The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1845.

☞ VD. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Reed Estate and Coal Office, 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES BURNS, Mifflin county.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS DONNELLY, Allegheny city.
JOSEPH COOPER, Moon.
COL. WM. L. MILLER, Versailles.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

R. H. KERR, Allegheny city.

COUNTY TREASURER.

T. BLACKMORE, Birmingham.

RECORDER.

J. C. M'CULLY, Upper St. Clair.

REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson.

Tickets! Tickets!!

☞ Any quantity of the regular Democratic ticket can be had at this office.

WORKING MEN—WHIG PROMISES.—The Commercial's Correspondent "M" has certainly given the editor of that paper "a nut to crack." One entirely too large as well as too hard for him to masticate. In the benefits of the tariff, the operatives ought to be permitted to participate—they were, by the whigs, promised great benefits from the Tariff, but we now find them resisting the just demands of the working man, so far as to send to England for men to supply the places of those who have refused to labor unless whig promises were fulfilled, and the condition of the working man improved. The Manufacturers object to the importation of Foreign fabricks, unless compelled to pay such a duty as will enable them successfully to compete with foreign labor; in this the government has favored them, and very properly too, but how is it when the operatives ask for their portion of the protection, given by our revenue laws? It is denied to them, and not only so, but we find that operatives are actually brought from England to supply the places of those who have had the courage to stand out for justice.

The facts stated by "M," prove how hollow and insincere was the whig cry of last fall, that they were the exclusive friends of the working men of the country—that they alone, favored the protection of American Industry. What have they done for the operatives of the country? Have they since the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1842, increased wages, and allowed them to fairly participate in the benefits of that law? A correspondent of one of their own papers, asserts that they have refused to do so, and sent to England for men to supply the places of those who have refused to labor, unless allowed reasonable additional compensation. The importation of English mechanics, who are willing, and perhaps have bound themselves, *before leaving home*, to work for *reduced wages*, will *directly* and seriously effect home Industry—it will injure the *operatives* and benefit the capitalists, and this is called protecting our own people. We, however, cannot say that we are disappointed. We never placed reliance in the loud professions of Whig politicians—we believed that they were made to serve a purpose—the election of Mr. Clay was the end to be accomplished. Who has not heard of the famous promises made by whig politicians in 1840? "*Two dollars and Roast Beef*," was to be given as wages for a day's labor, in the event of the election of General Harrison—General Harrison was elected, but the "two dollars a day and roast beef" have never been seen or heard of since.

We do not wish to be understood as opposed to Foreign Mechanics coming to this free land with a view of enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty—far from it—we always have and always will oppose the proscriptive and illiberal principles of the Native American party, but we point to the fact stated by the Commercial's correspondent for the purpose of exposing the hypocrisy of Whig politicians.

THE TEXIAN BOUNDARY.—The editor of the Gazette, we think, would do well to practice upon his own suggestion—he ought to inform himself before "*speaking positively*." We contended for the boundary as claimed by Texas, and we quoted the act of the Texian Congress, to show that we were correct in claiming the Rio Grande as the Western boundry of the Republic. The boundary claimed and described by the act of the Texian Congress, does not include Santa Fe. The editor has taken but little pains to inform himself upon the subject, or he would know that the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande has been always claimed by the Texian government, with the exception of the small province of New Mexico; this province contains three towns, Santa Fe, Taos, and Albuquerque, and although situated between the Nueces and some of the tributary streams of the Rio Grande, is not by the western line, as claimed, included in the Republic of Texas. Mr. Kennedy, a well informed writer on the subject, in describing Texas, says: "The Level Region extends along the whole coast, *from the Sabine to the Rio Grande*." Again he says: "The section of country lying *between the Nueces and the Rio Grande* has been little explored for settlement." And again: "The land is flat, and rich in pasturage, but rather deficient in water, there being no considerable streams *between the Nueces and the Rio Grande*."

Mr. Kennedy visited Texas, in 1838, for the express purpose of obtaining correct information in reference to the new Republic. In reference to its western boundary, he is certainly very explicit in describing the country between the Nueces and Rio Grande, as forming part of the Republic of Texas. Mr. Kennedy, after giving very full and interesting descriptions of the several cities, towns, rivers, &c., of Texas, speaks thus of the Texas boundary: He says, "*at the Rio Grande terminates the south western boundary of Texas, as defined by act of Congress and claimed by the Republic*." The country between the Nueces and Rio Grande has by the authorities of Texas, been formed into a county, and called *San Petrecio*. The evidence is clear and conclusive that Texas has always claimed the Rio Grande as her south western boundary line, and that she has exercised jurisdiction over the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is evident from the fact of her having there formed and organized the county of San Petrecio.

HEAVY LAW SUIT.—The Red River Republican states that Gen. Guines, in right of his wife, as the only heir of the late Daniel Clarke, is about to bring suit for a tract of land on Bayou Bœuf, comprising 20 miles front, and covering 30 plantations, assessed at $452,000. On these lands there are 1,967 slaves, and the annual product is about 10,000 bales cotton.

☞ The latest whig specimen of purity of elections that we have heard of, is recorded in the Indianapolis State Sentinal, which states that at the late election, the Whig Judge at the polls in Cambridge City, not being altogether satisfied with the way in which the people seemed to be voting, leaving the lawful polls in charge of a clerk, took possession of the ballot box *and road with it around the township*, in order to collect the votes of their friends who were absent from the proper place of voting.

THE PRESIDENT.—All the public meetings, says the N O Jefferson, throughout the United States, are distinguished by one feature—an expression of strong and abiding confidence in the President and his cabinet.

MAINE ELECTION.—It seems probable that Anderson, (Dem) has been elected by a small majority by the people. We have returns from 20 towns in York, 26 in Cumberland, 33 in Lincoln, 24 in Kennebec, 20 in Waldo, 11 in Penobscot, 21 in Oxford, 14 Somerset, 13 in Hancock, 3 in Washington, and 7 in Franklin, in all, 185 towns, in which the vote for Governor is as follows:—Anderson, 22,463; Morse 19,162 scattering, 4170. In 1844—Polk 30,440; Clay 24,596; Birney 3,236. Decrease in Democratic vote, 7,977, decrease in Whig vote, 6,414; increase in the abolition vote 835. Democratic net loss, 2,438. An additional loss of 3,137 in the towns to be heard from cannot be feared.

☞ The new steamboat Oregon made an experimental trip from New York to Providence last week. She left New York at 5 P. M., and in 10 hours 27 minutes, she was in Providence. This is believed to be the quickest trip on record, and the Express says, was made without putting the boat to the top of her speed, with comparative ease and unquestionable safety. She has been driven much faster in some of her experimental trips, and none of her officers have any doubt that she *can* make this distance (200 miles) in less than ten hours.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, in accordance with an act of Congress, calling for statistical information, showing the condition of agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, banks, &c., in the several states and territories.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.—A most frightful storm of hail and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the village of Broome, N. Y., on Thursday week, doing immense damage to the crops, fruit, buildings, fowls, &c. It is estimated that in the village and vicinity, upwards of 20,000 panes of glass were broken by the hail.

MORE TERRITORY.—Pichlyn the elective chief of 25,000 civilized Choctaws, beyond the Mississippi, says the *Mississippi Free Trader*, will probably visit Washington this winter for the purpose of applying to Congress for the admission of his nation as a territory into the United States with a delegate in Congress.

FOR THE POST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Democratic party have presented my name for your support at the coming election, for the office of Recorder. I am willing to admit, I would feel proud to receive a liberal support from the good citizens of my native county—nay, I feel anxious to be elected. But I do most positively deny that I *would* wish an election on unfair principles. I do deny, that I would act a double part to obtain it. I have been misrepresented at the bar of public opinion—and for what? For the very conduct I have ever considered most illiberal and Anti-Democratic in others. For denying to a man the privileges of a citizen, because his religious opinions differed from my own. To many my opinions on this subject are too well known to need proof or confirmation. It is my belief, and I assert, that if there be one article in our glorious Constitution that reflects the wisdom of its authors more brilliantly than the rest; it is that which guarantees the liberty of conscience, and excludes religious or sectarian tests. This has always been my opinion; and I have often, at different periods of my life, publicly and privately avowed it.—Democrats of Allegheny county, I have acted with you as a *private* all my past political life, (about the space of 22 years.) Have you ever heard of my recreancy? and yet we have had many Catholic candidates. Did I ever whisper a word in disparagement to one of them to injure their election? And think you would I now, when *honored* with a place on the ticket with Mr. Donnelly, raise my voice against *him*, knowing as I do, than blow at one candidate, must injuriously effect the whole ticket? Is it not most unreasonable and absurd to think I would? Is it not too ridiculous to meet with a serious refutation? And to whom think you did I disclose these secret workings of my heart, the defeat and downfall of Mr. Donnelly? To my near neighbor Mr. Wm. Beltzhoover, in whose *little* bosom, I have known for years, the most deadly hatred wrankled against me, which hitherto has been only seen (when others encouraged,) as the flickering of a taper; but with the backing of the "Jeffersonian" Democrats of Pittsburgh, it has burst forth volcano-like, and threatens my total annihilation. Yes, in the "American" of the 16th, William ayers, that the said Dr. J. C. M'Culley, did make use of the language attributed to him in the said article, viz. that I obliged to him, (Donnelly,) because he was a Catholic.

Now I have conversed with very many of our neighbors respecting the ticket; and if I showed such a "savage" disposition towards Mr. Donnelly when conversing with Mr. B. is it not reasonable to suppose that I would be "real meat axe" when conversing with those whom I did not consider inimical to myself? I must therefore insist on Mr. B. to name only two or three of our own *good natural neighbors* to whom I opposed or objected to Mr. D. Mr. B. avers I did—I never I did not. I can present the names of almost any number of my neighbors, with whom I have spoken, to certify that I have spoken well of the whole ticket and especially Mr. D. Now, I again insist on Mr. B. to name a few respectable men of our neighborhood who have heard me speaking at all disrespectfully of the ticket; or else let us set this along side of the story about the pledge for treasurer and pass them as freaks of the imagination.

Mr. Editor—Biddle, too, seems to be in perfect ecstacies, at the reception of the piece prepared for Mr. Beltzhoover—why, he thinks there is a charm in the very name—it is itself a *whole host*; he says, "it will be sufficient to put the matter to rest."—Yes, I believe it will, Mr Editor, especially when Mr B. is known.

But I am sorry Mr B., notwithstanding his hatred towards me, would suffer himself to become the supple tool of such a man as the Jefferson township Democrat of Pittsburgh—who, anxious to spit his venom on all around, but fearing that an open attack on any one might interfere with his future aspirations for office, he holds up before him poor Mr B.—but it wont do, Mr Jefferson Democrat; it is too short a cloak, it wont cover, you are discovered behind him. But I dismiss the subject for the present—perhaps on some future occasion I may give it further consideration. I am indeed sorry that it was necessary that I should occupy so great a space in a public print as I have at this time—the ruthless manner in which I have been dragged before the public is my only excuse.

This is to certify that we have long been acquainted and conversant with Dr J C M'Culley, and that from his political course and conversation, we believe he entertains truly democratic views and feelings. We have never heard him proscribe any man or set of men for their religious opinions, nor do we consider him capable of so doing.

SAMUEL TURBETT,
JAMES ESPY,
WILLIAM KERR,
CHARLES FREW,
ARTHUR LONG,
JOHN CONNER, Jr.

I have conversed with Dr M'Cully since the nomination of the Democratic ticket, and he has spoken of it favorably without an exception.

DAVID FREW.

We would also certify, in addition to the above, that we were delegates to the late Convention, and that on the evening of that day we returned home with Dr. M'Culley, and our conversation was chiefly confined to the ticket, and that he expressed himself very favorably inclined to each member of the ticket, but especially to Mr Donnelly—he did not object to him on account of his religious opinions nor on any other account.

A. HOLLAND.
JAMES H. ROBB.

BIGAMY—*Extraordinary Case.*—An individual by the name of Robert Carpenter, who is said to be upwards of 60 years of age; was arrested in New York, on Thursday, on a charge of bigamy. From the evidence adduced it appears that the accused lost his first wife in the month of February last, and after remaining a widower for the long period of two months, he concluded to cut short his troubles by providing himself with a second wife, whom he met with in the person of Matilda Fisher, a blooming girl of nineteen, to whom he was married on the 5th of April last; but ere another six months had expired, the old hero took a fancy to another of still more tender years, and was united to a Miss Hester Cornelia Smith, aged 15 — For this manifestation of his partiality for the fair sex, Carpenter was held to answer.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting held agreeably to notice, at the Town Hall in the Borough of Elizabeth, on Monday, 15th of September.

On motion of D. M'Curdy, a committee consisting of Messrs M'Curdy, Samuel Walker, Benjamin Wilson, William A Penniman and Mr Hendrickson, be appointed to draft Resolutions as expressive of the sense of this meeting.

After remarks by Mr M'Curdy, showing the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in regard to the Rail Road and its immense importance: The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company will, in all probability, ere long, select a site on which to build their road from its present termination, Cumberland,—to some point on the Ohio river—and, Whereas, the final Terminus, in all likelihood, will be, either at Pittsburgh, or at some point in Western Virginia—and, Whereas, we firmly believe that the future prosperity, not only of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, but of the whole of Western Pennsylvania, mainly and essentially depends upon having Pittsburgh, our great western market, to be the place of its termination. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are desirous our next State Legislature may pass a bill granting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company the Right of Way through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, on just and honorable terms.

Resolved, That we believe the accomplishment of that object, a matter of true policy and great interest, as well to the State at large as to Pittsburgh. One that will secure to our State a fair chance of becoming, by means of our public works, a competitor for the great trade of the South and West, while it will continue to Pittsburgh the advantages she already possesses.

Resolved That knowing as we do that Pittsburgh via Cumberland, via Baltimore to Philadelphia, forms the great line of travel from West to East, and that the completion of the road would only have a tendency to increase that travel. We would view, with surprise any opposition from Philadelphia, and would regard it as directly contrary to the true interests both of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That we feel the interests of Pittsburgh, and this part of Allegheny county to be kindred ones, identical, indissoluble—hence we have an ardent wish a sincere desire that an application may be made to our next legislature for a "Right of way," and that it may be granted at an early period in the session.

Resolved, that this meeting appoint a delegation of 100, to the convention which is to be held in Greensburg, on the 24th inst, and that they be requested to do every thing proper, to accomplish the great object we have in view.

The Committee are, J M'D Crossan, and Robert Porter, of this city, Geo A Byard, of Peebles; Samuel Walker, Wm A Penniman, R Stewart, B Wilson, Jno F Richards, E Caldwell, Caleb Edmonson, Jno Deavo, M Henderson, E Henderson, Jno B McCune, Jno Walker, Jr, Wm L McClure, R Finney, Wm Douglass, Jesse Grier, Jno Douglass, Jno Mace, Z Scott, Jno Gamble, Jas Scott, Jas Power, D Wilson, J Ketchum, Jas Taylor, J H Watson, R P Voorhies, D McCurdy, Jno Power, Wm R Vankirk, J Wilson, Wm Wood, Jas Vankirk, Uriah Applegate, Jas Patterson, F Nelson, J A Ekin, C Manes, B Conraen, J F Wall, J McKowan, J Irwin, J Daugherty, Jno Craighead, Thomas Stone, Joseph Smith, G Albert H Taylor, Jno Kelly, A Fife, Wm Shinder, A Boyd Jr Wm Davo H Stoner, B Sorrer, John King, J Keer, John Rankin, M Stephens, and G Wall of Elizabeth, T Penny, F Houghton, J K Hendrickson, S Ruse, R St Clair, H St Clair, J A Robinson, F Muse, James Sill, Mr Miller, J Mc Closky, A McHaffie, Wm Cavin, M H Hill, E G Marshal, S St Clair, J M Elliott, H Rowland, Joseph Wampler, G W Penny, of Versailles and McKeesport. John Large, H H Peterson, E Percival, S Blair, W McGogny, Samuel Wilson, R Wilson, and G Wilson, of Jefferson Tp. H Large, Mr Patterson, John Moul, Jr., John Moul, John Cochran, Thomas Whigham, James Cunningham, J. Hays, D. Risher, Samuel Hamilton, A Hautham, and Mr Oliver of Mifflin Tp.

On motion of W A Penniman it was

Resolved That the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the city papers favorable to the Rail Road.

JAMES MCKOWAN, Pres't.

JOHN WALKER, Jr. Secy.

THE VISIT OF THE "OLD DEFENDERS" TO WASHINGTON.

The National Intelligencer in noticing the visit of the Defenders of Baltimore to Washington, on Friday last, and their presentation to the President and his Cabinet, says:

The Mayor presented the Committee of Arrangements, and Gen. A. Mitchenberger, Chief Marshal of the Association of the Surviving Defenders of Baltimore, who presented Mr. Pressman and Mr. Stapleton. The former addressed the President in a short speech, to which the latter made a suitable and eloquent reply. The venerable Mr. Stapleton, Vice President of the Association of Surviving Defenders, addressed the President more at length.—He dwelt with patriotic emotion on the events and circumstances of the memorable bombardment and defence of Fort McHenry, and alluded, with all the laudable pride of an Old Defender, to the beautiful monument which Baltimore had erected to the brave and gallant heroes who had fallen in her defence on the glorious 12th of September, 1814.

The President responded to this address with much feeling and eloquence. He complimented the Old Defenders on their past bravery and noble conduct in the defence of Baltimore on the memorable day which they had now assembled to commemorate. Such noble and heroic conduct, worthy of "the times that tried men's souls," gave the Old Defenders a claim of gratitude not only on the city of Baltimore, but on the nation. The President added that, should a crisis arrive in the affairs of this Republic which would require him to call upon its citizen soldiers, he felt assured that there would be found among the Old Defenders many who would willingly respond to the call of patriotism and their country. Of such willingness the interesting spectacle now before him afforded the most unequivocal assurance.

After the preceding remarks from the President, each of the Old Defenders was presented to the Chief Magistrate and shook him by the hand. The members of the two Baltimore volunteer companies were then also introduced to the President, and had the honor of shaking hands with him. Among the Old Defenders who marched in the procession, and who afterwards shook hands with the President, were two gentlemen in naval uniform. On inquiry, we learned that one of these gentlemen was Capt. Webster, who in the battle of the 14th September, 1814, commanded the six gun battery; the other was Lieut. Digges, who fought with Capt. Webster on that memorable day.

One of the most gratifying sights we witnessed was the presence of the verable Dr. Steuart, of Baltimore, now the oldest survivor of the Defenders of Baltimore, who, at the advanced age of ninety, could not refrain from joining with his compatriots in visiting the metropolis of the nation on this interesting occasion. Major General G. H. Steuart, a son of the venerable gentleman above named, was also present.

Virginia In 1620.—Although the emigration from England continued to be considerable, few females had crossed the Atlantic. Men without wives could not consider their residence permanent. Ninety girls, of humble fortune and spotless character, were therefore transported to Virginia by the company; and in the following year (1621) sixty more of the same description were added. They were received by the young planters as a blessing, which substituted domestic happiness for the cheerless gloom of solitude. Mr. Stith says the price of a wife was at first 100lbs. of tobacco, and afterwards 150lbs.; and a debt so contracted was held of higher dignity than any other.

☞ The United States Journal says, that there are more than twenty printers who are performing the duties of clerks in the Departments at Washington, and that they are equal, if not superior to those who have had the advantages of a collegiate education.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

INTREPIDITY OF COL. JOHN HARPER,

RELATED BY JUDGE HAGER, OF SCHOHARIE.

M'Daniel, a tory captain, in the year that Burgoyne was taken, had posted himself and associates on the Scoharie flats, a small distance above the bridge which now crosses the stream. The intention of M'Daniel was to kill and plunder, although his men were badly armed; having but few guns, which, however, were substituted with dirks, knives, spears and even sharpened sticks, or poles, and knowing the inhabitants were without the means of defence, did considerable damage before the marauders could decidedly be dealt with.

At this critical juncture, when parents nor children were safe in their beds—when the property of fields and barns were exposed to midnight fires—when the unsuspecting traveller was frequently pounced upon, as by a wolf or panther, robbed and murdered—at such a time as this, it was necessary that aid from some quarter should be procured, or the whole population thereabouts must submit to the insolence and barbarousness of this agent of the British.

The only resort of the inhabitants was, as quickly as possible to flee to Albany and Schenectady, to solicit the proper aid, either to cut to pieces, or disperse this band of freebooters.

This hazardous undertaking was exactly adapted to the daring spirit of John Harper, which he promptly undertook to perform, although the tories were in considerable strength on the road; especially at the forks where Vroman now lives, at the south end of the Schoharie flats, where the bridge crosses Foxen Creek.

A secret journey through the woods, not following any road, would doubtless have been the most secure from an attack, but such an expedient the soul of Harper would not stoop to. He, therefore, determined on a more rapid, as well as a heroic method of effecting his purpose.

The sun was retiring in glory beyond the towering *peaks* that skirt Schoharie river, on the western shore, from *Gilboa's* rapids, along the *Vroman lands*, to where the falls near the Mohawk sends up its spray, when Harper, dressed in the smooth brief habiliments of a *riflemen*, came on a beautiful courser, from the way of the CLOVE where he had been that day to see his family.

On leaping from the saddle, where he had sat an hour or two, in patriotic meditation, while softly winding his way from his home, among the lime quarries, and bushes that overhung the path, the burghers of Schoharie gathered around him in solemn, though earnest gratulations. While each and all together as earnestly as if but one had been there, cried, "O Harper, the tory McDaniel has come; there is the blaze of his fires," pointing to the curling smoke as it ascended in white columns above the trees; "*Hagar and Becker* have already gone to Albany, where we hope they will arrive in safety to-night, when by to-morrow evening we shall be enabled to quench those fires, and the lives of the scoundrels who kindled them." To all this he listened, while his eyes flashed the impression their words had made on his mind, when once for all he shouted, "*I will go to Schenectady*," and vaulted into the saddle, from whence but a few minutes before he had lightly descended, and was directly out of sight.

It was dark when he had rode as far as an Inn, which stood near where the Stone Churchtown stands; here he halted for the night, desiring an upper room, with a lock and key, lights and refreshments to be placed on a table. All was complied with, when he entered, locked the door, lay his rifle, two pistols and a dirk near his person, sat down to eat. This finished, he took a seat beside the door, with an ear at the keyhole, where he passed the dull hours in intense thought. All was silent till the "noon of night."

"Hark!" he involuntarily exclaimed in a whisper, fixing his ear still closer, not even breathing when he heard the light tread of feet on the lower most step of the stairs which led to his room. Now the fierce blood of his veins began careering, he glanced his eye to the locks of death, when the low voice of some one, speaking, struck his ear—it was that of the landlord; "C. H. K. propose confining his sales generally for *cash*, and will make a corresponding abatement on his prices heretofore charged by the trade. Liberal discount made to Colleges and Schools.

Blank Books for Merchants and County Officers made to order in the most ruled pattern, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Orders from COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS promptly attended to.

Rags taken in exchange for Books and paper at cash prices. sep18

Charles H. Kay,

WHOLESALE and Retail Bookseller, Paper Dealer, Stationer and Bookbinder, corner of Wood and Third streets. sep18

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Scott's Bottom, Peebles Township, about the 1st of September, an old light red cow, with the ends of her horns screwed off. The owner of said cow will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

sep13 3tw JOHN G. WOODS.

RETURNED TO WOOD STREET,

WM. A. HILL & CO.,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Exchange Office from opposite the Bank in Fifth street, to

No. 64 Wood Street,

One door from the N. E. corner of Fourth.

Our late office on Fifth street is for rent cheap. The locality and room would suit well for a retail store; apply to WM. A. HILL & CO.,

sep13 3tdlw* 64 Wood st. one door from 4th.

SACRED MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA, or Boston Collection of Church Music;
Mason's Sacred Harp, Volume 1st, latest edition;
Masons Sacred Harp, with Patent notes;
Missouri Harmony do do;
Bradbury and Sanders' young choir;
Western Harp, by Wakefield;
Cantus Ecclesiæ, by Darbey and Stanbridge;
Boston School Song Book;
Kingsleys Social choir, 3 vols.;
Southern Harp, by Mrs Dana;
School Singer, by Bradbury and Sanders;

All the above works are kept for sale by the subscriber, and will be sold wholesale and retail, at the *lowest cash prices*. JOHN H. MELLOR.

sep18 122 Wood st. above Fifth.

NEW BOOKS.

AN extensive and select assortment of Books and Stationary, just received by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER, sep18 No 43 Market street.

CHAMBERS' Information for the People;
Cooper's Naval History;
Wonders of the World;
Alison's History of Europe;
Thiers' French Revolution;
Bulwer's Miscellanies;
Heroes of History—Carlyle;
Brougham's Lives of Men of Letters;
" Sketches of Statesmen;
Benthamiana;
Ten Thousand a Year;

For sale by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER, sep18 No 43 Market st.

Legal Stationary.

BLANKS on parchment paper, a superior article; at BOSWORTH & FORRESTER'S, sep18 No 43 Market st.

Choice Reading.

THE CROCK OF GOLD;
Zschokke's Tales;
Hood's Prose and Verse;
Genius and character of Burns;
The Judiciator, by Leigh Hunt;
Hazlitt's Table Talk;
Hogg's Winter Evening Tales;
Mysteries of Udolpho;
Thaddeus of Warsaw; Don Quixote;
Gil Blas; Hungarian Brothers;
Arabian Nights; for sale by BOSWORTH & FORRESTER, sep18 No 43 Market st.

Eligible Business Stand for Rent.

THE HOUSE now occupied by Allen Kramer, as an Exchange Office, in 5th street, next door to the Exchange Bank, is in whole, or part for rent. Possession given on the first of October. For terms apply on the premises. sep 12-tf

Fish.

5 CASKS Codfish;
40 Bbls No 3 South Large Mackerel;
15 do No 3 North do;
10 do Gibbed Herrings,
15 do Alewives; received and for sale by H. LAMBERT.

sep11 100 Liberty st.

THE ESCAPE OF COWLEY AND SAWYER.

Sethen Henry, the noted Indian named in the foregoing account, together with a brother equally murderous with himself, were ever on the alert to take captive and kill as many as possible of the whig party not regarding women, children, nor even the aged, as the British always gave the same price for scalps of every kind.

These two Indians, in company with two others were prowling along the Delaware, knowing that Cowley and Sawyer were living somewhere in that region now called Waterville. That these men were whigs was known to the tories living near them from whom Sethen Henry and his fellows derived their information respecting where they lived.

These were times when the tories made their calculations how to speculate and make money by the destruction of their neighbors, as much as in clearing their land, or shooting the game of the woods, by the sale of scalps and the plunder of goods.

"I do not recollect," said the judge, in what particular manner these four Indians took Cowley and Sawyer prisoners, whether while asleep at home, or hunting in the woods, travelling together, at work in the field, or in the woods, but in some way they were taken and secured.

They immediately set off to Fort Niagara, which was the grand resort of the tories and Indians, and the place where Butler paid for scalps. They had travelled a week or thereabouts, so closely watching their prisoners by day and night, that as yet they had no opportunity of *speaking* to each other. But on coming within range of the Indian country on the Genesee, their captors began to relax their severity in a very considerable degree, loosening them from their cords, and sending them to cut and gather wood for their night encampments

At such opportunities they used to exchange a hasty word or two in a low voice respecting the means of escape. It was in the fore part of the summer, so that they were enabled to get roots, buds, and winter-greens to eat, suffering, however, much from hunger. The Indians had stolen a narrow axe at the time they took these men, which makes it probable they were at work in the woods. With the axe they used to cut their fuel; rendering it easier than to use a mere Indian hatchet.

They began also to relax that extreme care heretofore practised in securing them between two Indians, either tying them to their own bodies, or laying poles across them, sleeping on their ends, so that if they moved at all, the Indians would awake. But now the time was becoming more and more precious, as that in a little while they would arrive among some of the tribes, from whom it would be still more difficult to get away, or they would be sold to the British at Niagara, from whose power it would be impossible to escape, till the end of the war, should they live to see that day.

Accordingly, one evening when they had stopped to encamp, and were told to gather wood as usual, they agreed that night to make the hazardous attempt, fixing upon their signal or token, so as to act in concert. The axe before named, they contrived to lay down so near where they were to sleep as to be able to reach it if either of them should so prosper in their exertions as to want it. Observing also, the exact spot where the Indians had laid their arms and hatchets, which was always near their heads, they lay down to sleep, as at other times between their savage masters.

Here is a point the reader will perceive in which the human soul is wrought to its highest energies, just when the attempt was to be made, which would recover lost liberty, and sweep at a stroke the enemy from being; or, to fall and sink powerless to rise no more. Under such feelings, they continued to watch the breathing of the Indians, till near the hour of midnight, when, from the deep slow pulse which coursed their veins, it was evident that the time had come; the sign or token agreed on was reciprocated; this was a strong aspiration of the breath.

Now each at the same moment began to lift his head, and gradually to rise on one side, resting on the palm of the hand. In this position they waited a moment to listen; then another effort was made to draw their feet under them, so as to be able to stand in a squatting posture, which if they could but attain, it would be easy for them to spring, or rise erect without a noise. This they were so happy as to effect without awakening the Indians, and reaching to the axe and a hatchet, each aimed a deadly blow, when two of them were no more. A second attempt to destroy the other two, but neither of their blows took a deadly effect, on account of the distance they had to reach, though both the Indians were badly wounded. In an instant Sethen Henry, the leader, was on his feet, and finding a dreadful gash on his shoulder, fled from the contest; but the other was not quick enough to avoid a second blow, when he went the way of his fellows.

Cowley and Sawyer now each seized a gun, a horn of ammunition, and a pouch of bullets, two hatchets and the narrow axe and fled; making the best of their way towards the fort of old Schoharie, where they arrived, and there was great rejoicing on their account.

"We gathered around them," said his honor, Judge Hagar of Schoharie, of whom we received this account, "caressing them, feeling willing to carry them in our arms, so glad were we to see them again alive, and to think in what a heroic manner they had rescued themselves, if not from being burnt alive, yet from a long imprisonment among either the Indians or British.

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Received this 17th day of June, 1844, from Dr. G. Benjamin Smith, the fee of $30, paid on his application for a Patent for a "Pill coated with Sugar."

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

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Unless a Pill is a *good medicine*, what is the Sugar good for? Some 10 or 15 ignorant adventurers have an idea, from the great success of Dr. G. Benjamin Smith's Pills, that if they only put a coating of sugar on *any thing* it will *sell* as rapidly as these celebrated Pills do. Some of them find their mistake and even offer their trash at 6d per box.

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