

government, under the name of the Northwestern Territory, shall not stop to bring before you the incidents of frontier life, nor the difficulties and privations, and sufferings, in process of time, by which the forest is acquired and reclaimed, and finally subdued. During many years this region has been a bloody war path, which has seen more of horror. And this peaceful town has had its Melechs, and the records of human depravity furnish too many examples of cruelty than were offered at his trial. The Miami Indians, who were in the occupation of this district, had a habit of mutilation, whose origin and objects have been lost in the darkness of antiquity, but which was continued to a late period, but whose organs were held upon the very spot where we live now. It was the duty of the missionaries to see that these organs were preserved and delivered to them for that purpose. The numerous bodies which were deposited in a particular family, and the dread of inheritance descended to all the children, male and female. The duties imposed upon the missionaries, and the sacrifices of religion were added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast was a solemn ceremony, at which the white and black, and the red and yellow, were assembled, and the victims were bound to a stake, and burned at a stake, with all the refinements of cruelty, which were in vogue among these savages. The victims were bound to a stake, and burned at a stake, with all the refinements of cruelty, which were in vogue among these savages. The victims were bound to a stake, and burned at a stake, with all the refinements of cruelty, which were in vogue among these savages.

### FOR PRESIDENT.

## JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject of the decision of THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1843.

The Gazette either purposely or stupidly assures that our remarks exposing the political dishonesty and hypocrisy of the blue nose leaders, were made under the impression that the power of Antislavery was very great, and that something must be done to counteract its wonderful influence. Nothing could be more untrue. We warrant such an inference we know as well as Deacon White, that the glory of Antislavery has departed, and that their present is the last desperate effort of the leaders, to unite together its broken fragments, and to postpone its utter dissolution until after the General election. Our principal object in writing that article, was rather to point a moral, and to hold up as a warning, and rather the course of the Antislavery party, and the causes that have contributed to its overthrow.

The Deacon denies that he is a man; he says that ten years since he relinquished his allegiance to the South, and that he has since been a man. It is true, he knows well, like other masses, commenced speculating in antislavery, and it was then reluctantly wrong from him through our efforts, seconded by the attacks of his brother of the American. But turning state's evidence has been of little service to him; the antislavery will not trust him; the seaking way in which he came into their party, and his reluctance to cut loose from the Lodge, has convinced them that he associates with them only for the plunder and spoils he expects to realize from their success.

The parallel he draws between the patriotism of Washington, and the conduct of a man who turns state's evidence under the "most suspicious circumstances," is a piece of sacrilegious audacity that we did not suppose even Deacon White, in the case of Antislavery, compares his necessary services in the cause of Antislavery with those of the "father of his country" against the tyranny of Great Britain, must shock the mind of the most callous political profligate.

That the "antislavery profligate" of old Allegheny are untried, we fully believe; but they are only accused of the infamous crime in which, for the last fifteen years, they have been swamped and trampled round for the benefit of a city clique, and are now determined not to permit additional imputations, or those to whom the dust of the lodge is still sticking, to drive them any longer.

MAJOR NOAH AND THE PRESIDENT.—It will be remembered that Major M. M. Noah, of New York, was one of the first prominent whigs of the country to do for President Tyler. He came from the coasts, and carried himself off to the office of the Secretary of State, and established a paper in New York, for the purpose of aiding Mr. Tyler, and resigned his judgeship, in order to devote more time to its management, and to make it more effective. Notwithstanding all this, Major Noah failed to procure what he sought so many services, a profitable post under the General Government. Of the antislavery cause, he had no opinion, and he was not known to any of the friends of the cause, and he was not known to any of the friends of the cause, and he was not known to any of the friends of the cause.

WITHDRAWAL OF JOHN TYLER AS A CANDIDATE.—As we were almost the first person in the city and county of New York, that in the whole Union, to organize a committee to establish a daily journal to defend the principles and sustain the administration of John Tyler, and to define the position of the President, and recommending his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election.

SEVERITY LAW IN FORCE.—The Free Trader says that in New Orleans, a respectable man was imprisoned last week for saying, "Damn those Abolitionists." He was dragged off by the watch and for some time held fast. Through the exertion of Dr. McFarlane, he was at last admitted to bail, and when he appeared next morning with his counsel, the mayor told him he had no time to attend to his case. This is the act of the whig mayor and council of a city that has been made to ring with the charge of tyranny against General Jackson for imprisoning the enemies of his country and the spies and traitors in his camp.

THE CONGRESS OF CINCINNATI.—The friends of the fourth President will remove Mr. Taylor, the present Postmaster. Mr. T. was one of the noisiest and most devoted of the friends of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and received the Post Office as a reward for his services. We understand he still holds to the notions broadcast by the whigs that campaign, and, of course, it is among those who denounce President Tyler for defeating the grand National Bank project of the whig leaders. If this be true, Mr. Taylor and his friends cannot complain if he should be superseded in office, as we think no one can object to an administration for turning out its enemies, and appointing those in whom it can place confidence. It has always been considered proper for every administration to appoint such persons to office as were friendly to its principles, and we cannot see why the same privilege should be denied to Mr. Tyler.

MISSOURI LAND SALES.—The receiver at Plattburg, Mo., arrived at St. Louis on the 13th inst., with a receipt for eighty thousand dollars of public money, received in the previous four or five weeks, for lands at Plattburg, and deposited in the bank. There is a general rush for land in that district, under the present law, and much litigation about conflicting claims.

THE OWNER STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH has been laid in Boston.

It is rumored in Philadelphia that a change will shortly take place in the Post-Office and Custom House of that city.

More Blackguards.—Two fellows named George Owens, better known as "the Manchester Post," and Stephen Gordon, were engaged in a prize fight at the corner of 13th street and the Bowery, N. York, on Wednesday, after a few rounds the spectators rushed into the ring and looked up with a cry of "the police." This charge such audacity should excite among these strange creatures, with the result of the Sullivan fight fresh in their memory—however, we believe there was an interposition of Executive clemency at last, and this we presume is a constructive sanction for a renewal of brutality in the above profession.

Hotel for Invalids.—A very excellent and humane project is now going forward at Cincinnati. Several medical gentlemen have established in that city, a Hotel for Invalids, where sick strangers and others not provided with funds to procure them the necessary apartments and attendance, will be properly taken care of. It will prove an institution of great value to the city, and should be warmly supported by the citizens.

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THE MESSIAH LEGISLATORS convened on the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Convention, Mr. J. M. Foster, presided. His Excellency declared it to be his opinion, that the Secretary of State at Washington, had no authority to pay over to R. S. Graves the amount of \$166,000, of the 2 and 3 per cent. fund, but he was only authorized to pay to the said Graves some \$20,000, and that the balance was legitimately chargeable to the State, as it was paid in conformity with the law of the last session. He recommended very earnestly to the Legislature to return the amount received from Mrs. Graves to the Government, not being, in his opinion, the monies belonging to the State.

THE CHARLES RIVER REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. Dan, as a Repeal meeting in Philadelphia on last Tuesday night, stated, that he had been informed by the Rev. Mr. Doyle, recently from Charleston, S. C., that the Irish Repealers in that city, have reorganized the Association, and again re-organized their ranks, and are determined to lend their assistance in the most energetic manner.

REPEAL FOR A NUISANCE.—Blacking bottles are said to be excellent for supplying the midnight music of the city, especially when hurried with a strong arm and a pair of boots. Blacking bottles have been known to hit, but are too cumbersome. Glass lamps and China soap boxes are too expensive, though occasionally used in desperate emergencies. We advise our contemporary to try the common cheap fire crackers. Fire three crackers at each spot, and you would soon get relieved. Mr. Times—V. S. S.

THE ARMOED OFFICERS OF FLORIDA.—The Florida Herald of the 17th inst., says—"The whole number of permits taken at the land office at St. Augustine up to the 14th inst., was 217; and from the latest information received from the office, it was paid in the number taken was near 700, and about 100 applicants were then pending; it is therefore probable that the number now actually issued from that office must be near, or more than 800. The applications have actively increased at the St. Augustine office, within a few days, and some same must have been the case at Newnham, so that the whole number of permits taken at the land office at 2000, a sufficiently large land indicates that the whole 2000 acres of land will be taken, and that the law itself need not remain long in force, or require the suspension of the law by the President.

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DEFAUCATION AND SERIOUS RIOT IN BRITAIN AMERICA.—The Treasurer of St. John's County, N. B., as we learn from the New Brunswick, has been suspended from office, for being a defaulter. On Monday, 17th inst., an election occurred at Miramichi, when party spirit became intense, and at the last advice threatened serious loss of life. A leading canvasser, Mr. J. Hill, was so seriously wounded after the opening of the Poll, that he was carried off senseless and speechless, and it was some time doubtful if he would survive the injuries received. The opinion was very general on the Miramichi, that it would be impossible to conduct the election to its close, and that even if it should, such violence would be used as to render the election void.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP MEMPHIS.—By a ship from the office of the Norfolk Herald, on the evening of the 16th inst. I am informed of the loss of the ship Memphis, 16 days from New Orleans, for N. York. The M. was wrecked on Chicamacomico Island, 85 miles off Cape Hatteras, on the 30th morning, about 3 o'clock. Passengers (21 cabin and 30 steerage) and crew all saved—vessel and cargo valued at \$200,000, all lost. The M. experienced a gale from the north-west on the previous evening, which continued with very thick weather all night. At 10 o'clock the cargo of the M. had on board the wheat 770 bales containing 625 sacks corn 91 bids to 35, 35 bales wheat, 90 do. oil, 39 do. lard, 39 do. tallow, and 84 bales sugar.

REMEDIES FOR A NUISANCE.—Blacking bottles are said to be excellent for supplying the midnight music of the city, especially when hurried with a strong arm and a pair of boots. Blacking bottles have been known to hit, but are too cumbersome. Glass lamps and China soap boxes are too expensive, though occasionally used in desperate emergencies. We advise our contemporary to try the common cheap fire crackers. Fire three crackers at each spot, and you would soon get relieved. Mr. Times—V. S. S.

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STARKER VINDICATED.—The New York Express states that a pair of Chinese Dogs attracted great notice on the streets of New York, and are really a great curiosity. Their color is jet black, and they are as completely bare of hair as the palm of a hand. They were brought over by the Swedish ship that arrived on Saturday, from Canton.

MOST HORRID MURDER.—We have to record one of the most cold-blooded murders upon record, which was lately perpetrated in the county of Geo. by a man named Brown. B. and his wife went to visit a lady named Gachet, who lived a short distance from town, and remained during the evening. On leaving, they invited Mr. Gachet to accompany them home, and remain all night, but she refused, saying that her two daughters would be left alone, and further that all the money she had was in her house. They however, continued to urge her until she consented to accompany them over the night. Shortly after their departure, a sick and weary traveler rode up and asked permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he would consent to his remaining, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. At this proposition they consented, and the traveler soon went to his room. From then on, the ladies were not to be seen in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, and not getting up, they went to the door, and found a man at the bureau examining the drawers. He hid the individual, who instantly drew a knife and held the ladies in their beds, with their throats cut dead. The traveler, on enquiring for their mistresses, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady he told her that some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, "you have killed my husband," and it was not until the very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Gachet had murdered her daughters.—*Phila. Sp. Times.*

THE MORMONS.—The Mormonism is an extraordinary phenomenon, a prophesy, as Mr. C. W. Smith might call it. He is one of the great men of this age, and in future history will rank with those who in one way or another have stamped their impress strongly on society. Nothing can be more plebeian, in seeming, than this Joe Smith. Little of dignity in these in his engagement, but few men in this age have done such deeds, and performed such apparent miracles. It is no small thing, in the history of the human race, to have seen a new revelation found, a new religion, establish new forms of worship built a city, with new laws, institutions, and orders of architecture, to establish a new civil, and military jurisdiction; found colleges, send out missionaries, and make proselytes into tens of thousands; all this has been done by Joe Smith, and he has done it, against every sort of opposition, ridicule and persecution. This act has his many, also, and the spirit of Missouri, does not appear to have differed much from that which has attended religious persecutions in all ages of the world.

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NEW ORLEANS IN SCENERY.—The Tropics give the following description of New Orleans in the summer season. Really their "sufferings is intolerable." "Throughout the city, in every quarter, stagnation and dulness exist. The wharves are vacated, steamboats no longer quit the levee, days are all at a stand, and the stationary, the flower and bouquet vendors sleep at the corners of the streets, and the influenza or grippe is raging, and the sun shines warmer than usual, and some people talk about the yellow fever being very slow—then "the name of all the gods at once," what shall we do? our sufferings more tolerable. Yesterday we went up to hear Father Mullon, and see if he could afford us any comfort, but we could not obtain it, as his discomposure did not touch upon the times at present, but altogether the times that are to come, about which we know nothing. From thence we walked across Lafayette Square, where everything looked drooping and spiritless, with the exception of a sweet little girl, about twelve years old, whose eyes looked like a couple of little stars cut out of the firmament, and whose smile resembled every thing we dream of in heaven. From thence we walked down Chartres street, through the venerable walks of the "ancient population," where the mummy seemed to thicken into an Egyptian gale. At the Place d'Armes, nothing was visible to disturb the deadness and overcast solitude that prevailed."

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The Philadelphia Forum says—"The fall trade has opened unusually early this season, and promises to be better than it has been for several years. It was stated to us yesterday, that an old house in Front street made more sales on Tuesday than they ever made in any one day in the many past years."

WOOL GROWING.—The people of the far West have, it appears, turned their attention to the wool growing business. Many of the farmers in the Rock River country, Illinois, have embarked quite extensively in it. The Saint Louis Gazette says—"We know of some who have flocks of sheep numbering from seven to fifteen hundred. That country and climate is said to be well adapted to the raising of sheep. They feed upon the prairie, and are not fed from the ravages of the wolves and other wild animals, but the 'shepherd and his dog.' The time is not far distant, when wool will constitute one of the largest staple products of the West, and indeed when the cloth will be manufactured within the borders of our own western States, which certainly will be a great relief to some of our New England friends. The sheep among the rocks and hills of Vermont and N. Hampshire, who are compelled to give the masts of their sheep shaggy at least once a year, in order that they may feed among the rocky hills and mountains."

COUNTY COUNTERFEITING.—Counterfeiters on Georgia gold pieces, of the nominal value of five dollars, have been passed off at New Orleans. They bear the stamp of G. Backler, at Rutherford, and we should suppose, if they were detected, as the Courier says they are not, they would not weigh but about half as much as the genuine pieces.

SPECIES IN THE U.S.—Estimated at \$120,000,000. This is a greater amount than has ever before been in this country at one time. It is still flowing in. What a prospect is this fact upon all the predictions of federalism for years past.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Red River (La.) Republican says that the rains have done great injury to the cotton crop of that and the surrounding parishes, and under the most favorable circumstances, there will not be more than half a crop. If the weather continues unfavorable, there will not be a crop. The corn crops in the Pine Woods are better than ever they were before.

THE WHEAT CROP NOT A FAILURE.—The editor of the American Farmer says that after comparing the accounts received from all parts of the United States, he inclines to the opinion that the wheat crop will prove to be an average one. He adds—"The grain already in an excellent quality, and notwithstanding the ravages of winter killing, the dry and hot, has turned out a very fair yield. The rust and fly, which, at one time, created so much alarm, have done but inconsiderable injury. Thus far, then, Providence has been bountiful to the tillers of the earth, from whom an overflowing measure of gratitude is due, and which, we trust, will be repaid in a spirit to render the offering acceptable."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Cumberland and Ohio Canal. We notice that the work on the Canal is still progressing. We fear, however, that it will be stopped, though report says that the contractors will