We shall wait in painful suspence—impatience on the tip-toe—till our returning citizes bring us full intelligence of the dark deeds of last night and of this morning.

We have just heard that the Indians took S. J Eubank's horses, last night.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 15.

Capt. Dummet's company arrived from Newmansville on Friday night last. We understand that but few Indian's signs were seen on the route, either going or returning. The inhabitants generally have been sick; the men are, however more healthy than the women and children.

Sickness prevails among the regular troops to a great degree.

At Garey's Ferry there are 150 on the sick report, out of less than 250; at Picolata out of 80 there are but one for duty, and at this post three hospitals have been filled with sick troops from the interior. Of one company of United States troops, who went out to Newnansville, but one man has escaped sickness. The Florida militia have been more healthy; this is owing to their being inured to the climate, but considerable sickness exists among them.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 26.

FLORIDA.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Motian*, Capt. WILLEY, we are in possession of the *Jacksonville Courier* of the 22d instant, containing the following account of a battle fought with the Indians at Newnansville:

LATEST INTELLIGENCE—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Fort Gilliland, Sept. 18th, 1836, containing the substance of a report to the Commander in Chief of a battle with the Indians, fought near Newnansville on the 18th inst.

On Saturday evening, the 7th, the Indians came within a mile of that Fort and captured a cart, and fired on three whites and two negroes. As it was too late and rainy to make a successful attack that night, spies were sent to discover the position of the Indians. They were posted in the neighborhood of Sam Felasco's hammock.—Sunday morning Col. Warren marched out to give battle with 100 men, being detachments from Capts. Walker's, Ward's, and Garrison's companies, with 25 gentlemen under Capt. Beckham, who, their times of service having expired, volunteered for this special service, and Capt. D. D. Tompkins, 1st Reg. S. Artillery, with a 24 pounder howitzer, and 25 of his men. The advance was in three columns—the right under Col. Warren, the left under Lt. Col. Mills, and the centre under Capt. Tompkins. When within three-fourths of a mile of the hammock, they met the Indians, and the battle commenced along the right wing and centre.

The Indians attempted to turn the left flank, but were charged with spirit by that wing, and driven into a thick oak scrub, thence into the border of the hammock, where the artillery played on them with considerable effect.

Then they attempted to turn the right flank, but were driven off by that wing, and into range again of the artillery, which opened upon them with great effect. The Indians made desperate attempts to maintain their position. They *charged twice* on the artillery. They were beaten off at all points, and driven a mile and a half into a dense hammock, where they could not be pursued with advantage. The action lasted one hour and a half—one hour of which time, the fire was heavy on the whole line. Their force was estimated at 300 men.

Indians were seen to fall before the fire of the Artillery *particularly on the left*. Several persons report that they saw a mounted Indian (from his appearance giving orders and a chief) fall before the fire of the Artillery. A. J. Gilliland reports that he saw a large fellow mounted in front on the right, and from his recollection of his person thinks he was Jumper. Adjutant G. ordered a platoon fired at him, and several assert that he fell. No Indians were found dead—but from the traces of blood many must have been killed and wounded.

Col. Warren, Lt. Col. Mills, Capt. D. D. Tompkins, Adj. Gilliland, Capts. Beckham, Walker and Ward, Lieuts. Brenton and Hindley, distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct in the action, also Doctors Pelot and Turbelot, and private Weyman stationed at the howitzer, who was wounded at the first fire, but refused to quit his post till compelled by loss of blood.

List of Wounded.—Jeremiah Burnett, mortally. Matthew Hindley, Jesse Long, Samuel Russel, and Weyman, not dangerously.

TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 15.

From Texas.—We have this moment learned by an arrival from Galveston, Texas, the following information from that quarter: The election there has resulted in the elevation of Houston to the presidency and Lamar to the vice presidency. Another attempt, which proved unsuccessful, has been made by a Spaniard, of the name of Payas, to rescue Santa Anna. Upon being examined, he stated that he had been employed for the purpose by the Mexican consul of this city; this, however, is doubtless void of all foundation.

The armed Texian schooner Terrible had taken several Mexican prizes, which were sent in for adjudication.

The Texan army, about 3,000 strong, had removed their encampment to the Gareito, near Matagorda Bay.

NACOGDOCHES, (Texas,) Aug. 29.

Proclamation from Gen. Samuel Houston, to the citizens of Texas:—From reports which have reached me, I am inclined to believe that our situation is unsafe; some Cherokees, with the native Castilians, have returned to the Cherokee village from Matamoras, and say that the Indians of the Prairie and a Mexican force are about to attack this portion of Texas.

The counties of San Augustine, Sabine, Tanahaw and Bexal, as well as Nacogdoches, will forthwith organize the militia of each county.—The following requisitions are made to sustain the United States force at this place until reinforcements can arrive at this place from Gen. Gaines, viz.

Sixty four from San Augustine, fifty-six from Tanahaw, fifty-six from Sabine, and thirty-three from Bexel. The troops will repair to this place with the least possible delay, and report to the Commanding General as soon as they arrive.

This call is made through the Judges of the several counties, and must be regarded as the law of the land; the troops will only be detained a few days, as soon as Gen. Gaines can send reinforcements to this place they will be discharged.

Let arms and ammunition be brought; at least one hundred rounds are requested. The Commander-in-Chief will be with the freemen of Texas. If they have to meet an enemy all the men of Texas must have their arms in order—to have liberty, we must be watchful. Signed.

SAM'L. HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

New Testament for the Blind.—Science has, in late years, done much to alleviate the unhappy condition of the blind; and one of its greatest achievements is the printing of books for their use. Taking advantage of the blind's proverbial niceness of touch, books have been printed with raised characters. The blind, by running their fingers over the page, distinguish the letters and are thus enabled to comprehend the sense. The whole New Testament has been printed in this manner. For this act of real benevolence and philanthropy, the blind are indebted to to the Massachusetts Bible Society. The whole has been printed in compliance with the rules of that society, without note or comment.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Armand Carrel.—The following is an extract from a letter of O. P. Q. published in the New-York Daily Advertiser of Saturday. The subject of it is Armand Carrel, the late editor of the '*National*.' His death has caused considerable excitement in Europe. His writings it is said, were the main cause of the revolution of the three days in 1830. He fell in a duel with the editor of a paper called the '*Presse*.'

Carrel had a great hatred of violence—though he looked upon animal courage as indispensable to a public man, and to the chief of a party—Carrel was no regicide! he hated scaffolds—bloodshed—and the substitution of the courage of the hands, for the progress of reason and the influence of truth. If Carrel fought duels, he was no duellist; but he falsely imagined his position required it.

"*Imbeciles that they are*," I remember to have heard him exclaim, when speaking of certain anarchists, who imagined that the cause of the republic was to be served by force and violence.

Carrel was a gentleman! His manners were most finished. He entered the room not as a swaggerer, but as a statesman, and was uniformly well dressed, kept a good table, rode on horseback nearly every day and associated with the best society. He was as free from vulgarity, as he was from pride or ostentation.

Carrel had undertaken to write the life of NAPOLEON. If he had lived to complete it, all other histories of that great man would have been laid aside, and even the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, by GIBBON, would not have excelled it.

Carrel was a great orator, as well as a writer. These qualifications are seldom combined. In conversation, he was as eloquent as Coleridge. At the tribune he was as nervous as Brougham, and as to his writings, Chateaubriand has not hesitated to place him on an equal rank with the first writers of the last and present century.

The DUEL in which Carrel was engaged, and which terminated in his death, was little better than murder on the one hand, and suicide on the other. That man, Girardin had no more right to fight with Carrel, about the trumpery affair, the mere commercial speculation, than the most obscure merchant's clerk would have the right to demand satisfaction of GEN. JACKSON! Carrel acted in circumstances without being convinced of the propriety of his conduct. He therefore anticipated death, and made his will! On the day prior to the duel, one of his most intimate friends breakfasted with him He was as cheerful and affectionate as ever, but he said not a word as to the event of the next day. It is thought that he disapproved himself of the step he was about to take; yet he knew not how, with honor and propriety, to retract his engagement.

It is high time that the subject of *Duelling* should be taken up in France. It is high time that these civilized (!) murders should be put a stop to! It is really infamous for an enlightened and great people, as are the French, to allow themselves to be the dupes of the most wretched system of butchery ever invented by the devil or his angels. Here was a philosopher; a statesman; a great public writer; a patriot; a lover of his species; a faithful and devoted friend; a good master; an impartial, upright, honest, conscientious citizen; the pride of the young and the hope of the aged, called out in a wood in the neighborhood of Paris, (the Bois de Vincennes)—and there wounded mortally, by a man named Girardin!! And for what? For some noble cause, to ensure the triumph of liberty and truth? No such thing. But M. Girardin, an obscure individual, who has set up a new commercial speculation; a cheap Journal; considers himself offended by an article in the National—insults M. Carrel—threatens to publish a biography and EXPOSE him! and thus urges on a duel with a man whose shoes he was not worthy to blacken. Thus France and Europe, and the world—thus literature, and the cause of liberty and truth, are to be deprived of a wise, noble, great & glorious being because a mere speculator in Journals cries for blood!

The FUNERAL of Armand Carrel, I of course attended. There were about TEN THOUSAND MOURNERS;—and I should say that half of them even shed tears.—CHATEUBRIAND I stood near.—He was too much affected to speak. The poet of the people BERANGER, wept like an infant! and the kind and generous hearted THIBEAUDEAN, the associate and friend of Carrel, was so overcome by grief, that he could give utterance to a few eloquent words of sorrow and regret. 'My dear Carrel,' he said, 'shall I never see you more?' and I thought his heart would burst as he put the question to himself, for the dead could not reply to his sad interrogation.

The remains of Carrel were interred for the time being at the village cemetery of *Sainte Maude*—but the city of Rouen, which gave him birth only 35 years ago, has claimed his ashes;—and DAVID has engaged to present the birth place of his departed friend, a marble, but almost speaking bust, from his own immortal chisel.

And 'tis thus that the brightest and best depart, 'Tis thus that the hope and expectation of politicians and statesman—patriots and sages are disappointed! 'Tis thus that we learn with *Horace*, that 'death is the last boundary of human affairs,'—with *Juvenal*, that 'Death alone confesses how weak and feeble is the body of man;' with *Virgil*, 'that even the wisest and the best cannot escape death'—but with Ovid we also learn,

Cum veiet ille dies, qua nil nisi corporis hujus'
Just habet: insorti spatium mihi fuisse novi.
Come, soon or late, death's undetermin'd day,
This mortal being, only, can decay.

Yours, obediently, O. P. Q.

Captain John Stone, Jr. who absconded from Worthington with about $20,000, has been arrested in Michigan.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Erie, capt. Funk, arrived on Friday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 25th ult. We have received by her Paris journals to the day preceding.

The most interesting intelligence they contain is that in relation to Spain, some of which we extract. The distracted state of that country is such that it absolutely defies all speculation as to its eventual termination.

There appears to have arisen some serious difficulties between Switzerland and France, originating in the assylum afforded in the former country to refugees who have quitted Italy and France for political offences. It is not probable, we should think, it would lead to any important consequences.—*Cour. and Enq.*

Extract of a letter from Madrid of the 16th inst:—"Our communications with La Granja are surrounded by such mystery, and are so slow besides, that this Capital, alarmed at all the excesses committed during the last two days, might almost be tempted to believe that there is at this moment no longer any Royal authority in Spain. The dominant influence is that of terrorism supported by military revolt.—It is certain, according to the opinion of every body, that the Queen, intimidated by the cries of death uttered by a soldiery in a state of the most brutal drunkenness, has been forced to abdicate as it were, her sovereign power for the time being. Some soldiers, the blind instruments of the secret societies, have hewn in pieces with their swords the constitutional compact; we will say more, the social one. The constitution of 1812, by virtue of a Royal Decree, torn from our sovereign rather than granted by her, is to be considered to day as the object of a kind of worship. At five, this afternoon, an immense crowd rushed to the Plaza Mayor, where a provisional stone had been brought, inscribed "Place of the Constitution."

The fixing of this stone took place amidst salvos of artillery, and acclamations uttered with the liveliest enthusiasm. To-morrow the constitution will be proclaimed with the usual formalities. From eleven this morning all the balconies of the Capital were covered with rich carpets, and this evening there will be a general illumination. To-morrow the Queen, brought from La Granja by the troops that beleaguer her, will enter the Capital, where a hideous system of terror is going to be established; already all persons attached to the Isturitz administration, or known for the moderation of their opinions, have been forced, in order to escape from outrage or the blows of hired assassins, to fly from Madrid, or to keep themselves carefully concealed.—There is no more security for the citizens. Quesada, who had fled from Madrid in the morning, was massacred yesterday at Hortaletza, two leagues from the Capital, by some national guards, who thus cruelly revenged themselves for his severe order of the day. He was shot in a cowardly manner by murderers in the uniform of the Urban Militia. M. Isturitz and his colleagues would have suffered the same fate if some generous friends had not given them shelter. All the state functionaries connected with the late government have deserted Madrid; and it may be well believed that they have not been replaced.

What Ministry in the midst of this popular effervescence, this bloody reaction, would preserve uninjured the deposit of public order? The possibility of the new cabinet existing is not credited here; it is impotent from its very birth, and unable to repress the thirst for private vengeance, which seems to have got hold of part of the population. Insurrection rears her head loftily, and with her feet in blood, she prepares to dictate laws. In the streets the most menacing groups circulate quite freely; disorder is every where, the authorities alone do not appear. This state of things is too violent to last long. The band of Barilio being in possession of Aragon, complicates our embarrassments and increases our uneasiness.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship John Taylor, capt. Luce, arrived yesterday. We have been furnished by the capt. with London papers to the 29th, and Liverpool to the 30th ultimo, on which latter day she sailed.

The most interesting news received by this vessel is that of a dissolution of the Ministry of Louis Phillippe. It does not appear settled at the last accounts whether the whole of the ministers had resigned or M. Thiers, the President of the Council only. It is however a matter of little consequence. M. Thiers was the life and soul of the King's Cabinet, and his retirement is virtually the dismemberment of the Ministry.—The cause which has led to the resignation of M. Thiers appears to be a difference of opinion between him and the King on the question of the immediate intervention of France in Spain, in favor of the Queen.—The King persisting in opposing it in opposition to his Minister. And really when we consider the contradictory elements which make up the different parties in Spain, the indomitable spirit of the Spanish people, we cannot wonder that the habitual caution of the king leads him to shrink from embarking in a cause, in which, when once engaged, he cannot foresee, to what extremes he may be compelled to go.

In Madrid, we have no doubt, all is anarchy and that the Queen and her daughter are entirely at the mercy of the soldiery and those who direct their movements.—*Cour. and Enq.*

FRANCE.

London, Aug. 29.—We announced by an extraordinary express from Paris, on Saturday morning, that M. Thiers with five of his Ministerial Colleagues, had resigned their places in the Cabinet, on the ground of differing from the King upon the question of the intervention in Spain. That statement was made expressly upon the authority of the Journal de Paris, an evening paper, which has been hitherto regarded as all but an official organ of the Government. On the following day (Friday) however, in consequence of some juggling which had taken place during the night, the Moniteur, the avowed organ, published the following bulletin, which as may be imagined, produced not a little surprise in Paris:

"The President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has to-day tendered his resignation to the King."

From which it would appear that the resignations were confined to M. Thiers himself.

Since writing the above, the Paris papers of Saturday have come to hand. They are fully engaged in discussing the Ministerial whereabouts. The Courier Francais most unfairly asserts that "the Moniteur has ceased to be the official Journal."—Notwithstanding the indirect denial of the Moniteur of Friday, the Journal de Paris of that evening publishes the following bulletin:—

"Several Morning Papers of that day appear to believe that M. Thiers had retired alone from the Ministry, and that, consequently, the Cabinet still exists.

"These Journals were misinformed.—The Cabinet is dissolved. We are authorised by M. M. Passy, Sauzet, Duperre, Maison, and (Petit de la Lozere,) to declare that they meant to concur in the resolve of M. Thiers."

With this singular drama the Paris Press of Saturday are fully occupied, but the simple statement of facts above given is all we deem necessary for the moment to copy from our Parisian Cotemporaries. On the subject which led to this crisis—intervention in Spain—the Paris papers are equally diffuse in comment. The *Journal des Debats* contains a furious non-interventional argument, which it makes the vehicle for a tirade, unhappily but too strongly justified, against "the cut-throats" (*egorgeurs*,) who have usurped the Government of Spain, made the Queen a prisoner, &c., and concludes with the notable advice that the contending parties be suffered to fight it out. This view of the question is no doubt that of his Majesty of the Barricades, whose perceptions have lately received vast aid from certain intimations conveyed by M. Phalen, D'Appony, and Wertner, on the part of their majesties of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and by which the King has been enabled to perceive that General Lebeau was in error in the statements made by him of the good will of his Majesty for liberal Spanish nation, and that reinforcements were on their march for the Foreign Legion in Spain by his orders.

SPAIN.

On Spanish affairs, the Journal de Paris of Friday night contained the following bulletin:—

"General Espartero has been appointed by the new Government Commander-in-Chief *ad interim*. At Valcarlos, Iturralde has surrendered himself to the Christinos, and several of his cavalry. It appears that M. Ferrier declines entering the Ministry. M. Mendizabel attends the Council, but is not a member. In the evening of the 18th a contest took place between the soldiers coming from San Ildefonso, and part of a regiment belonging to the garrison of Madrid. The soldiers from San Ildefonso, combined with the militia, forced the barracks in which their adversaries had entrenched themselves, by bringing cannon to bear upon them. Cordova is retiring into France. He was at Pampeluna on Thursday. His life would have been in danger, but for the protection of Gen. Lebeau.

Lowell, Mass. is in a state of siege—Madrid itself, was not more decidedly insurgent at the "last accounts," than this same Lowell. Judge Lynch has put on his judicial petticoats, and called out his compeers for regular battle with the factories. Some two thousand girls—they generally measure the commodity in that city by miles—were on Saturday last encamped, with several hundred men and boys by way of a flank guard. The damsels making up this formidable array, are represented as being in great spirits. They had a regular meeting in the City Hall in the evening: but they very discreetly concluded that it best comported with the character of their sex, to hold their deliberations in the daytime. The immediate cause of the insurrection appears to have been a reduction of the girl's wages twelve and a half cents a week, or, what is in their unsophisticated opinion equivalent to it, the companies increased that sum upon the price of board. We have some curiosity to learn how the Amazonians prosper.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

The biter bitten.—We are pleased to learn that the Commissioner of the land office has directed the money paid by Murray McConnell, Esq., on the entry of a tract of land in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, to be refunded, the said land having been already entered by R. A. Kinzie, Esq, and not being subject to private entry, having never been offered at public sale. We congratulate the rightful proprietors of the property on the result, and trust that all intrigue relative to this land has received its quietus. We ought, however, in courtesy, to condole with Mr. McConnel on the loss of this goodly slice out of his imaginary 'seven millions;' and we would advise him in a friendly manner, to seek other means of becoming "the richest man in the State of Illinois."—*Chi. Amer.*

Wisconsin Territory.—Gov. Dodge of this territory, has issued a proclamation apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the first Legislative assembly, under the act organizing that Territory passed at the last session of Congress. The number of Councillors is 13—Representatives 26. The election is to be held on the second Monday of October, and the members elected, convened on the 25th of the same month at Belmont, Iowa county.—*Dai. Commercial Advertiser.*

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1836.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
DAVID C. McKINSTRY, of Wayne,
WILLIAM H. HOEG, of Lenawee,
DANIEL LE ROY, of Oakland.

FOR SENATORS FOR THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
HORACE H. COMSTOCK,
Of Kalamazoo,
JOHN S. BARRY,
Of St. Joseph.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the County of St. Joseph are requested to meet in their respective towns, on Monday, the 24th day of October, to nominate Delegates to represent said towns in County Convention to be holden in the village of Centreville, on Monday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating Representatives in the State Legislature, a Sheriff, Register of Deeds and all other county officers.

TOWN MEETING.

The Republican Electors of the township of White Pigeon, are requested to meet at the school house in Constantine, on Monday, the 24th inst. at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating six delegates to the County Convention to be holden at Centreville, on the 31st inst.

October 12, 1836.

☞ Notwithstanding the noncompliance of her convention with the terms of congress, Michigan is a state, and a state of the Union, too; is she not? The United States having withdrawn the territorial government, we are left to govern ourselves, under our own constitution and state laws. If so—then will it be reasonable or right, young and feeble as we are, any longer to be deprived of our share of the appropriations and the privileges granted by the general government to all the states of the Union? Congress has examined our constitution, assented to its republican character, and acknowledged our right to act in the capacity of a state, by authorizing our legislature to call a convention for the purpose of *assenting* to their terms of admission. These are the arguments of those who have decided not to comply with the terms proffered by the general government; if we understand them. To be sure, congress has described certain boundaries as the limits of our state, not agreeing with those described in our compact; yet, near the close of the last session, they *admitted* us as a state of the Union, by sanctioning the doings of our government, not only, but by assigning other work for us, and allowing pay to our congressional members—did they not? Then, of course, our members [senators and representative] will have their seats at the next session, and the vote of our electors of president and vice president will be allowed.

We were for a compliance with the congressional requisition, as the shortest and surest way to admission; but since that course has been defeated, we would hope those who have blocked the entrance at that door, have found another, equally easy and plain. They are the *majority*, who declare us already a state. A state already! If so—a state *in* the Union! This we agree to, provided the proof be sufficient, and wait to see what disposal they will make of the dispute relative to the Maumee ten mile strip of territory, given to Ohio by the national enactment. Peradventure, the three delegates to Washington have been appointed to reconcile the discrepancy in this matter. All may terminate right yet, and in a much shorter period than some of us of the press have anticipated. We support the republican electoral ticket, under these impressions—expecting the STATE OF MICHIGAN to have a voice in the coming United States Presidential election—and expect to see all other publishers in the state, of our persuasion, adopt the same consistency.

If the position assumed by our late Ann Arbor convention shall be maintained—that the proviso in the congressional enactment of June 15, 1836, for our admission, is unconstitutional, and of course void—then the strong language of our admission by congress remains thus:—Be it enacted and declared, "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 MI-"CHIGAN shall be and the same is hereby de-"clared to be one of the UNITED STATES of Ame-"rica, and is hereby admitted into the Union, "upon an equal footing with the original states, "in all respects whatsoever."

But, in whom is vested the authority to nullify the *unconstitutional* part of an enactment, and leave the remainder in force, may still admit of a query.

☞ A paper from the eastern part of this state, brings us the names of three electoral candidates entirely different from those supported by us as the republican nomination; and what looks passing strange to us is—they are paraded immediately under the names of the Republican presidential candidates. We have not learned that any other duties will devolve upon the electors, than simply to cast their vote for president and vice president. We support VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, and shall not hold up a ticket for electors to vote for their opponents, however specious may be the disguise under which they are presented.

☞ B. Rathbun is again in jail at Buffalo, having been delivered over to the sheriff by his bail; a new bill of indictment for forgery having been found against him by the grand jury of Genesee county. Rathbun Allen, his accomplice, has also been admitted to bail, in the sum of $14,000. How very favorable for such men, that English penalties are not embodied in the laws of this country!

Our passage on the lake, in the Columbus, as we said last week, was stormy and *exciting*. The accommodations were of the first order, and the officers and servants kind and attentive; but the elements were out of joint and quarrelous. Nothing of much importance occurred during the night of tossing in the cove, save the loss of an anchor and the absence of comfort and repose. When, at three P. M., we retraced our rolling way back to Buffalo's *level* waters, aside from Erie turned up edgewise, our before mentioned 'three Missouri gentlemen,' bound for Texas and glory, providentially with us, eloped with several others to a land lodging, and were numbered next day 'among the missing.' If the more disturbed waters of 'Perry memory' so disheartened men of Mars, going to the field of valor, what must be the tendency of the smoke and thunder at the cannon's mouth, when they get there?

Never, perhaps, since the days of ancient Noah, were a collection of water-sickened mortality more joyfully disembarked, than was ours, on getting ashore at the western city of antiquity, burnished up bright and new, as Detroit really is. The happy exchange from 'excitement' to peace, prompted us to embrace the first opportunity that offered for a conveyance to a hotel, not far off: a relic no doubt of *ancient* Detroit—and proof enough that the ark of sacred history has to this day some resemblances. Chesterfield might possibly have derived some suggestions here, when he wrote on *cleanliness*—i. e. if he were in this country. One meal—the alpha and omega, for us at that house, no doubt—and with two hired teams, we rolled over the 'ups and downs' of an intolerable muddy road, a hundred and fifty miles; *intolerable*, truly, all the way, saving now and then a spice of passable way, over a sand hill, a prairie, or *a marsh!* Seven and a half days out, including the Sabbath—which was to us a day of pleasant and sacred rest at Ypsilanti. Mr. Weed is, in our estimation, a preacher of no ordinary abilities.

The bare recollection of the inn, kept by E. Russell, in the township of Quincy—where we saw a pumpkin of his raising, which weighed 51 pounds and measured four feet and two inches around, either way—was enough to make any Yankee's mouth water for a fortnight.

☞ Wisconsin appears to be filling up so fast, that Uncle Sam's liberty cap will probably gain another star, ere many years. The Democrat at Green Bay, in a paragraph respecting one of the hotels, says:—"We have but two taverns in the place; which, though large and commodious, do not come up to the public demand;" and after mentioning that many private houses are filled with boarders, and many persons "have not where to lay their heads," *advises* those who intend emigrating thither, 'to bring along their own houses, beds and bedding—otherwise, ten chances to one, they will be obliged to *take refuge in a wigwam and sleep on a blanket.*' The editors congratulate themselves under these circumstances, with the consolation that a *good tailor* has taken up his abode with them,—affording the prospect of a *reform* in some of the *bad habits* of the place.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

Washington, October 1, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—The President returned to Washington this morning. I have seen him and have never known him to look in such perfect health. The chief object of my visit, however, was to see him in relation to the affairs of Michigan, so that I might be enabled to communicate to you his views on some of the matters of interest to you at present, as received from his own lips.

No question has arisen since the nullification of South Carolina, which has given him so much anxiety as the admission of Michigan into the Union. His sympathies and feelings are with you, but I am apprehensive, that the course which the result of your elections would seem to indicate you are about to pursue, will compel him to the adoption of measures which he would like to avoid. As to what measures he may direct in the event of a rejection, by your convention, of the conditions of the act of congress, I am not authorized to state; but I can assert confidentially, that if your people are determined, as I hope they are, to sustain the convention, should they do so, at all hazards, they have many and severe trials in store. Let them reflect well before they take the step, but once done let no man look back upon the past. Once committed, Michigan cannot retrace her steps. Let all parties unite in effecting the one great object, the minority acquiescing in the decision of the majority, and let it then emphatically be "*no submission*," even though the world might say we exhibited *more spirit than reason*.

The President is clearly of the opinion, that no portion of the dividend of the surplus revenue, nor the five per cent on the sale of public lands, can or will be, under the act of congress, paid to your state until her admission; and that if she is not admitted as a state *of* the Union on the first of January, 1837, you must lose your portion of the public revenue. The act of congress, he thinks, requires the surplus money in the treasury on the first of January, to be divided amongst the states *of* the Union at that time, and that consequently Michigan as a state *out* of the Union cannot be included. These views I had previously received from the secretary of the Treasury. Neither the President nor Secretary consider that any right has accrued to Michigan in those funds, as a state, by the passage of the act of congress for her admission without her assent to the alteration of boundary accompanying it.

I fully concede that interest is the worst and basest of all passions by which men can be governed, and that it should seldom if ever be appealed to. But when I look at the situation in which Michigan is placed, I am led to ask where is her remedy?—That she has been grossly wronged, I admit; but can she find the means of redress? The issue placed before her is but the highwayman's alternative, and she must yield to the force of circumstances.

The estimate which I have received from the treasury department will give Michigan, if a state of the Union on the first of January next, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the five per cent