

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York. FOR PRESIDENT. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

TO THE POLLS!! TO THE POLLS!!!

Next Monday is the election for Delegates to Ann Arbor, who are to decide whether we are to be a State of the Union or a state of betweeny:—half state and half territory;—whether we are to have laws to govern us or not—whether we will receive into the State Treasury some five or six hundred thousand dollars or reject it and allow ourselves to be taxed to death to support the government.

We say come forward and cast your vote for Doct. WATSON SUMNER and COLUMBIA LANCASTER, for delegates to Ann Arbor, and be careful that the word "Yes" be recorded on the back side of the vote, being an instruction to them to advocate the admission.

Sit down and read through this paper if you do nothing else for the day.

He who says NO on his ticket in voting for Delegates to Ann Arbor, without knowing the awkward situation in which it will place us if we reject the proposition, we say that man cheats himself, his neighbor and his country; and he who knows the precise situation in which we stand, and votes nay to the proposition made us by Congress, we say that man is an enemy to the interests of the state and people of Michigan.

The ten mile strip which was in dispute now belongs to the state of Ohio, by an act of Congress published in our columns to-day. Now we would ask any candid man how we are to regain that land without a voice in Congress. The idea is absurd.—We certainly have no voice in Congress, neither will we have if we reject the proposition made us by Congress.

If the proposition be rejected we will clear for the Carver tract in Wisconsin—types, press and all.

The proceedings of the County Convention were received since our paper was made up, consequently we have neither time nor space for comment.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several Townships in this county, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House in the village of Centerville, on Tuesday, the 6th of Sept. inst., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the county offices, now vacant, of Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, and Coroner, BENJAMIN SHERMAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and ALBERT CHANDLER appointed Secretary.

The following Delegates then presented their credentials and took their seats in the Convention.

From White Pigeon—Jonas Hartman, Alton Goodridge, W. W. Nash, Jas. I. Frost, Jesse C. Charlton, Albert Chandler.

Backs—Thomas W. Langley, Henry W. Hampson, S. W. Truesdell.

Notawa—Dr. W. Mottram, Benjamin Sherman, Leonard Stilson.

Leontida—Isaac G. Bailly, Martin C. Watkins.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion, the Convention proceeded, by ballot, to choose suitable persons to fill the vacancies in the above named county offices, which resulted as follows:

Sheriff, EDWARD A. TRUMBULL. Register of Deeds, DIOBY V. BELL. Treasurer, COLUMBIA LANCASTER. Coroner, SAMUEL PRATT.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members to this Convention will use all honorable means, in their several Townships, to promote the election of the candidates selected to fill the vacancies which have occurred in this county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers thereof and published in the Peninsular, and Constantine Republican.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned sine die.

BENJAMIN SHERMAN, Ch'n. ALBERT CHANDLER, Sec'y.

FIXED BOUNDARY LINE, BETWEEN MICHIGAN and OHIO—Our admission, &c.

As there are many false reports circulated with regard to the language of the acts of the last Congress touching our Boundary question, we have been induced to make some few extracts from the laws as they passed the last session, which were published entire in our second number, but many have probably overlooked them, while others have subscribed for the paper since that number was published.

An act to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE

OF THE STATE OF OHIO SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AT, and shall be a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northern cape of the Maumee (Miami) bay, after that line, so drawn, shall intersect the eastern boundary line of the state of Indiana; and from the said north cape of the said bay, northeast, to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada, in Lake Erie; and thence with the last mentioned line, to its intersection with the Western line of the State of Pennsylvania.

For our part we consider the BOUNDARY LINE between MICHIGAN and OHIO as IRREVOCABLY FIXED. There are those who are going around electioneering for the rejection of the proposition made by Congress to the people of Michigan, who daily assert that the boundary line is not fixed between Ohio and Michigan, and that if we reject the proposition we shall retain jurisdiction over the disputed strip. We appeal to the good sense of every citizen of Michigan for the refutation of such assertions. How can it be? If there be any legality in the acts of Congress the line is certainly established; if not the line may not be established. (We can hardly reconcile to ourselves that a few people in Michigan can ANNUL the ACTS of CONGRESS, even if they had a voice in that body, which they have not, either as a state or as a territory.)

There have been misrepresentations made respecting the second section of the same act. Here it is:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Constitution and State Government which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said State of Michigan shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever: PROVIDED, ALWAYS, that this admission is upon THE EXPRESS CONDITION, that the said State shall consist of, and have jurisdiction over all the territory included within the following boundaries, and over none other, to wit: Beginning at the point where the above described northern boundary of the State of Ohio intersects the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said boundary line of Ohio, as described in the first section of this act, until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Lake Erie; thence with the said boundary line between the U. States and Canada, through the Detroit river, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to a point where the said last line touches Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head waters of the Menomonic river; thence through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by the said line, to the main channel of the said Menomonic river; thence down the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the State of Indiana, to the northeast corner thereof; and thence south with the east boundary of Indiana, to the place of beginning.

This, it will be perceived, is all on CONDITION that we accept of the proposed boundaries described.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That as a compliance with the FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION OF ADMISSION contained in the last preceding section of this act, the boundaries of the said State of Michigan, as in that section described, declared, and established, shall receive the assent of a convention of delegates, elected by the people of said State, for the sole purpose of giving the assent herein required; and as soon as the assent herein required shall be given, the President of the United States shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union, as one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be considered as complete, and the Senators and Representatives who have been elected by the said State as its representatives in the Congress of the United States, shall be entitled to take their seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, without delay.

Many argue that this question of boundary must be thrown into the Supreme Court of the United States. Well, how is it to be done?—How can Michigan become a party to a suit in the Supreme Court against Ohio, until she first accept of the proposition made by Congress and come into the union? It is absurd for men of reason to uphold such a doctrine.

The only chance we can now see before us of ever regaining the disputed strip that was, but which now belongs to Ohio, (which we admit is but a flickering hope,) is to accede to the terms offered by Congress, come into the Union on an equal footing with the original states—then, Michigan, being a party in the Supreme Court of the United States, can commence suit against the state of Ohio, and plead illegality in the proceedings of Congress. The Supreme Court of the United States is a higher tribunal than Congress, so that Michigan would have the privilege and a perfect right to question, in that body, the legality of the acts of Congress.

To be sure, we, in acceding to the proposition, agree to give up the Land which has already been taken from us by Congress and given to Ohio, (as will be seen in section 1, at the commencement of this article,) but, if afterwards it can be made to appear in the Supreme Court that the Act of Congress establishing the "Northern Boundary Line of the State of Ohio," is unconstitutional, why then the proposition to which we assent is also rendered null and void and of no effect, for they are both embodied in one act. We acknowledge that this is but a forlorn hope, but still we stand a better chance of regaining the land which was once in dispute, but now belonging to the State of Ohio, according to the preceding act of Congress, than we possibly could by rejecting the proposition, for that at once shuts us out of the halls of Congress, as well as of a voice in the supreme court. So that by accepting the proposition we stand some chance of regaining the ten mile strip; and by rejecting, we put an end to all hopes of getting it.

We ask of our readers the careful perusal of the following supplementary act, which is also on condition that we accept of the proposition.

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions."

Be it enacted &c., That the following PROPOSITIONS BE, AND THE SAME ARE HEREBY, OFFERED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN, for their acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted under the authority conferred on the said Legislature by the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

1st. THAT SECTION NUMBERED SIXTEEN IN EVERY TOWNSHIP OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, SHALL BE GRANTED TO THE STATE FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

2d. That the SEVENTY-TWO SECTIONS OF LAND set apart and reserved for the use and support of a UNIVERSITY by an act of Congress approved on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty six, entitled "An act concerning a SEMINARY OF LEARNING in the Territory of Michigan," are HEREBY GRANTED AND CONVEYED TO THE STATE, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe.

Let every one examine minutely the provisions made for EDUCATION, and recollect that the years and days are to decide the question at Ann Arbor.

3d. THAT FIVE ENTIRE SECTIONS of land, to be selected and located under the direction of the Legislature, in legal divisions of not less than one quarter section, from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the said State, are hereby granted to the State for the purpose of completing the public buildings of the said state, or for the erection of public buildings at the seat of Government of the said State, as the Legislature may determine and direct.

4th. That all salt springs within the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to the said state for its use, the same to be selected by the Legislature thereof, on or before the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty; and the same when selected, to be used on such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the Legislature of the said State shall direct: Provided, That no salt springs, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individuals, shall, by this section, be granted to said State: And provided also, That the General Assembly shall never sell or lease the same, at any one time, for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.

We would request every friend to the interests of the state, every friend to internal improvements and every friend to himself, to examine the provisions made (conditionally) for INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS in the following section.

5th. That FIVE PER CENTUM OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF ALL PUBLIC LANDS LYING WITHIN THE SAID STATE WHICH HAVE BEEN OR SHALL BE SOLD BY CONGRESS, FROM AND AFTER THE FIRST OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX, after deducting all expenses incident to the sale, shall be appropriated, for making public roads and canals within the said State, as the Legislature may direct: Provided, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the Legislature of the said State, by virtue of the power conferred upon it by the convention which framed the constitution of the said State, shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and that the bounty lands granted or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, whilst they continue to be held by the patentee or their heirs, remain exempt from any tax laid by order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township or any other purpose, for the term of three years from and after the dates of the patents respectively.

In addition to all the inducements held forth to us in the foregoing acts for our acceptance, our share of the surplus revenue which is to be divided among the states next January, will be from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

All this we get by acceding to the proposition made by Congress to the people of Michigan.—And by rejecting it we not only lose it all but stand a less chance of ever obtaining the ten mile strip.

We are receiving cheering news from all parts of Michigan, favorable to the admission. The last and most important is the proceedings of the Berrien Convention. It was the last place we should have looked to for such cheering intelligence. A letter received from Niles says that Mr. Mason will be elected with all ease; that he will have no opposition.

We had long since given up all hopes of Berrien, thinking that she would go against the admission.

The Address adopted by that Convention is a good one, and does credit to its drafters.

We ask the citizens of St. Joseph county to pursue the following proceedings:

Berrien Erect!!! From the Niles Gazette and Advertiser. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Berrien County Convention, met at Berrien on the 27th inst. and organized their meeting, by calling the Hon. John Silsbee to the chair, and appointing Gen. H. L. Stewart, and Lucius Hoyt Esq. secretaries.

The chair appointed a committee to examine credentials, when the following gentlemen were declared entitled to seats as members of the convention. From Bertrand, Hon. John Silsbee, W. T. Thompson, J. Howell, and John M. Barbour, Esquires.—From Niles, Titus B. Willard, E. G. Nichols, Z. P. Mason, E. Winslow, and Lucius Hoyt, Esquires. From Berrien, A. B. Mungor, Esq. and Hon. Joseph Barnard. From St. Joseph, Gen. H. L. Stewart, A. J. F. Phelan, T. A. H. Edwards, A. E. Drapier, and Charles A. Morton, Esqrs.

On motion of A. J. F. Phelan, Esq. Resolved, That the Convention proceed directly to transact the business for which it was called.

On the 1st ballot, Maj. George W. Hoffman was declared duly elected delegate from this county to the State Convention for nominating Presidential Electors, to be held at Ann Arbor, on the 29th day of September.

On the 1st ballot, Jasper Mason, Esq. was declared the democratic candidate to represent this county in the State convention, called for the purpose of assenting to the proposition of Congress relating to our admission into the Union.

On the 1st ballot Gen. H. L. Stewart and Titus B. Willard, Esquires, were chosen delegates to represent this county in the senatorial convention at Schoolecraft.

On motion of Gen. H. L. Stewart, It was resolved that the democratic candidate for the Convention, Jasper Mason, be earnestly recommended to the democratic party of Berrien county, for their support, and be instructed by this convention in expression of the wishes of their constituents to vote in the convention at Ann Arbor, if elected, in favor of the assent to admission required by the act of Congress.

On motion of John M. Barbour, Esq., The following gentlemen, V. L. Bradford, G. W. Hoffman, & W. Singer, Esqrs. were invited to take seats in the convention.

On motion of Gen. A. L. Stewart, The following gentlemen, V. L. Bradford, A. E. Drapier, and J. M. Barbour, Esquires, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the citizens of the county, to be published in the Niles Gazette, and St. Joseph Herald, and in a suitable number of hand-bills to be distributed throughout the county.

On motion of J. M. Barbour, Resolved, That a county convention be called at this place, on Saturday, the 24th September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to represent this county in the State Legislature, and county officers for Berrien county.

On motion of Gen. H. L. Stewart, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Niles Gaz., St. Joseph Herald and Democratic Free Press.

On motion of H. J. F. Phelan, The convention adjourned sine die.

JOHN SILSBE, Chairman. H. L. Stewart, Lucius Hoyt, Secretaries.

ADDRESS, Of the Democratic Convention of Berrien County to their Democratic fellow-citizens of said county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—As the established organ and representative of the democratic party in the county of Berrien, delegated by primary meetings of the people, this convention have assembled at Berrien on the 27th inst. and nominated an esteemed democrat, JASPER MASON, of Niles, as your regular candidate for a seat in the approaching convention at Ann Arbor, called in conformity with an act of Congress, providing for the admission of Michigan into the Union upon the condition therein mentioned.

Believing that we express the views of our constituents, this convention have also, in accordance with republican usage, instructed the candidate so nominated, when elected, to vote for the assent required by the act of Congress, as a fundamental condition of our admission.

Aware of the efforts that are making to distract and divide the party throughout the state on this important question of admission, we deem it a duty we owe our constituents and ourselves, publicly to declare and vindicate the course which democracy in this county and throughout Michigan have adopted.

In a late general circular, the democratic State committee announce "that the federalists, or whigs as they call themselves, are at this time active in attempting to cause division in the democratic ranks. The question of boundary is with them a fruitful subject. They are confident that the Ann Arbor convention will refuse its assent to the conditions required by the act of Congress for the admission of Michigan as a State of the Union, in which case they

will claim a victory and thereby expect to regain their lost power and defeat the electoral vote of the state of Michigan being given to the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States." They therefore advise the democracy of the State to be United and to distrust the cant and cunning of their constant political foes. This we think is a wise and sound caution, for it has ever been found unsafe for democracy to adopt the counsels of aristocracy, and any amalgamation with its policy or principles has always resulted in betrayal and defeat. While therefore, we find sufficient reason to regard with suspicion the opposition which the federal or whig party are endeavoring to organize against our admission into the Union, and derive from thence a strong motive to union and harmony, we can also deduce enough from an impartial examination of the question itself to influence our judgement and patriotism in favor of assenting to admission into the Union on the conditions specified in the act of Congress.

The question has not been fairly stated by the opposition. It is not whether or no we shall cede the disputed boundary to Ohio and Indiana. That question has been settled and disposed of by a distinct act of Congress, which passed both Houses by overwhelming majorities, and received the constitutional sanction of Andrew Jackson, our venerated president. The disputed boundary has been irrevocably confirmed to Ohio and Indiana, by the laws and authority of the United States, and not the slightest hope can be rationally entertained of ever agitating the subject again, so long as we remain out of the Union and without any representation in Congress. Our action in the premises is neither needed or required, for Congress has already fully legislated without it, and whether we come into the Union or stay out of it, Ohio and Indiana will still hold and possess the boundary guaranteed to them against all earthly power by their own sovereignty and the decision of the Union in their favor.

The true and only question then is, whether seeing that we have no ability to help ourselves in this matter it is our policy or duty in addition to the wrong we conceive has been already inflicted on us by others, to inflict a further mischief on ourselves, by refusing to come into the Union.

To enable us wisely to settle this question and boldly to act for our best interests in this dilemma, it behooves us dispassionately, carefully, and upon magnanimous principles, to weigh and consider it. We should ask ourselves calmly, whether, under all circumstances, it is best for us to come into the Union and partake of its advantages, or to exclude ourselves from these advantages, by refusing our assent to admission. This convention can not for a moment admit that the time has arrived, when the value of the Union is to be nicely calculated by American patriots. Its blessings are inestimable and invaluable to us, our posterity, and to human liberty every where. It was achieved by the wisdom and valor of our sainted forefathers established and cemented by their self-denial, sufferings, and blood, and in the language of our heroic President, "must and shall be ever preserved."

It is therefore for the precious legacy of our revolutionary sires, for the hopes of freedom throughout the world, for the vital principles of democracy, for the glorious constitution of the United States, for our own permanent and best interests as indissolubly connected with its maintenance, and against the detestable heresy of nullification, we contend, when we object to the policy or propriety of refusing to come into the Union and partake of its advantages, by declining to give our assent, agreeably to the act of Congress, and yet claiming all the rights of a sovereign state out of it. For to practical nullification and nothing else, to the law of revolution and the sword are we driven, if we refuse to come into the Union on the terms proposed by Congress. If this were all, there is enough in these considerations in the opinion of this convention, to enable us as Americans, democrats, and patriots, to decide in favor of peace and union, and it is no solid objection to such a conclusion, as urged by our political opponents, that we thereby make some sacrifices of opinion and feeling. Grant that we do. Our confederacy as formed in a spirit of compromise, must be maintained in the same spirit of self-denial and concession and can only be impaired and reduced to a "rope of sand," prophesied from the first by aristocracy, by its citizens insisting angrily on partial differences in opinion and feeling.

Besides, is there to be found in this proud and free republic a single citizen who would not, in emulation of the ancient Roman, who threw himself headlong into the yawning gulf which portended his country's ruin, that it might close over him and Rome be saved, be willing to take any sacrifice and even consider it glorious to die for his country's good? We believe and trust not. But what of real value in comparison with the advantages to be gained, do we abandon in assenting to the terms of admission now before us? We abandon nothing, as before proved, that we possess or can keep; at the most, we only waive for the present, the claim of a right, existing without a remedy to enforce it; for it is absurd to suppose that we are able to wrest from Ohio and Indiana the territory held by them, by virtue of the laws of the United States, or to prosecute a claim for it before the supreme court of the Union, whilst not a member of the Union, even granting what is very problematical, that the supreme court will in any case without process to enforce its jurisdiction, entertain a suit by a sovereign State of the confederacy against another for a disputed boundary. These same views of the event which has since occurred, viz: the decision of Congress against us, seem to have been entertained by the convention that framed our State constitution, when in their petition to Congress on the boundary question, they pledged the faith of the people of Michigan whom they represented, to submit

to that decision of Congress. Shall we violate that pledge?

Moreover, it is very questionable whether the acquisition of the territory, we claim, would be at all beneficial to the people of this county, since such an acquisition would probably divert from this section of country the great internal improvements in roads and canals now projected through it, and mix with us a population mostly accustomed to different habits, policy and laws, and wholly opposed to our interests and government. We then lose nothing of sufficient value, by acceding to the terms proposed by Congress, to tempt us from the path of high minded patriotism.

But will we not greatly injure our domestic and internal interests—will we not reject many and great state as well as national advantages, by refusing assent to the admission proffered by Congress? Most assuredly we shall. To gratify our passion, and to play into the hands of our political opponents the very card they artfully desire, we must resolve to postpone, for an indefinite period, our projected internal improvements, intersecting our country in every direction with rail-roads and canals; for who will lend three millions of dollars, the amount our legislature proposed to borrow, for that purpose at their last session, to a State out of the Union? We must also abandon for the present, the organization of that comprehensive and beneficial system of common school and university education which our legislature have already liberally devised to promote the knowledge and prosperity of our posterity; for whence are we, out of the Union, to derive the authority or means to proceed with it? To please our political opponents and to gratify their insidious and narrow views of policy, we must also consent to impoverish ourselves by rejecting the magnificent and liberal donations proffered to us by the U. States, on our admission into the Union. We must refuse the sixteenth section of land in every township for common school purposes, seventy-two sections for an university, five entire sections of land for the erection of public buildings, twelve valuable salt springs with six sections of land adjoining, five per cent of the net-proceeds of the sales of public land made within this state which will probably exceed this year, five or six millions of dollars, and a share of the surplus revenue, amounting to one half a million of dollars, besides a proposed grant to the new states of the Union of extensive tracts of rich public lands. All these sacrifices are required of us, by those opposed to our admission. And still more; we are asked with a distorted vision, perversely and singularly fixed upon the six hundred and fifty square miles of the disputed territory of little or no use and now irrevocably lost to us, to overlook a newly acquired territory ready for our acceptance containing twenty thousand square miles, full of the richest minerals, abundant in fisheries, valuable supplies of lumber and water privileges for manufacturing, affording 720 miles of additional coast navigation, and embracing excellent harbours, several large bays, and not less than forty large and fifty small streams.

Certainly in view of all these and many more important considerations, that this convention might enumerate, did time and space allow, there is no room for doubt or difficulty as to the course, which patriotism, prudence and common sense, alike urge us to pursue. If we have been injured, it is more noble to forgive, than to resent a wrong inflicted by brothers and friends, bone of our bone, and blood of our blood, whom no one can charge with intentional malice towards us, but rather with error of judgment in respect to our rights. It is better to consult our honest interests than an excited passion—better to live in peace with our neighbors, and enjoy order, quiet, and security under the settled government of the laws of the state of Michigan, and the United States, constitutionally administered, than to lead a life harassed by the agitation, anarchy and confusion of nullification—far better to glitter a bright, glorious and distinguished star in the galaxy of the Union, over flood and field wherever the battle or the breeze may wave the standard of freedom, than to glimmer alone with a gloomy and lurid lustre.

Fellow-Citizens, these are the views of your convention, and of the great democratic family throughout the state. The faithful presses and the regular organs of your party utter no other tone. The democratic banner is unfurled, and its mighty folds stream over you, again to summon and animate you to struggle in behalf of principle and duty with your ancient adversaries. We have, in the discharge of the business intrusted to us by you nominated for your support a tried, amiable, capable and honest democrat. If elected, he will go for the true interests of the country and party, as instructed. He will unite with his democratic brethren in the convention at Ann Arbor in any dignified, spirited and manly protest, that may be deemed necessary to vindicate our rights, should we ever have a chance or desire to effect an alteration of the past legislation of Congress on our boundary question after we have acquired the station and influence of a sovereign and powerful State in the councils of the confederacy. Desert him not, then—suffer not the democratic flag to go down before the onset of its whig enemies and false friends. Democrats to the rally! Let your motto be "union, self-denial, concession, all for our country, and nothing for passion or prejudice," and then give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, for JASPER MASON—Union and Democracy.

By order of the convention of Berrien county, Aug. 29, 1836.

During the severe gale of wind last Monday, the ship, White Pigeon, capt. Nowhall, was capsized and sunk a short distance above the flats, in the St. Clair river. She was entirely light, and had nothing but a topsail up at the time of the accident. No lives lost. With the assistance of the current it is thought that she may be safely towed to the flats and righted.—Detroit Free Press.