigue and deception impair.

Mr. Seward admits that the organization of a new Territory with few inhabitants, like that of Kansas, situated on the utmost frontiers of our country, and almost without the pale of civilization, presents a case of essential difficulty in arranging for and securing anything like a just and impartial election. It is not always easy to prevent frauds in older and well-governed communities; it is certainly far less so in countries which are, for the first time, subjected to laws, magistrates, and all the details of civil government. But Mr. Seward is an incorrigible perfectionist. He will make no allowance for circumstances. He will follow frauds with revolution. He will not let the people of Kansas, as other communities, wait for recurring elections, and then, by watchfulness, energy and fidelity to the government, seek to apply the remedy which that government has provided.

THE GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK.

The meeting at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, the anniversary of the inauguration of James Buchanan, was perhaps the most numerous and solid demonstration ever made in this country to sustain any administration. In numbers, respectability, talent, wealth, and earnest enthusiasm—in body and soul—it was a demonstration which cannot fail to strike terror into the ranks of the opposition and impart vigor and strength to the friends of an honest government of the country.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, is spending the present week at home, and is absent from his seat in the Senate. The election in that State occurs on Tuesday next, and as Amos Tuck, once a free-soil member of the House, and Thomas M. Edwards, an old whig of Keene county, are candidates for the Senate, it becomes Mr. Hale to be looking after his interests. If New Hampshire intends hereafter to be represented by abolition senators, we shall regret it should Jack Hale be superseded. "A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men," and Hale may always be counted on in an emergency for his contribution of nonsense. In the mean time, his rival for the republican leadership in the Senate, is eclipsing Mr. Hale's pretensions by his late effort, and appears again as the champion of that party.

INDIANA.—The republican State convention of Indiana, which met on the 4th instant, made the following nominations:

For judges of the supreme court, Horace P. Biddle, A. Hendricks, Simon Yandes, and W. D. Griswold; for attorney general, W. E. Ogle; for State treasurer, John H. Becker; for auditor, James H. Lane; for secretary of State, W. A. Peale; for superintendent of public instruction, John Young.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

It is reported all over the country that the distinguished senator from New York made a great effort—the greatest effort of his life—in the Senate of the United States on Wednesday last. It is undeniable that the argument of Mr. Seward, to which allusion is made, was at least very remarkable in arrangement, detail, and conclusion. Mr. Seward is a man of decided integrity of mind; he is not a man of talent. He does not in this speech retail facts or events, nor does he reach conclusions from the several parts or points of the Kansas case. He takes up the whole subject, and refers all its incidents and details to a single grand theory, which becomes imposing from its very magnitude, and impressive from the genius he does not fail to display in enforcing the conclusions of his argument. Hence we have in the speech of Mr. Seward an elaborate historical effort, running down into the utmost particulars of the territorial affairs of the Kansas, carefully keeping in the foreground the main point upon which all his deductions rest—that the government established there, under the authority of Congress, was a usurpation.

This is the cornerstone and the foundation of his argument. To establish this point, he was driven to a minute historical detail, supplying omissions with bold assertions, and manufacturing testimony out of inferences drawn therefrom. It is not in our line to hound Mr. Seward through the endless labyrinth which he has traced with so much patience and, we may add, so little regard to the facts he has labored to conceal or pervert. We prefer, for the sake of the argument, and to bring Mr. Seward's position to the test, to admit the existence of the election frauds charged against the organization of the territorial government. In the same way, and for the same purpose, we admit that the controlling party in that organization, enacted unjust and unjustifiable laws; but on these premises we deny that the government established was so radically wrong as to justify either the epithet of usurpation, or the effort at revolution, which Mr. Seward is compelled to defend and support. This is the vital error in Mr. Seward's position. We will restate it, in order to bring it distinctly before the country, that we may publicly charge Mr. Seward with the responsibility and the crime of maintaining rebellion as a remedy for what at most, in all elective governments, can be only a temporary evil.

Mr. Seward alleges that the first elections in Kansas involved immense frauds, committed by border citizens voting at the polls, thus defeating those whom he claims to have been the best qualified residents of the new Territory. That the party prevailing in the first legislature, fixed the period of three years as the term of office, thus perpetuating their power for that length of time. This is the utmost grievance that is urged. Mr. Seward raises, on these premises, the standard of rebellion and insurrection, and justifies acts of open revolt against the laws of Congress and the government of the Territory.

Mr. Seward will admit that the organization of a new Territory with few inhabitants, like that of Kansas, situated on the utmost frontiers of our country, and almost without the pale of civilization, presents a case of essential difficulty in arranging for and securing anything like a just and impartial election. It is not always easy to prevent frauds in older and well-governed communities; it is certainly far less so in countries which are, for the first time, subjected to laws, magistrates, and all the details of civil government. But Mr. Seward is an incorrigible perfectionist. He will make no allowance for circumstances. He will follow frauds with revolution. He will not let the people of Kansas, as other communities, wait for recurring elections, and then, by watchfulness, energy and fidelity to the government, seek to apply the remedy which that government has provided.

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THE WASHINGTON UNION.

grievances are to be found alone in the first excuses for not voting at a later period, alleging that thereby they would recognize the territorial system, and acknowledge inferentially the invalidity of that of Topeka; their remedy was violent revolution, using insurrection as its agency, and beating down by force the authorities, of the Territory and of the federal government. There is no getting rid of this conclusion. No frauds can palliate the crime involved in it, and no subterfuge can make it less than treason. There can be no rebellion without rebels, no treason without traitors, and there ought to be no crime without punishment.

We might appeal to Mr. Seward to stop his career of incendiarism, to look for a moment upon that great country which has honored him as a citizen and a representative, and cannot fail to see in his frightful doctrines a torch which may yet light up the whole Union with the fires of civil war. We are perfectly honest in declaring that, as a work of inherent mischief, filled in its every line with the fatal elements of sedition and conspiracy, his speech on Wednesday last exceeds all others which blind partisanship and political malice have yet presented to the American people.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The New York papers of yesterday morning are filled with the proceedings of the great demonstration of the people of New York on the 4th instant, who assembled in obedience to a call of three thousand five hundred of the leading business men of that city, "to sustain President Buchanan" in his desire to settle the Kansas controversy by its immediate admission as a State. It was the second gathering of the democracy of New York within a week, and is described as unparalleled in the enthusiasm and unanimity which characterized it. Tammany Hall was absolutely packed so that hundreds could not obtain convenient access. General John A. Dix was unanimously chosen president, with the following array of vice presidents and secretaries, among whom we notice the names of many of the most prominent citizens of the commercial metropolis:

- Vice Presidents: Schuyler Livingston, George O'Brien, John J. Astor, W. E. Edge, Edward Hall, Jr., William H. Westcott, Jr., E. Benson Gray, Peter Morgan, James Lee, John S. J. J., H. S. Brewer, Charles B. Davis, Wm. Loeschek, Rufus Prime, Edward J. Dillon, C. Mallett, G. E. Baldwin, Robert Cutting, Jeremiah Lappan, Benham Wilton, C. P. White, David Ogden, W. H. Webb, J. P. Schwartz, Wm. Kemble, J. W. Chamber, James Clark, Samuel J. Tilden, Henry Higgins, Elias G. Higgins, Josiah W. Brown, Wm. Mingo, Joseph Harrison, Bartholomew Hooley, Francis H. Tilton, John Casey, Wilson Small, Andrew Levy, C. J. Stewart, E. S. Deage, John Bush, James H. Brown, Walter Wade, Joseph Hillen, Robert H. Ellis, Lewis P. Jackson, Gustavus Schuyler, A. B. C. Johnson, Chas. Webb, J. J. J. J., David Kissner, John R. Ryer.

General Dix, on taking the chair, was greeted with three cheers. He addressed the multitude at considerable length, closing as follows: "I believe the President, in all he has done, has acted with the most patriotic and disinterested motives. I have no evidence in his wisdom as well as in his integrity, I am sure your faith in him and his upright intentions is not inferior to my own. Let us stand by him, and let us be assured that in banishing from the halls of legislation a subject of sectional controversy, we shall contribute to unite the conservative influence of all sections of the confederate upon the great public measures with which the prosperity of the country and tranquillity of the Union are so closely interwoven."

The resolutions which we published yesterday morning entire, were read by Robert J. Dillon, esq. Letters were received from Hon. Howell Cobb, Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Hon. Isaac Toussay, and Hon. Jacob Thompson, and from Hon. Beverly Johnson, John Sidel, A. G. Brown, and a number of other distinguished persons. The speakers were Hon. Robert M. McLane of Baltimore, Hon. John Van Buren, and Hon. John Cochrane. "The tone of the meeting," says the Herald, "was such as to satisfactorily show that the administration has been the hearty and unfeeling support of the democracy of the metropolis." Of the two meetings held in New York during the present week to sustain the action of the President on the Kansas question, the Herald says: "In the political history of New York she never witnessed any demonstrations more impressive or more emphatic than on these two occasions. There was a great assemblage of people present at each; men, too, of all classes—sober, calm, business men, as well as those who usually compose great political assemblies. At the Tammany Hall meeting last night letters were read from the members of the cabinet, and speeches were made by Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. R. M. McLane, Mr. John Van Buren, Hon. John Cochrane, and others, in favor of the settlement of the Kansas question by the early, short, and direct mode in which it can be settled—the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. The sentiments of both letters and speeches were calm, business-like, and firm, declaring, in a simple, common-sense way that this mischievous Kansas agitation should be put a stop to, and the country be permitted to attend to its proper business. The Kansas question should be excluded from Congress, and Kansas be left to settle her own troubles. These two meetings may be taken as a fair expression of the opinion of the metropolis."

The commander of the army in Utah, in his recent despatch to the general-in-chief, urging the necessity of supplies and means to prosecute his operations, calls attention to the long lines of communication necessary to be kept up. This can be done properly only by an additional amount of force, and as Congress does not appear disposed to increase the present military establishment, either by volunteers or regulars, the only method of accomplishing the object is to take into early consideration the proposition to change the ordnance corps into a regiment of dragoons. By restoring to the artillery corps the duties now performed by the ordnance, and selecting from the two corps the officers best adapted to the artillery or dragoon service, an efficient regiment of the latter can be formed for immediate service, without any additional expense, for personnel, to the country. As there are three more field officers of ordnance than will be required for the new regiment of dragoons, it is suggested to create one of them chief of artillery, to be at the head of a bureau for that term, and attach an additional major, for ordnance duty, to each of the four regiments of artillery.

THE UTAH ARMY.

It is said that Mr. Felix Forester is soon to sail for Genoa, to which port he was appointed United States consul during General Pierce's administration. The Sardinian government had formerly refused to grant Mr. Forester an appointment, but Mr. de Cavour has now withdrawn his opposition.

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THE LATE COMMODORE M. C. PERRY.

The sudden death of this distinguished officer calls for more than a passing notice. He was among the prominent men of the day, a bold and well-tryed servant of the government, and a leading spirit of the navy. In his character were combined many of the elements which form the accomplished and successful officer. He was a good sailor, and understood his duties well either as captain or commodore. He was brave, ambitious, zealous, and enterprising. Jealous of his own honor and the honor of his country; possessed of unflinching industry and indomitable perseverance, when work was to be done he never spared himself nor those around him. His mind was constantly teeming with schemes on professional subjects, having for their object the honor and efficiency of the service. The prominent position he has held before the country and the important trials, which have been committed to him were not the result of luck or good fortune, but were due to his merit and his constant anxiety for active service. His faults or imperfections as an officer were those of temper and manner—not of the heart, and might fairly be attributed to the rough school in which he was educated. Let the memory of them sleep with him in the grave.

Commodore Perry entered the navy as a midshipman in the year 1809, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1811, and made a commander in 1826. While passing through the grades of midshipman and lieutenant, he served on board various ships, and was always distinguished for his zeal, intelligence, and activity. During the period of his service as commander or master commandant, he commanded the sloop-of-war Concord, when the celebrated John Randolph went out in her as minister to Russia. Early in 1837 he was promoted to the grade of captain. His first commandment in this grade was of the Fulton steamer. In 1840 he was appointed to the command of the steam-frigate Missouri for special gun practice. In 1843 he was ordered as commodore of the squadron stationed on the coast of Africa. Here his characteristic care and activity were displayed in the exercise of the ships, the retribution he inflicted on some of the native tribes for outrages on American citizens, and the establishment of sanitary regulations in the squadron, the most of which are still in force, and have proved of the utmost importance in preserving the health of officers and men on that sickly coast. On one occasion, while leading his men to the attack on a body of Africans, he was seized by a powerful negro chief, and a violent personal struggle ensued, in which both came to the ground. The Commodore was unable to use his weapons, but clung to his naked sword, for assistance arrived, and he was either killed or made prisoner.

In 1846 he was ordered to the command of the steam frigate Mississippi, then stationed in the Gulf of Mexico; and in 1847 he relieved Commodore Conner in command of the home squadron, which was then assembled at Sacrifices, near Vera Cruz. There the vigor of his character was fully displayed. He hoisted his flag on the 21st of March '47, and commenced immediately the landing of heavy 32-pounders and 8-inch shell-guns from the ships for the formation of a naval battery on shore. The guns were dragged through the heavy surf and the deep sand for nearly two miles by the men, and then used with tremendous effect upon the walls and fortifications of the city, contributing very essentially to its early surrender. It capitulated on the 26th, and the walls and houses opposite this battery were found to be shelled like a colliery. Leaving Vera Cruz with the squadron immediately after the surrender, the Commodore, before the end of June, had captured and occupied every Mexican port on the Gulf that was not previously in our hands. The Pan, Laguna, Tobacco, and other places, were seized, and all supplies of the enemy by sea entirely cut off. He remained in command of the squadron until peace was concluded, and then returned to the United States.

In the intervals of sea-service, Commodore Perry was never idle. His employments were various and important, superintending experiments in ordnance and naval gunnery; the command of different navy-yards, powder-shops, and rendezvous; attending to the building of the United States naval steamers; and other duties requiring high professional attainments. In 1838 he was sent to Europe to visit the navy-yards and docks, and to collect information with regard to the improvements in naval armaments, and other matters. His important communications on these subjects, on file at the Navy Department, will show the intelligence and fidelity with which he discharged this duty.

In the summer of 1852 the complaints of our fishermen, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of British injustice, attracted the serious notice of the government and the country. It was thought necessary to immediately despatch an officer possessing discretion and determination to the scene of difficulty. Commodore Perry was selected for the occasion, and sailed in haste in the steamer Mississippi for Halifax, St. Johns, and the waters of the Gulf. He made all the necessary investigations, received explanations from the British authorities, quieted the local matter, and returned to New York after only a month's absence.

His last command was the expedition to Japan, so unpropitious at the commencement, but which, by his firmness and sagacity, was brought to a successful issue. To judge of what he accomplished there would require an acquaintance with the history, laws, and customs of the singular people inhabiting this country. So many failures had been made by other nations to open intercourse with them that the London Times said, in an article which appeared about the date of his sailing, "it was to be doubted whether the Empire of Japan would receive Commodore Perry with most indignation or most contempt." The management of this delicate affair was trusted by the government entirely to his discretion, and he vindicated the confidence placed in him by obtaining all, and more than all, he was instructed to ask for, and that without lessening the dignity of our flag; by any humiliating concessions, or giving any wound to the pride and self-esteem of the Japanese.

After the conclusion of the treaty with Japan, the Commodore's health became impaired in the sickly climate of the south of China, and he obtained permission to return home by the overland route, leaving Capt. Abbott in command of the squadron. After his arrival at home, he was employed, by direction of Congress, in preparing a history of the expedition to Japan. That history is now published; but the narrative conveys no idea of the tact and judgment with which he conducted the negotiations. The Japanese say that in their annals his name will live forever, and the future historian of our own country will not forget that Commodore Perry was the first to break through the barrier of exclusion which that haughty nation had thrown around itself for two hundred and fifty years, and opened it to the intercourse and commerce with all the world.

Commodore Perry was born in South Kingston, on Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. His mother was Sarah Alexander. His father was Christopher Raymond Perry, who became an officer of the infant marine of the United States in 1788. His brother was Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. The first of the Perry family in this country emigrated to Massachusetts from Devonshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The disease which caused Commodore Perry's death was gout in the stomach. He had complained of feeling poorly for several days, but was not considered in danger until the hour of his death, which occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, at his residence in New York city, at the age of 63.

Commodore Perry stood third on the list of captains in the navy. He had just completed the 49th year of his service. Of this period, he had been at sea twenty-five years and three months, on other duty nineteen years, and unemployed less than five years.

POPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

No more striking indication of the popularity of President Buchanan could be afforded than the complimentary manner in which our citizens universally call each other's attention to the fact that this is the anniversary of his inauguration. The president of one of our leading banks remarked, an hour or two ago: "I voted last fall for Fremont, but with the election to come of now, Old Buck should have my vote." A well-known ex-republican shipping merchant replied: "No he should not. Buchanan is the man for the country, and it is a shame that his hands are so tied by this cursed Kansas business." Henry Grinnell, William Whitlock, Stewart Brown, and the scores of others, hitherto anti-democratic, who have spread the call to the Tammany Hall ratification meeting, are all now representatives of a vast mass of solid, thinking, respectable men throughout the city and State, who have been converted to national democracy by the President's prudent and conservatively progressive policy. A statement from the interior, whom illness alone will prevent from addressing the Tammany meeting, said, last night, to these around him: "The abandonment by solid democrats of all political affiliation with those who stood more or less high in the party a year since, but now oppose the administration, is the very highest tribute which Mr. Buchanan could have received. There has been nothing like the fall of Douglas, when the days of Bixbee and Tallmadge. It is Walker, when asked by Kansas, who has been converted to national democracy by the President's prudent and conservatively progressive policy. A statement from the interior, whom illness alone will prevent from addressing the Tammany meeting, said, last night, to these around him: "The abandonment by solid democrats of all political affiliation with those who stood more or less high in the party a year since, but now oppose the administration, is the very highest tribute which Mr. Buchanan could have received. 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