

### The Grand Indian Council.

From the Creek Nation, May 15, a correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer writes that the Grand Council was fully assembled. The following tribes were thus represented:

Muscogees 730 in number, Seminoles 52, Chickasaws 13, Choctaws 11, Shawnees 6, Delawares 1, Piankishaws 1, Osages 12, Kickapoos 4, Quapaws 5, Pooles 2, Caddoes 6.

Gov. Butler and Col. Logan, United States agents for the Cherokees and Creeks, were in attendance, with Lieut. Flint, U. S. A.

Speaking, smoking, slumbering and embracing was the order of the day. The habit of the Muscogees is to shake hands; of the Osages to grasp as high as the elbow; of the Caddoes, to embrace with an old fashioned country hug. Quite an amusing scene took place to-day while the ceremony of embracing was going on betwixt the Osages and Caddoes. One of the Osages, who is a "doctor," and is said to be invulnerable to all poisonous animals or insects, (he at least showed himself indifferent to them,) had besides the usual ornament embellishments of paintings, &c., plaited in his hair a living snake about one foot long, fastened by the middle of its body, leaving the extremities to move at will. This man's head was the cynosure of the crowd, who gazed with curious eyes at the snake, in its plays, first about the man's forehead and then his neck, to the entire indifference of the Osage doctor. At length, the ceremony of "hugging" commenced, but the Osage was so much taller than his embracers, that the snake did not interfere with the ceremony until the doctor encountered a "tall son of York"—a stalwart Caddo chief. As their heads came in contact, Mr. Snake presented the graceful bow of his neck to the astonishment and utter confusion of his co-hugger, who drew back exclaiming—*booh!* and has, I fear, for a season put an end to this time honored custom of his race. The chiefs were reserved during the sitting of the council—no noise or drinking while in solemn conclave. But the moment after the adjournment, the scene shifts; then commences hilarious—all night whooping, hallooing—*jugs full and bottles empty!*

All the "heads of departments" (each tribe) made speeches through their chief, to be reported in detail—would you like a copy? All concurring in the object of this council; to clear the path and make all white where it had been spotted and darkened with blood, and to extend the "white path" far away over the wide stretch of the prairies to the very doors of their brothers, the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws, a blessing of light they had never yet enjoyed—an exertion of friendship which would greatly cement their amity, etc. The usual "token"—a plug of tobacco—was prepared, attached to which were white beans. A deputation of the Caddoes bore the first, and the Osages the latter.

Should a favorable answer be returned to these friendly manifestations of the Creeks, by the Camanches and Pawnee Mahaws, it is contemplated by the King of the Muscogees to call another much more grand and extensive affair, at the Great Salt Plains, during the summer or fall.

### The Banks and the Farmers.

Within the past few weeks, two banks have gone into operation in this city, and others throughout the State are expected to commence making their issues soon. Let it not be forgotten that the prices of produce throughout the State have scarcely ever been as high as they have continued to be, during the present entire season. No man can hesitate to believe that those who have always been in the habit of making "the worse" to appear the better reason, will hereafter clamor the renewal of the paper bubble era, in Ohio, was the signal for a general rise in the prices of produce.—That they may not succeed in convincing the members of this section of the country, that the effect is the result of such a cause, we earnestly hope; and we therefore take timely occasion to bring this matter under the notice of our country friends.

The farmer and the business man will recollect that the same men who advocate the establishment of local banks to raise the prices of the produce of our lands, also were loud in their demands for the establishment of a National Bank to regulate the exchanges of the country. This was a question in the early part of the late presidential campaign, and Mr. Clay stood pledged to sustain and sanction the establishment of such an institution. They claimed that the business man would be overburdened with oppressive rates of exchange; and that a general ruinous prostration of business must follow the non-establishment of a "Great Regulator" at Washington. Let us look at the facts.—The price of exchange on New York and other eastern cities during the existence of a United States Bank, in Cincinnati for

instance, was never less than 2 1/2 to 3 per cent premium. Now eastern drafts may be purchased either in Cincinnati, Dayton, or any of our large towns at from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent, and this has been the uniform rate for the last three years. Prices were always fluctuating, during the existence of the "monster"—now they are permanent.

But to return to the State Banks. It will not be many months before the federalists of Ohio will have the hardihood to claim that these banks have regulated and increased the price of produce, and it was through their patriotic efforts in behalf of the people that the predicted ruin, which they insisted would follow the election of Mr. Polk, was averted, and our happy form of government retained. The fallacy of such a doctrine will at once be seen.

One year more. A few years hence when the grand brake up of these privileged associations of wealth burst upon the people, and a second loss shall fall upon them in comparison to which the St. Clair Bank was but a drop in the bucket, they cannot say that in all his churning was not given through the soul that man, to beware of the machinery of men who were banking through the law which imposes no restraint upon them; and by means of which they plunder the people of dollars, and yet go unwhipped of justice.—*Western Empire.*

From the Pittsburgh Post.

### Which Next—Canada or California?

In an article on Texas, the New York News makes the pertinent and very natural inquiry, "Who's the next customer? Shall it be California or Canada?" We would say Canada—yes, Canada, by all means. Let a law be passed by Congress annexing Canada with the consent of Canada, to be expressed through her representatives in her Provincial Parliament. An annexation party would soon spring up in Canada, which, like the Kepealers in Ireland, would comprise a large majority of the population. Let them agitate on the Pacific principle as O'Connell does, and if necessary, follow his example and build a great Conciliation Hall, from which the annexation agitators should send forth gentle, harmless thunder which would at once make the people of Canada go with one accord for Annexation, and at the same time, perhaps, convince Great Britain that it is for her interest and glory that the measures should be accomplished. When the consent of the people of Canada to annexation shall have been obtained through the Parliament, the Governor of Canada might be sent home as of no farther use—and the army—there might be some little difficulty about that, too—the army could be disbanded and turned into useful citizens.—or,—be notified to quit, along with the Governor.

It is useless to enlarge upon the advantages which this measure would bring to the people of Canada. They would exchange the oppressions of a kingly government, a titled nobility, and an arrogant soldiery for the mild sway of our incomparable institutions. And they have given repeated proofs that they yearn most deeply for the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States.

That a majority of our people would take delight in reclaiming the soil of Canada, from British domination, and still further extending the "area of freedom," we have no kind of question. The advantages to the United States would be great and immediate. It would settle the Oregon question at once. It would stop the immense system of smuggling British goods which prevails along the now extended line of the two countries. It is to be regretted, that our Government, instead of negotiating about the boundary lines for so many years, should not have taken the easier mode of settling the dispute by annexation. If the annexation of Canada were at once effected how much expense and anxiety would be saved to the Government and people in the matter of "Lake Defences." We should have all the fine fortifications the British have erected or conquered, on their more exposed boundaries, and elsewhere through the country. And, after having in vain attempted to reduce Quebec, and after losing some of our bravest soldiers in the effort, we shall be able to accomplish it by the simple quiet measure of annexation.

But, strange as it may seem, it is not unlikely that the Annexation of Canada would meet with some opposition from our own citizens. The whigs would go against it because of their great respect and partiality for England, and the Liberty men, who opposed Texas annexation because they said it would promote slavery, would very probably oppose the annexation of Canada, also; not for the same reason, but because they want it for a terminus for their "underground Rail Road," which they use for carrying off slaves from the South. However, if the conciliation policy with Great Britain should succeed, and she would be persuaded to assent to annexation, it would not make much difference about the Whigs and

Liberty men, for they are a cross-grained crew at any rate, and not satisfied with any thing. We do not wish to be understood as objecting to the annexation of California by any means—on the contrary, it might be well, when we "open the ring" to take in Canada, to invite California to step in also. It is not to be supposed that the N. Y. News, in asking whether "California or Canada" would be the "next customer," meant to say that both could not be brought in at the same time. Let them not "stand upon the order of their coming" but come in "at once."

### The Postage Sentinel.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Wednesday, July 30, 1845.

The publication day of our paper will hereafter be on Wednesday instead of Thursday. We have been induced to make this change owing to the fact that unless our papers were mailed early on Thursday morning, many of our subscribers would not receive them until some time during the next week.

An error occurred in the notice we gave of the meeting of the Democrats of this township. The meeting is to be held on Saturday Evening, August 9th, and should have been so notified, instead of the 2d. We hope the Democrats of the township will bear the meeting in mind and not be misled by the notice we gave last week of the time.

Some of the Whig papers seem to persist, and that too, long after the Washington Union, which speaks with authority upon the subject, has denied it, that James Buchanan, Secretary of State has resigned in consequence of a difference of opinion with the President in relation to the Oregon question. The story, we believe, originated with the N. Y. Tribune. The Union says "there is not a shadow of truth in it. Mr. Buchanan has not resigned, nor has he talked or thought of resigning; nor has any member of the Cabinet. The reason assigned, too, for his resignation, is as fabulous as the report itself. There is no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmonious cabinet, and there is as little variety of opinion on all the great questions which come before the present cabinet, as in any of its predecessors. We are fully warranted in making this statement in the most authentic and authoritative manner."

GEN. LEWIS CASS passed through this village on Thursday of last week, on his way to Marietta, where he is to deliver an address before the Marietta College, at its annual Commencement.

The annual Commencement of the Western Reserve College for this year will be on the 14th day of August next.

BISHOP HAMLIN, will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel in this village on next Sabbath.

MR. C. C. HAZEWELL has arrived at Columbus, and entered upon his duties as Editor of the Ohio Statesman, the first No. of which under his editorial superintendence, we have received. It gives evidence that the Editor is not entirely a new hand at the business, and that he is at home in his present situation.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have neglected to notice this excellent Magazine for July, although the same was received several weeks since. This neglect has not been a willful one. The Magazine was mislaid, since which time we have not been able to lay our hand upon it, which has prevented us from giving that notice of the work which it well merits.

We refer our readers to the communication of H. W. CURTISS which evidences the attempts of the Whigs to practice another fraud upon the Liberty men. Comment from us is unnecessary. We would barely add that our object in publishing this article is to furnish our readers of the proof of what we have heretofore asserted in relation to this matter.

For the Postage Sentinel.  
Miss Kelley and the Whig Politicians—  
Moral Treason.

Messrs. HARRIS & BATTERSON: Some of your readers, doubtless, are not informed, that a Miss Abby Kelley, with some male companions, are travelling this country, lecturing to full houses, on the political and other institutions and the social relations of our country—ostensibly against slavery, and pointedly against the political action of the Liberty party. I have paid some attention to them, and would hint to your readers the apparent objects and aims of the gettters up of this farcical affair. The woman is a graceful speaker and says some good things, calculated to help her hard sayings to go down with her audience. But the manner and matter of one of the male attendants, was coarse, blistering braggadocio, exciting, in deed, from its novelty, and disgusting, by reason of the acrimony with which he treats all the political and religious institutions, and the officers members and abettors of them in our country. On the Constitution of the United States, he is particularly severe, the sacred instrument the palladium of

the liberty we enjoy—the fundamental law of the most enlightened liberal and intelligent people on earth. Because, forsooth, there is one fault in it, a fault necessary to the union of these great, prosperous, and now, indeed, United States, he condemns and would have us nullify the whole. Oh traitorous, sacrilegious pander, to British, to envious British aristocracy!

Why raise the cry of *disunion, nullifying*, here in the north and west, among a people basking in the sunshine of prosperity, and enjoying the most eminent benefits of our most glorious Union? If there are indeed black spots in the South, be it the business of the South to rectify. Let them go South, and use kind moral suasion, to induce those whose business it is, to reform their institutions, there—their State institutions, which it is not our business to control, however much we may deplore.

Now, it is evident enough that this farce is of Whig enacting. These shameless disunionists are supported and encouraged, are aided, and transported from place to place by leading Whig politicians, with a view to disorganize the Liberty party and if possible to draw from and weaken the Democratic party. This is no fiction. The editor of the Ohio Star has been several weeks puffing them—Whig leaders meet them on the borders of the county, conduct them to the county seat, among which is our Whig M. C., who invites the lady lecturer to make his house her home while here—and Whigs sanction their disunion doctrines—a Whig ex-Sheriff, gallants them to Deerfield, to meet their next appointments. And it is said we may expect them here again.

This same Whig M. C. was lately heard in a Liberty party convention, in Ravenna, urging them to delay their nomination of candidates for the ensuing fall elections. And so successful was he, I am informed by one of the leading Liberty men in that convention, that although a committee of the Convention reported a nomination, and it was accepted by a vote of the Convention, still, curious to relate, the names of the candidates reported, were suppressed in the published proceedings of the Convention and they wait the arrival of Miss Kelley.

We may fairly infer, from the attentions paid to this group of nullifiers by our Whig politicians, that it was their money and influence that brought the wanderers here, from other fields of whig labor. It is well known that our whig friends are much alarmed at the signs of the times in this county and State—trembling for the much dreaded loss of their hated secession.

### UNION & PEACE.

CHARLESTOWN, July 24, 1845.

Messrs. Harris & Batterson,  
A copy of the following was sent to the Star for publication, a few weeks since, but for reasons best known to its editor, was rejected. The article was written from the fact, that prominent whigs of the county had expressed a desire that the whig and liberty parties should unite; and through Mr. Baldwin, at the Liberty Convention, the twenty-third of last month, publicly requested the Convention to postpone its nomination of candidates, believing, as stated by them, that Mr. B., that a nomination might be made which both parties could jointly support. But, if the Star is a true organ of the party, it is easy to determine how much confidence can be placed in this party for the carrying out of the measures of the Liberty party, while this, its organ, shuts its columns against a communication setting forth the only premises upon which the Liberty party could unite with the whig, without believing itself and casting its principles upon the altar of self immolation. Yours, &c.,  
H. W. CURTISS.

Mr. Lewis:  
Sir:—Permit me to say a word through your columns concerning a co-operation of the Whig and Liberty parties.

If the avowed object of the Liberty party could be secured by such a union, I have no hesitancy in saying that all would be willing to enter into it. But the question is, can this be accomplished? It is asserted by leading Whigs that it can; and that wisdom dictates to the Liberty party the propriety of disbanding and uniting with the Whig. A correct understanding of the propriety or impropriety of such a course implies information touching the specific designs of the Liberty party. This party advocates principles, which its members while connected with the other parties; deemed as paramount in importance to any or all the feasible principles of those parties; and principles, the triumph of which, they could receive no guaranty would be secured through such organizations. To suppose then that Liberty men after struggling for years against such an amount of vituperation malign and low minded slander as they have been obliged to cope with, would now be willing to throw up their organization and unite with either of the other parties without such guaranty, as they at first demanded, as a merit upon their cooperation, would be saying as much as to say that they have been heretofore basely hypocritical in their professions, or, are naturally subjects of sheer fatuity. In view of the sin of slavery, the great disparity existing between free and slave labor and the impossibility of supporting both under the same supervisions of government without making free labor the sufferer, and the fact of the government's attempting thus to legislate, through which the free States have suffered egregiously, sprang into

existence the Liberty party—with the ostensible design of divorcing the general government from the support of the slave system. The specified object, then of this party is war upon American Slavery—the system. For this it was originated, & for this end bank & anti-bank men, protective and anti-protective tariff men which now comprise its numbers think it wisdom to forego for the present agitation of these measures, and make this their main, their only object. They can see no more reason for setting any of these institutions in operation, for slavery to control to its own advantage or overthrow at its pleasure, as it has done for years, than the patriots of '76 could for establishing such measures during the revolution while subject to the assaults of Great Britain. But like them are determined to place the government upon a just and equitable basis before entering upon the adjustment of such matters. The overthrow of American slavery by withholding from its support the resources of the free States is the object of the party. And as a matter of course it is opposed to Texas annexation from the fact that this scheme has for its end the extension of slavery. But to suppose that the principles of the Liberty party would be secured by the annexation, is a mistake. The Liberty parties unite with all its friends, and she has taken a room in Mason's Block, where she intends to do all she can to invite the Ladies to give over the nation—and she will give them as a party would, with the four winds—and she hopes continuing to maintain the same ground. They did previous to the organization of the Liberty party; slavery still existing in the District—and the external slave-trade carried on to the same extent; Liberty men in order to exert the moral power they now do against the slave system would be under the necessity of reorganizing and battling five years to come. Their five years of labor heretofore, would be entirely lost so far as accomplishing the primeval object of their organization. And thus it is obvious that the Liberty party cannot dissolve and unite with the Whigs upon a mere pledge of opposition to annexation. Could the Whig party at the North pledge themselves to withdraw their support from slaveholders and pro-slavery men, to overthrow slavery in the District of Columbia, stay the internal slave trade, divorce the general government from any participation in the sin and disgrace of the system of American slavery, and consign it to live, or die, upon its own resources, it is needless to say that the Liberty party would be heart and hand with it, for the two would be one in principle. In assuming such positions it is easy to see the Whig party could not possibly lose any of its anti-Annexation influence. But so long as this party gives no evidence of determined uncompromising opposition to slavery except in so far as it is connected with annexation it is presumed no one understanding the principles of the Liberty party, can for a moment suppose it will be willing to dissolve for the purpose of uniting with the Whig. The only obstacle in way of such a union is a want of anti-slavery spirit and action on the part of Whigs as a party. The Liberty party strikes for Liberty, the bringing about so far as the government of this Union is concerned, a practical recognition of the rights of man, all men, "no confounding the things of liberty with Slavery" is its motto. This is its "one-ideaism" and the moment either of the other parties assume this position it is ready and will rejoice to enter upon copartnership. But as soon as it seeks union otherwise "its glory is gone forever." H. W. C.

CHARLESTOWN, July 24, 1845.

SPURIOUS DOLLARS.—During the early history of this country, it was a common affair to pass off counterfeit dollars to the Indians in exchange for furs and peltries, and the discovery of this fraud has made an unfavorable impression on the Indians relative to the integrity of the white. The New Orleans Courier says that a large quantity of counterfeit Spanish dollars was lately discovered on the banks of the Altamaha, by a Mr. Mozo, who is said to be a very honest and clever man. It was buried under the surface of the ground, where it is supposed to have been lying for a great number of years. From 1790 till 1800, and perhaps later, large quantities of these dollars were manufactured in Birmingham, in England, and sold for five shillings a pound weight. They were found by Mr. Mozo at some distance from the Florida coast, and were ordered by the Florida government to be taken away as they were wanted for the purchase of skins. They are worth to Mr. Mozo only the value of the silver they contain.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WARNING TO PARENTS.—A man and his wife in Philadelphia had a fight over their breakfast on Sunday (remember the Sabbath day,) and knocked a pot of boiling coffee over upon one of their children, a girl eight years old, scalding her face and neck in a shocking manner; the child is hardly expected to recover.

ANOTHER REASON.—A man who does not stand on the best terms with his creditors objects to the new postage law, for the reason that before the passage of the law he received but two dunnings letters a week, and he now receives five or six per day.

Wool.—The Tocsin and Journal have been contending for some time, about the cause of the low price of this staple product of the farmer. We think the matter may be satisfactorily explained. When we see extensive establishments, stimulated by high protective duties, and consequent high prices, producing large quantities of fine Saxony Brussels, and Ingrain Carpeting, all fabricated from wool imported at a duty of five per cent, and we see handsome printed woollens, worn by genteel young men, and many other handsome saleable articles, all fabricated from the same cheap foreign materials, we are apt to think that the act of '42, was not, after all, designed for the special benefit of the farming interest.—*Cayuga (N. Y.) Patriot.*

### Great Fire in New York.

We received by the Wednesday evening Mail of last week, but not until our papers were off, an account of the fire in New York, and we select the following from among the many accounts of this awful conflagration. Since the following was in type, however, we have received papers which state that it has been ascertained that the explosion occurred in consequence of the burning of powder, and not from gas or saltpetre, as has been asserted by some.

### From the Journal of Commerce.

The Awful Conflagration.  
The extent of this calamity has excited the apprehensions of those who witnessed its whole progress from the commencement. Happily its progress is now stayed, so that we are enabled to define the limits of its ravages. On the East side of Broadway every building from Exchange Place, commencing with the Waverly House to Market field street, it is utterly consumed; also three or four dwellings below Market-field. The house on the corner of Stone and Whitehall streets, and two or three dwellings North of Stone st., remain comparatively uninjured. Thence to Broad st., from Stone, to the public stores, within two or three doors of Wall st., the buildings on both sides are all destroyed. A line drawn from the public stores to the Waverly House, is the limit on the North-west. In Beaver st. all the buildings both sides are consumed, from the Bowling Green to within five or six doors of William st. On the West side of Broadway the buildings are all destroyed, from Morris st. to No. 13, occupied by Mrs. Baker as a boarding house—this last included.

The buildings on Broadway, North of Morris st. were saved by incredible exertions, in which the inmates rendered themselves especially conspicuous.—They were covered with carpets and blankets constantly wetted with water carried up by hand to the roofs.

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and that could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

There was a quantity of salt petre in the store of Crocker & Warren; but a store full of it was burned ten years ago, and there was no explosion. Gunpowder is spoken of, but without any evidence that any was present.

The explosion was tremendous, and produced the utmost consternation throughout the lower part of the city. The office of this paper seemed as if toppling to its base. The printer's sticks were thrown from their hands; and the gas lights suddenly extinguished in a part of the building added to the terror and confusion of the scene. We experienced no damage however, except in the breaking of window glass. Nearly every building in Wall street, and in fact in all the streets contiguous to the burnt district, had its windows more or less injured, and in some instances whole sashes were dashed in, and the large massive doors of the stores either swung open, or were detached wholly from hinge and bolt, and thrown into the center of the buildings. Such was the effect of the explosion upon the Merchants' Exchange as to burst in the windows, breaking large quantities of the thickest plate glass. Even the interior doors were burst open.

The explosion occurred in successive shocks, previous to which the air was irradiated with brilliant flashes of light tinged with every variety of color. The air was immediately after filled with balls of fire and burning beams some of which, of high size, were thrown to an incredible height and distance. A heavy burning rafter struck on the roof of Bunker's Mansion House.

The explosion was heard on board the steamboat Champion while seven miles from the city, and started the passengers from their berths. It was also heard at Hempstead, and at Newark. Capt. York, of the brig Milton, as well as the captain and passengers of the brig Savannah, off the Highland, heard the report and felt a concussion.

Among the goods destroyed by the fire are 14,000 bales cotton, 20,000 chests tea, 3 or 4000 hds. and 1500 boxes brown sugar, 8 and 9000 bags