

the danger in being in any way associated with such men; but it was necessary and right that they should take the earliest opportunity of stating their views, as a warning to the world, because many might, in their present circumstances, misconceive their object, when in the character of a great home mission, like the apostles of old, they would be accused of turning the world upside down. (Hear, hear.) They were for peace, law and order, (hear, hear) — not tumult, turbulence, and confusion. (Hear, hear.) If suffered to prosecute their labors quietly and peaceably, they would soon prove themselves the best friends of social order and social happiness and peace, and the aristocracy of the land would find it to be so; but if they were not permitted quietly and peaceably to work out the Christian principles of the Church of Christ, they would find that the aristocracy themselves would suffer loss. With men who were recklessly attempting to pull down the aristocracy, they had no sympathy; with such men they would hold no co-partnership.

Motions were submitted and agreed to for associating with the Free Abolitionist ministers, who had declared their adherence, and one subscribing member from each Kirk-session; for appointing a committee to consider the proper course for effecting and completing the separation, and to prepare and lay on the table a draft of an address to Her Majesty, setting forth the grounds of the separation from the Established Church. Arrangements were also made for enabling all who wished it to sign the protest, and it was stated by Dr. McFarlane that 193 members of that Assembly had signed the protest, and the total number of ministers who had signed it was 400.

At a subsequent meeting Doctor Chambers stated, that including the money already received, and that which they were justly entitled to expect, the fund at their disposal for building and the sustentation of ministers, might be said to amount in the gross, to the magnificent sum of £223,028 6s. 11d. viz., £150,311 5s. 1d. for the Building Fund, and £73,687 1s. 10d. annual receipts for the sustentation of ministers.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
DAILY MORNING POST.
PUBLISHED BY W. M. B. SMITH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.
see First Page.

We see, in many of the newspapers, extracts from a speech of Mr. O'Connell, in regard to Abolitionism in this country. The Gazette, of this city, quotes some of these extracts, and has made frequent allusion to them. They are not used by that paper, however, in that spirit of philanthropy which rejoices over the acquisition of a great ally in a cause they believe to be good, but are thrown out in the evident hope of confusing and vexing those who admire O'Connell's patriotism, and respect him for his glorious efforts in the cause of Repeal, but who look with regret on his impetuous and ill advised advocacy of the fanatical party in this country, who go for immediate, unconditional Abolition.

We are free to confess the regret we feel at the vehement tone in which Mr. O'Connell discusses the question of Abolition. It is probable that he derives his facts and feelings in relation to slavery in this country, at Napoleon, Ark. has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

At the recent term of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in Trenton five convicts were sentenced to the New Jersey State Prison, for terms varying from one year to six.

Quite a strange visitor recently appeared at Detroit. The Advertiser of that city describes her as nothing more than an Erie Canal Boat, propelled by a small but powerful engine, with a paddle wheel stern, and a smoke-pipe in the centre.

Mr. O'Connell should accomplish all he is contending for, including the abolition of slavery, they would decide that he should fail in all—their repugnance to his other objects so much outweigh their hatred to slavery.

What, then, can Mr. O'Connell gain by ministering to the raged tastes of these narrow-minded fanatics? Nothing, most assuredly—while he certainly is in danger of creating a prejudice against his cause in the South, and coolness in a vast majority of the minds of the North, who despise the cant of Abolitionism.

We would not be understood as finding fault with O'Connell with holding Abolition principles. Far from it. There is no doubt but he is as honest in his feelings relative to slavery, as he is in regard to Repeal. All we object to, is the utterance of sentiments for, and joining in denunciation with, the Abolitionists of this country. He may lessen his great usefulness by so doing—he cannot, through such means, advance the cause of human liberty one step.

Our friends of the "Aurora" experience considerable trouble in getting fairly under way. The influence had a very bad influence on their "debate," and we believe the puff of the Gazette and the complacent manner in which they received their "advantage," have not been of any distinguished advantage to them. However, we think it is probable that when the paper starts again, it will be issued regularly, as we observe Messrs. Flinn & Kaine have formed a partnership with Mr. Pindexter, the gentleman who owns the office in which the Aurora is printed, and he, of course, feel bound to do all in his power to establish it permanently. Mr. P. has always been a decided Whig in politics, but we presume that will not disqualify him to be one of the editors of the Aurora. It is true, we do not like the principle of Coons poaching on Democratic domains, but as the gentleman who got up the Aurora had other objects in view beside that of advancing the interests of the Democratic party, perhaps a Whig will suit their purposes as well as any other.

We may as well state here, that we have no intention of getting into a prolonged controversy with the Aurora, by which it would obtain more public attention than it can in any other way. Our only object in noticing it at all, was for the purpose of exposing the base motives of its origin, and to inform its projectors that we understood them. The charges that we had made have not been distinctly denied, nor has any call been made on us for the proof, which we said we were prepared to give, when it might be demanded, to substantiate our charge.

We will here drop the Aurora, with the remark, that if any of its "backers" doubt our statement as to the arguments used by one of the editors for the purpose of getting patronage for his paper, and will call on us, accompanied by that gentleman, we will substantiate the charge with testimony that he dare not deny.

FORDS GUILTY.—James W. Anderson, who killed Washington Bailey, of this city, at Napoleon, Ark. has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

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Quite a strange visitor recently appeared at Detroit. The Advertiser of that city describes her as nothing more than an Erie Canal Boat, propelled by a small but powerful engine, with a paddle wheel stern, and a smoke-pipe in the centre.

Two men were detected on Friday 10th in the act of leaving an infant male child in the neighborhood of Greenwich, Ct., but liberated on giving security that the child should not be left upon the town. It is supposed they carried the child elsewhere to dispose of it in a similar manner.

Pound flouting in the Mississippi, the body of a man with "John Mills," marked on the waistband of his pantaloons.

Sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary: Francis B. Talcott at Natchez, Miss., for stealing slaves.

Some writer, speaking of England, makes the sensible remark, that if there were fewer diamonds, and more potatoes, people would be happier. There is a vast deal of truth in "that ere observation."

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON COUNCIL.
Monday, June 28, 1843.

Present—Messrs. Boardman, Hamilton, Hays, Howard, Lewis, Kelly, Mathews, McClellan, O'Neil, Small, Stone and the President.

The President laid before the chair of J. G. Backofen of one dollar for printing. Referred to committee on claims and accounts.

Petition of sundry citizens complaining of the condition of Mulberry alley in the 5th ward. Read and referred to the com. on streets, &c.

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution which was read and adopted, to wit: "Resolved, that the com. on Police be directed to enquire into the expediency of issuing ordinances in relation to Hogs and Dogs, and render them effective in suppressing those nuisances."

Mr. Edgar offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the com. on Engines and Aves, to wit: "Resolved, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Brown & Patterson for \$20 cents on each of their bill for making Pittsburgh H. S. Reel."

Strawberries.—The Cincinnati Gazette asserts, that there has been sold, on an average, one hundred bushels of strawberries daily, in this city for the past week. Regular gardeners, those Cincinnati folks.

Commercial News.
We see it estimated, in well-informed commercial papers, that there are now one hundred and twenty millions of specie in this country, being a much greater amount than we have ever before possessed, and it will continue to flow in upon us in large quantities.

Memphis, June 15th.—Four selling at \$3 a bushel; Park & Co. Whiskey distilled from 17 to 18.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and make known, that public sales will be held at the undesignated Land Offices in the Territory of HOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUIQUE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the base line and East of the 5th principal meridian.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range one, of the base line and East of the 5th principal meridian.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three, of range three.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three, of range five.

An Island in the Mississippi river, containing thirty-four and thirty-five, in township seventy-eight, of range three.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range one.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit:

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An Island in the Mississippi river, containing thirty-four and thirty-five, in township seventy-eight, of range three.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range one.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit:

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the expiration of the time herein specified, and before the public sale of the same, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.