Constantine Republican.

VOLUME II....No. 18. CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 1, 1837. NUMBER 70.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED BY
DANIEL MUNGER,

Every Wednesday morning, corner of Canaris and Water streets,—at his Printing-Office and Book Store, over the Bank. Stairs, south side.

$2 50, if paid in advance; $3 00, after the first 3 months; or, $3 50, at the end of the year. } PER ANN.

SMITHS & BOWMAN, having recently received a supply to their former stock of Goods which consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Medicine, Crockery, School Books, Blank Books, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

All of which they offer for the lowest cash prices. They would also inform their friends and customers, both in St. Joseph and Kalamazoo Counties, that their Flouring mill will be in operation by the 5th February, when they will be ready to answer all orders for flouring and barreling, or grinding Custom work.

They would further give notice that all persons living on the south side of the river, and coming to mill or to trade at their store, they will give them a pass which shall pay their Ferriage across to and from Three Rivers.

Three Rivers, Jan. 30, 1837. 31tf

FRESH GOODS.—The subscriber has lately received a new supply of seasonable GOODS, consisting of merino circassians, common colored do.; dark prints; shetings; woolen blankets; Canton flannels; woolen socks; woolen gloves, lined cotton do; worsted comforters, &c. &c. Also, a supply of cotton batting, wicking, and wadding; which he will sell together with his former stock of goods, at the lowest prices for ready pay.

C. L. MILLER.

Constantine, Nov. 15 1836. 20v

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of **HARDWARE,** consisting of *Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Brass and Glass Commode Knobs, Pad, Trunk and Door Locks, Knockers, Door Latches, Blind Fastners, Candle Sticks, Pocket Pistols, Screws and Screw Drivers, Britannia and Tin'd Iron Table and Tea Spoons* every variety of *Hinges, Spurs, Carry Combs, Facets, Shovels and Tongs, &c. &c. &c.*

Also a great variety of *Whips, Whipstocks, Riding Whips, &c. &c.* For sale by

ISAAC J. ULLMANN.

FOWLER & COFFIN, BRISTOL Mouth Little Elkhart, Ia. are now opening an extensive assortment of Goods to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public in this vicinity—among which, are Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and nails, Crockery, Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made clothing, Drugs Medicines, &c. &c.; together with a variety of Goods, embracing almost every article adapted to the country trade, all of which they will sell at prices that offer inducements to customers.

N. B. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods. January 18, 1837. 29

MUSIC STORE.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and in great variety, kept constantly on hand and for sale at the Detroit Bookstore, (old stand of S Wells, deceased) where those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. The following articles can be found among the stock now on hand:

Two very superior German Violincellos, Keys Bugles, Post Horns, Hunter's Pocket do., Flutes with from, one to eight keys, Pitch pipes, Tuning forks, Violin mutes, Capo D'Astros, Guitars, with single and double bottoms, small Bugles, Pandean Pipes, Bugle crooks and shanks, Violin bridges, Pegs and bows, Piano and Guitar strings, Fifes, common and extra, Fingerboards and Chinnies, Violins, an extensive assortment, among which are to be found one of the celebrated stamp of *Breton!* one of *Claudot's* finest instruments, and one containing the stamp of *Thomson.* Amateurs of the Violin are invited to call and examine such celebrated instruments.

Just received a large assortment of *PIANO MUSIC,* well assorted;

Piano instructors, Preludes for the flute, fife, &c., Admirers for the flute, violin, keu bugle and flageolet,

Also, L'Accordeon, Mouth harmonicons, Portable music desks, Bass and snare drums, &c. &c.

As soon as navigation opens, every additional which the market requires will be received, and the assortment kept full. Pianofortes will be constantly kept on hand, together with all the new music as soon as it is published. *Music Associations* will be furnished with every thing in this line, on the most reasonable terms.

L. L. MORSE.

Detroit, June 20, 1836. 1yl

TAKE NOTICE.—The Subscriber having purchased the interest of W. T. House and W. H. Adams in the firm of W. T. House & Co. will continue the mercantile business in the store formerly occupied by the late firm.

ISAAC J. ULLMANN.

Constantine, February 9, 1837. 33

NEW MUSICAL WORKS.—Anthems, motets, sentences, trios, duets, solos and pieces for miscellaneous practice, published in occasional numbers, by the N. Y. Musical Academy. Edited by Thomas Hastings.

The Musical Miscellany, comprising the music published in the Musical Magazine. Edited by Thomas Hastings. SNOW & FISK

Detroit, March 8. 36

20 DOZEN HATS.—Mens fashionable Drab Fur Hats, Silk do.; black silk and black fur do.; black and drab wool do.; Boys' black silk and wool do. for sale by

ISAAC J. ULLMANN.

Constantine, Oct. 5.

TO SPORTSMEN!—Orange Gunpowder, Shot, different sizes; Lead, Percussion Caps, &c. For sale low by

ADAMS & APPLETON.

Constantine March 8. 36

PAINTS.—White Lead, dry and in oil; French and chrome yellow, chrome green; gold leaf; vermilion; gold bronze; Venetian red; lamp black; spirits turpentine; copal varnish, and Linseed Oil, for sale by

April 12. ALLEN GOODRIDGE.

IN PRESS, A new edition of Practical and Mental Arithmetic on a new plan, in which mental Arithmetic is combined with the use of the slate; containing a complete system for all practical purposes, being in dollars and cents.—Stereotype edition, revised and enlarged with exercises for the slate. To which is added a practical System of Book-keeping. By Roswell C. Smith. SNOW & FISK Detroit.

D. DURGES & &O. Hartford.
W. MARSHAL & CO. Philadelphia.

Detroit, Jun 20.

LONDON BOTANIC VEGETABLE SOAP, so justly celebrated for its very superior qualities in extracting grease of every kind from gentlemen's clothing; also, oil, paint, tar, &c., without doing the least injury to either cloth or color. For sale by

C. C. BRISTOL.

Bat'o, June, 29.

BUTTER.—300 Pounds first rate Butter for sale at 25 cts. per lb. by

ISAAC J. ULLMANN.

Constantine, Feb. 1, 1837.

No. 7, Water street.

DETROIT BOOK STORE.—MORSE & BROTHER have been receiving since the opening of navigation, and receiving, their spring and summer supply of BOOKS & STATIONERY, consisting in part of the following:

Ainsworth's Dictionary,
Intellectual Powers, Mor l Feeling,
Poor Richard's Almanacs,
Old World and the New,
Family Library, Edgeworth Works,
H. More's Works, Locke's Essays,
Mackenzie's Recipts, Smith's Grammar,
Public and Private Economy,
Aaron Burr Fleming—novel by Mrs. Shelly
Economy of Health, Sea Stories,
Pilgrim's Progress, a new edition,
Hieroglyphic Bible,
Wayland's Economy,
Pirate's own Book, Lafayette,
Secret Police, Harlin Page,
Hall's Missionary Anecdotes,
Great Teacher, Mammon,
Wayland's Philosophy,
Child at Home, Path of Peace,
Mother at Home, American Eloquence,
Modern Accomplishments,
Dick on Covetousness,
Political Class Book,
Nevin's Memoirs, Student's Manual,
Young Man's Guide,
Young Mother, Social Choir,
Miss Close's Library, Albums,
Bush's Hebrew Grammar,
Hoar's Works, Hebrew Bible,
Robinson's Gesenius, Emily's Address,
Day's Algebra, Goodrich's Grammar,
Parkman's Rom. Questions to do.
Æsop's Fables, Hall's Lectures,
Greek Reader, Dearborn's Byron,
Shakespeare, Bony's Architect,
Butler's Analogy,
Coleridge, Shelly, &c.
Marshall's Washington,
Cryptonymicalony,
American Gentlemen, Flint's Survey,
Herman's Chamber's Roger's, Kirby's Works,
Buckland's Geology,
Book of Pleasure,
Milton, Young, &c. &c.
Lebrun's Telemaque,
Christian Manual, do. Companion,
Churchman's Manual,
Guide to Fellowship,
Chapman's Sermons, Protestant Questions,
Young Disciple, Thornton's Prayers,
Cotton on Country,
Early Years of Hobart, &c. &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment of STATIONERY of the very best quality. PAPER of every description and the very best constantly on hand. Fine CUTLERY, Music and Musical Instruments, QUILLS (superior lot) and a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Detroit, June 14. 51

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—Barnes's Notes, The Young Christian,
The way to do good, Memoir of Bedell,
Great Teacher,
Beecher's Views in Theology,
Philosophy of Benevolence,
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,
Every Day Duty,
Pastor's Testimony,
At the new Book Store of

BAGG, BARNS & CO.

June 14,—50 Woodward Avenue.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large and general assortment of School Books of the latest and best editions, including

Olney's Geography and Maps,
Malte Brun's do do
Woodbridge's do do
Mrs Willard's do do
Berritt's do do
Parley's do do
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book,
Webster's old do
Emerson's do
Hazen's Spelling and Definer,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Colburn's do
Adams' do
Smith's do
Emerson's do
Daboll's do
Walkin's do
Parley's do
Parley's History, first book, do 2nd and 3d.
American Class Book,
National Reader,
Introduction to do
Young Reader,
Academical Speaker, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by BAGG, BARNS & CO.

Woodward Avenue, near King's Corner.

Detroit, June 14. 50

EVERETT'S ORATIONS for sale by BAGG BARNS & CO.

Woodward Avenue, near King's Corner

Detroit, June 14. 50

LIFE OF JEFFERSON by George Tucker, for sale by

BAGG, BARNS & CO.

Woodward Avenue, near King's Corner.

Detroit, June 14. 50

BLANK BOOKS.—Day Books, Ledgers, Memorandum Books, &c. for sale by

BAGG, BARNS, & CO.

Detroit, June 14. 1837. 50

TOILET CASES, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, of different sizes, and elegantly finished, just received at the new Book Store, on Woodward Avenue, below King's Corner.

Also, a great variety of other Fancy Stationery for ladies. BAGG, BARNS & CO.

Detroit, June 14. 50

TO BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—The subscribers have in operation a new Bindery, and are prepared to execute orders for FANCY BLANK Books for Banks, Merchants and others, in superior style.

BAGG, BARNS & CO.,

Near King's Corner, Woodward Avenue.

Detroit, June 14, 1837. 50y

150 DOZEN PALM LEAF HATS—just received and for sale wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought with specie, in any of the streets of this city. Merchants who are out of the article, are invited to call and examine.

ALLEN GOODRIDGE.

Constantine, May 30 1837. 49

DISSOLUTION.—The mutual copartnership heretofore existing between Perrin Barker and Norman Tousley, is this day dissolved.

PERRIN BARKER M. D.

Edwardsburgh, Cass co., Mich.
April 12, 1837.

N. B.—Doctor Barker would take this opportunity to tender his thanks to his former patrons, and to assure the public generally that the old stand in Edwardsburgh, he is again well prepared for business, and will be ready to attend *promptly* to any calls for his services in either branch of his profession.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber, 6,000 lbs. Nails; 8,000 lbs. Iron; 25 box's glass; wet and dry Groceries.

All the above named articles, the subscriber holds at Cash. I. J. ULLMANN.

Constantine May 24. 47

LAST CALL.—All persons indebted to W. T. HOUSE, will please call and settle the same by the 15th inst. or have the pleasure of settling the same with a Justice of the Peace. Constantine, April 5, 1836. 40tf

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING.—The subscriber will execute all orders in the above line, in all its various branches, in the best manner.

Imitations of Wood and Marble neatly executed.

WM. B. BETTS.

White Pigeon, Dec. 5, 1836. 23tf

1837

HOLT, PALMER & CO., (Successors to Barker & Holt,) STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Old stand foot of Main street, Buffalo.

The facilities of this house are supposed to none engaged in the business, and the opening of navigation they will be prepared to receive and forward goods to any point on Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan, on the Erie and Ohio Canals and Southwestern Rivers, with promptness and dispatch.

Any property intrusted to their care, for sale here, in the New-York or other markets will receive prompt and special attention. The usual advances made when required.

Merchants' Line on the Lakes,

Steamboat *Buffalo,* Steamboat *Constellation*
" *Michigan,* " *Pennsylvania,*
" *Sandusky,* " *Victory,*

Upper Lakes Line.

Ship *Milwaukie,* Ship *Julia Palmer,*
Brig *Manhattan,* Schr. *Louella,*
Schr. *Michigan,* " *Hudson,*
" *Marengo,* " *N. C. Baldwin,*

Lake Erie Line of Vessels.

Schr. *J. Barker,* Schr. *Lodi,*
" *Merchant,* " *Marshall Ney,*
" *Gazelle,* " *Napoleon,*
" *Nancy Dousman.*

Erie Canal—Merchants' Line.—Start two boats daily. F. WILKIE, Agent.

No 5 Commerce street, N. Y.

Washington Line.—Start one boat daily. T. P. WATERS, Agent.

194 Broad street, N. Y.

Ohio Canal—Eagle Line.—Start one boat daily for Portsmouth and intermediate places.

RANSOM, BALDWIN & CO.

Cleveland, Ohio.

REFERENCES.—R. Hunter & Co., Albany; J. J. Carle & Co. do.; H. Hunter, Rochester; Rosseter, Baldwin, & Co., Cleveland; O. Newberry & Co., Detroit; Newberry & Dole, Chicago; Hallister and Boult, Sandusky; G. D. Dousman & Co., Milwaukie; J. F. Porter, St. Joseph, and Isaac J. Ullmann, Constantine, Mich.

JUST RECEIVED by land from Detroit a prime lot of Cheese.—Also, a lot of best rice ever brought into the western country together with a fresh assortment of Confectionery, fruit, perfumery, &c., and a complete assortment of brushes all low for cash.

ADAMS & APPLETON.

Constantine, Jan. 18 1837. 29

SCHOOL BOOKS, *a New Supply,*—among which are—

Leather and cloth bound, cheap Testaments;
Definition and common English Readers;
Blake's Historical Reader;
Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries;
Woodbridge's and Olney's Geographies & Atlas;
Parley's Geography and Tales; [Jun 28
Kirkham's, Murray's and Greenleaf's Grammars;
Daboll's Output and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Blake's Natural Philosophy;
Introductory Reader, Juvenile Instructor.

Constantine, July 27, 1836. 4

HELPS ONE ANOTHER.—The Kalamazoo Mutual Insurance Company, incorporated for the purpose of insuring against fire, in the state of Michigan, is now in successful operation. Their office is in the village of Kalamazoo, and it is their intention to establish an agency in every village throughout the state to receive applications of persons wishing to associate with them.

The principles of such a company, when understood cannot fail to commend themselves to the favor of the public. It is not a money monopoly—nor is there, properly speaking, any money making scheme connected with it. It is nothing more nor less than a voluntary association of individuals pledged to share the losses in just and equitable proportions,—or, in other words, to "help one another."

Every man who insures in this Company becomes a member of it, and is directly interested in its prosperity. At the time of making his application, he is required to give his note, with approved security, for the premium of insurance, which is called his "*premium note.*" The ratio of the premium is governed by the amount insured and the hazard of the risk:—For instance, if a farmer wishes to insure $500 upon his barn and contents, the rate of which is 4 1-2 per cent, he gives his note (not on interest) for $22 50—six per cent of which, $1 35 is paid at the time; and until loss is sustained by the Company, he is not required to pay any further premium during the continuance of his insurance, which is in all cases for six years.—Thus it will be perceived, the capital of the Company is made up of its "premium notes," which will always be sufficient in amount to indemnify against any loss that may happen. And the advantage of this system over other companies is, that person insured, consists in this, that instead of paying the cash for his premium, he gives his note, and may never be called for payment of it except in case of loss, and even then by small instalments.—In the one case, he pays a cash premium to swell the coffers of a rich monopoly and to enlarge the dividends of wealthy stockholders;—When as, by the plan of *mutual insurance* the persons insured are the only stockholders, and the individual saves in his own pocket, which by the other plan he is required to pay out of it. The practical operation of the system of insurance has been tested in Vermont and other Eastern states, and the result has been a saving to the insured of an average of two quarters of the amount usually required to insure at stock companies.

The Company invite the public to come forward and partake of, as well as contribute to the advantages derived from mutual assistance.—All communications may be addressed to the secretary, at Kalamazoo, who will give all necessary information to agents and others.

JAMES SMITH Jr., President.

Z. PLATT Secretary.

The following is a list of local agents who will receive applications for insurance from persons in their vicinity:

Ann Arbor, E. W. Morgan; Jacksonburgh, J. C. Bailey; Ypsilanti, Marcus Lane; Tecumseh, Andrew Seary; Clinton, Charles Calder; Marshall, Charles T. Gorham; Battle Creek, Caphas A. Smith; Allegan, M. D. Wilcox; White Pigeon, Austin Chapin; Centreville, Thos. W. Langley; Constantine, James E. Johnson; Schoolcraft, E. L. Brown; Mottville, Alpheus Felch; Decatur, J. M. Howard; St. Joseph, Chas. A. Morton; Niles, Vincent L. Bradford.

The Company are desirous of being furnished with the names of responsible persons who will act *and act efficiently,* as agents in towns where appointments have not already been made.

Kalamazoo July 29 1837. 57

LOST, in this village, a small diamond Breast Pin—the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Constantine, Jan. 8 1837.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—Miles' Pills, the Genuine Hygeian Medicine of the American College of Health, proven on trial to possess all the good qualities, and none of the deleterious consequences of Calomel. For sale by GEO. FREESE.

Volinia. District Agent.

Also, H. B. Houston, Kalamazoo; Milo Wilcox, Allegan; Charles Gregory, Jonesville; J. S. Herron, Charleston; Shoudler & Co., Coldwater; Martin C. Whitman, Whitmanville; Kellogg & Chapin, White Pigeon; W. A. Stanger & Co. Mottville; W. T. House & Co., Constantine; Smith & Bowman, Three Rivers; James Smith, Schoolcraft; &c. &c. Agents.

BLANK-BOOKS of medium, Demy and cap sizes, of superior paper and excellent binding, just received at the Michigan bookstore and stationer's hall.

Aug. 4. SNOW & FISK.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THIS COUNTRY?

BY JUDGE STORY.

When we reflect on what has been, and what is, how is it possible not to feel a deep sense of the responsibility of this republic to all future ages? What vast motives press upon us for lofty efforts! What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance, and moderate our confidence!

The old world has already revealed to us, in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. 'Greece! lovely Greece the land of scholars, and the nurse of arms! where sister republics in fair progression chanted the praise of liberty—where is she? for two thousand years the oppressor hound her to the earth. Her arts are fled—the last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery! the fragments of her columns and palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin! she fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon; and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellspont. She fell by hand of her own people. The mandate of Macedon did not the work of destruction; it was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagle glanced in the rising sun—where and where is she? The eternal city yet remains, proud even in her dessolation, noble in decay, venerable in the majesty of religion and calm in the composure of death. Time alone has but traveled in the parts wonted by the destroyers. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A mortal disease was upon her before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probings of the senate chamber. The Goths, and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the north, only completed what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money.

And where are the republics of modern times, which clustered around immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps indeed look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss in their native fastness—but the guarantee of their freedom is their weakness and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained; when the invader comes, he comes like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him; the country is too poor for plunder, and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature present her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest and if we fall, probably the last example of self government to the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature; we are in the vigor of youth; our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constituents never have been enfeebled by the luxuries and vices of the world. Such as we are we have been from the beginning—simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and the old world. Within our territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild—the press is free—religion free—knowledge reaches or may reach every home. What fairer prospects of success could be presented? What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes and snuffed the breeze of both oceans. It has infused itself into the blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France and the lowlands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the north, and moving onward toward the south, has opened to Greece the lessons of her better days.

Can it be, then, that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruins is "they were, but they are not!" Forbid it, my countrymen! Forbid it Heaven!

I call upon fathers, by the shades of your ancestors—by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil—by all you hope to be—to sist every project of disunion—resist every attempt to filter your conscience, or smother your public schools or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you mothers, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring, and teach them as they climb your knees to lean on your bosoms, the blessing of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country—and to never forsake her.

I call upon you, young men to remember whose sons you are—whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon if necessary in defence of the liberties of our country.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.

It appears by the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, that the importation of grain, &c. was very limited previous to 1835; but that the wheat flour imported for the years ending 30th September 1835 and 1836 was $132,317; bushels of wheat 777,667, value $691,806; and bushels of oats 169,192, value $65,747. In the subsequent *three months,* i. e. from Oct. 1, to January 1, 1836, the value of flour imported was $78,741; and the bushels of wheat 3,495,936, at a value of $3,691,809. The importation of oats during the three months amounted to 4963 bushels.—*Alb. Argus.*

Grey's Inns.—"I know another case,' said the little old man, when his chuckle had in some measure subsided...."It occurred in Clifford's Inn. Tenant of a top set, odd character; shut himself up in his bedroom closed, and took a dose of arsenic.—The steward thought he had run away, opened the door, and put a bill up. Another man came, took the chambers furnished them, and went to live there. Somehow or other he couldn't sleep; always restless and uncomfortable. 'Odd,' says he. 'I'll make the other room my bed-chamber, and this my sitting-room.' He made the change and slept very well that night, but suddenly found that somehow he couldn't read in the evening: he got nervous and uncomfortable, and used to be always snuffing his candles and staring about him. 'I can't make this out,' said he, when he came home from the play one night, and was drinking a glass of cold grog, with his back to the wall, in order that he might not be able to fancy there was any one behind him. 'I can't make it out,' said he; and just then his eyes rested on the little closet that had been always locked up, and a shudder ran through his whole frame from top to toe. 'I have felt this strange feeling before,' said he....'I cannot help thinking there's something wrong about that closet.' He made a strong effort, plucked up his courage, shivered the lock with a blow or two of the poker, opened the door, and there sure enough, standing bolt upright in the corner, was the last tenant, with a little bottle clasped firmly in his hand, and his face livid with the hue of a painful death.' As the little old man concluded, he looked round on the attentive faces of his wondering auditory with a smile of grim delight.—*Pickwick Papers.*

From the Pontiac Balance.

PONTIAC OUTRAGE.

Below, we publish a candid statement of a majority of the jurors, in the case of Irish vs. Wisner. It puts the shame the wings lies as published in the whig papers. It covers the ballot box conspirators with confusion. What reliance now can the reflecting portion of the whigs, place in the statements of the whig press? No man in this county will believe that General Horton would misrepresent any transaction. Nor will any citizen of this county doubt the veracity of either of the other gentlemen whose names are appended to the following address to the public.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned citizens of Pontiac and jurors in the late case of Irish vs. Wisner, testify and say, that we were present at the examination of William S. Henderson, Origen D. Richardson, Thomas W. Barber and Benjamin Lisk, on the complaint instituted by George W. Wisner, for embracery. That in a statement made under oath, on said examination, we agreed, that on said trial of Irish vs. Wisner, NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE BY EITHER OF THE ACCUSED IMPROPERLY TO INFLUENCE THE JURY.—That Mr. Justice Henderson, during said trial, acted the part of an upright and impartial magistrate, that he allowed the declaration, Thurber's deposition, and his minutes to go to the Jury, as we understood it, agreeably to an arrangement made by the parties of their counsel, at the time the cause was submitted to the magistrate, and the verdict rendered by us in said cause, was in words as follows, to wit: "WE THE JURY FIND OVER TWENTY MAJORITY FOR CRARY AND FINE FOR PLAINTIFF FIFTY DOLLARS" that it was read to us by the court and assented to by said; the conduct of O. D. Richardson, esq. counsel for Irish, during the trial, was gentlemanly and fair, that whatever he said on bringing in our verdict and before we had agreed on the same, except in his argument to the Jury, was addressed to the court, in the presence and hearing of the parties, or their counsel, that when the jury had agreed on their verdict, they sent the officer to inform the court and the parties; the court and plaintiff and his counsel then came in, and the officer said he had notified the defendant, and he would not get up; that the jury was asked by the court if they had agreed on their verdict; they replied they had. Mr. Richardson then asked the court if they had found the fact of Crary's majority? The court then asked the jury the same question. They replied that they had found it over twenty, and that they found for the plaintiff fifty dollars. The court then read over the verdict to them in these words, 'The jury find over 20 majority for Crary, and find for plaintiff $50;" and asked them, if that was their verdict? They said it was. We further state that no person requested the jury to change their verdict, nor was it changed at any time. That Mr. Barber the officer who had charge of the jury, conducted himself with propriety during the deliberations of the jury; that he put no questions to us, other than to enquire if we had agreed; that he suffered no person to enter the jury room, except Mrs. Buckman, who came in to warn the jury against supposed danger from pistols lying, as she said, under the bed clothes; that he suffered no juror to go out except in case of necessity and in his company—and that Mr. Irish, neither said or did anything improperly to influence the jury during their deliberations.

N. H. HOWARD.
SAMUEL BROTHARTON.
JOSEPH J. TODD.
CALVIN HOTCHKISS.

Jurors in the case of Irish vs. Wisner.

More proof.—I hereby testify, that I was one of the jurors in the case of Irish vs. Wisner, and agreed to the verdict as by us rendered, and that I am satisfied, that Crary received more than twenty votes majority over Wells, the federal candidate for Congress, at the late congressional election.

SILAS MOON.

Pontiac, Oct. 21, 1837.

Drawing.—"Does your stove draw?" asked an agent of——& Co., of a person for whom he had just put one up. "Yes sears," was the reply.

From the Detroit Morning Post.

THE POLITICAL BURLESQUE,
A LAUGHABLE FARCE,
IN ONE ACT.

(*Written by Jupiter Tonans, Esq.,* and performed to a small and select audience amid roars of mirth.)

SCENE FIRST.

Bar Room at Uncle Ben's. PRESENT, *Johnny Wrong,* an ex-working man too important for his station, *Uncle Ben,* a cheer, good natured, zealous whig, and several others, ex-office holders who want their old places again—all getting spirits up by sharing spirits down."

JOHNNY.—Well, gentlemen, this 'ere is true, that Gov. Mason promised me an office, and he did'nt give it to me no how. That's the reason I went over to the whigs. I mean to break 'em down—them democrats.

A WHIG.—See here, Johnny;—call yourself an *old* democrat and get up a State Convention, and make a third nomination.

JOHNNY.—Good, by the hocus. But who shall it be?

WHIG.—Some man who calls himself a democrat, but who opposes every democratic measure, and who possesses much popular slang, without extraordinary judgment.

JOHNNY.—Ephraim D. Alias, is the very man then. But'll he consent?

WHIG.—Consent!—ha, ha, ha, ha. Yes, if you'll put him up for town crier he'll consent.

JOHNNY.—There's another difficulty in the way. I—em—am—as poor as Job's cat. I'm too proud to WORK, to beg I am ashamed.'

UNCLE BEN.—We whigs 'll find the cash but make it appear to be a *democratic* movement.

JOHNNY.—No danger of me. Hic—hic good brandy—ic—this of yours, Uncle Caulk down—inc—another glass. I'll pay—ic—it, when I get—ic—to be Secretary of State. [*Exit.*]

A WHIG.—Three cheers for Johnny Wrong the *tool* of the Whigs. Hurra, hurra, hurra.

Exeunt like a Virginia fence.]

SCENE SECOND.

Capitol in Detroit. Screen present.

JOHNNY WRONG.—Gentlemen, this 'ere screen consistin' of *seven* is a *state* Convention. Supposing that you mightest be aware for what we are coming together, I'll tell you. *We want offices.* We have tried to get them under the old administration; and we should if it had'n been for one very slight difficulty—that is, we could'n perform the duties. I for one, can drive a nail much more easier than I can drive a pill. But an office I must have, any how. I'm getting out at the elbows.' I move we appoint a committee to nominate a President, four Vice Presidents and two

JOHN BOTHER'SEM.—That 'll take the role.

SAM'L ASK FOR IT.—Give me an office in my way.

The Convention comes to order and is fully organized.

CHAIRMAN.—Has no gentman nothin to propose like resolutions?

JOHNNY WRONG.—Yes, Mr. President, 've got some. These 'ere are 'em.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that we will yield our individual support to such candidates for office only, as fall openly and unequivocally asked us a sure guarantee *that they will give us offices elected.*

Resolved, That while we have a profound regard for the long established usages of regular nominations we must and will reserve the right of independent action in cases where those nominations are made in accordance with *our desire for offices.*

Resolved, That we are in favor of the freedom of the press as the great palladium of our liberty and that we are in favor of no restraints *like decency or respect to private character, and that we particularly recommend the Spy and Advertiser.*

They then proceed to nominate EPHRAIM D. ALIAS for Governor, and JOHN RIDDLE for Lt. Governor, and pass the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the candidates this day nominated be respectfully requested to give their views to the electors of this State, touching the views entertained by this Convention, *relative to their wishes of personal aggrandizement.*

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Spy and Advertiser.

JOHNNY.—Let us conclude the meeting by singing,

"Except the *people* build the house,
The builders build in vain;
Except the people finish it,
'Twill tumble down again.

[*Exeunt.*]

From the Cottawa Observer.

The candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are known to every individual of the state, as men who have ably and promptly done their whole duty, in times that tried their ability and patriotism. STEVENS T. MASON, as a State Executive officer, stands among the most eminent of that gifted class of statesmen, who, at the present day, do honor to their respective States and the nation. He has pushed forward, with promptness and untiring assiduity, our great schemes of education and Internal Improvement, that elict for him the warmest commendations from all parts of the state; and the citizens of other states, without distinction of party, freely accord in the same sentiments as expressed by his political partizans. He is eminently worthy, in all respects, of the praise and the vote of every elector of the state; and, doubtless, will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

The New York Times says that the means of the Bowery theatre are so limited, that the establishment could not supply a uniform coat for an officer in Capt. Marryat's new piece!

From the Gazette.

In the last Gazette there is such a perversion of truth, in regard to the Pontiac ballot box, that it would be doing injustice to the community to pass it without exposure. In order to have a plain understanding of the matter, it may not be amiss to give a brief history of the transaction:—Previous to the last election, Mr. Irish made a wager with Mr. Wisner, that Crary would receive in that township, twenty more votes than Wells. At the canvassing of the votes it was ascertained that Wells had a majority over Crary, which astonished both parties, and gave rise to an investigation, that resulted in the disclosure of the robbing of the ballot box. As various versions had been given of the transaction, Mr. Irish, for the purpose of testing the question, brought suit for his money before Mr. Justice Henderson, and on the trial appeared with his counsel O. D. Richardson, Esq. and Mr. Wisner appeared in person, and was during the trial assisted by the notorious T. J. Drake. Some legal questions arose during the investigation, which were properly decided by the Justice, and the cause was submitted after a tedious examination to the Jury, a little before dark on the 25th day of September last. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening they were called before the court and asked if they had agreed; and having answered in the negative, they retired and were called again at ten, and the same inquiry made and a similar answer given, with the addition that they probably never would agree. The court then informed the Jury that they would not be discharged unless they agreed. At about half past three in the morning, they agreed upon a verdict. The court was sent for, the defendant was notified, and the plaintiff and the counsel present, when the jury by their foreman, General Hotchkiss, handed in the verdict, "the jury find for the plaintiff fifty dollars." It was suggested by Richardson whether it was not best for the jury to say how many votes Crary received, and it being sanctioned by the court, and being to test the point at issue, Gen. Hotchkiss foreman answered that Crary received twenty-six majority: and Mr. Richardson requested the Court to enter it, and the justice accordingly entered it as part of the verdict. This is the sum and substance of the whole matter as represented by the Detroit Advertiser a whig paper. On this statement of facts the Gazette has based some of the most atrocious charges. It charges that the plaintiff was seen to converse with the jury while out in consultation, and to furnish them papers; that a false verdict was entered in the docket, in the dead of the night, and in one present but the plaintiff and the counsel, and that three of the jury testified to these facts." Now we challenge the editor to the proof of any one of these charges. It would be well to remark here that soon after the trial of the cause between Irish and Wisner, Wisner instituted a process then before Mr. Justice Leroy, (a whig justice,) against Irish, Henderson, Richardson and the officer Barber, charging them with the crime of embracery and of influencing and corrupting a jury; and that after a full examination of the facts before Mr. Justice Leroy, they were discharged, there being no cause shown why they should be held to bail. There was not the least shadow of foundation for either of the allegations. The Gazette, we believe, will not pretend to controvert the impartiality of the foregoing statement. And now we ask, is there is any ground for any of those grave charges which the Gazette has so unquestionably preferred against respectable individuals. Can any one, after perusing the statement of facts as published by the whig papers longer doubt that the Pontiac ballot box was broken open and votes for Wells substituted for those in favor of Crary? We do not, as the Gazette misrepresents, accuse the *whole* whig party of Michigan with this high and heinous crime. But we do avow and solemnly our belief, that the crime was perpetrated by the whigs of Pontiac, and that the proof of the fact is irresistible. No longer are our liberties safe. This safeguard being broken down, there is no other way to redress our wrongs but by revolution. Destroy the privilege of voting by ballot, or any of the securities thrown around it, and you abolish that equality which should exist between the rich and poor, and render useless the poor man's only remedy against the oppression of wealth and affluence. Can the editor of the Gazette point out the moral difference between the commission of an offence, and the endeavor to relieve the perpetrator from the charge and fix it upon one proved to be innocent, in a court of justice? It is sometimes said that all things are fair in politics and we hope that this sentiment finds no advocate in the editor of the Gazette. If a man's reputation is thus at the mercy of an ill-directed press, no man is safe. If the ballot box has been robbed, to be sure all parties should condemn it, and aid in the punishment of the perpetrators. It cannot add to the reputation of any party to endeavor to cloak such a transaction or to impede the course of justice in ferreting out the criminals. How much more honorable it would be for the whigs to come forward and sustain the character they claim, than for party purposes, to endeavor to ruin the character of innocent men.

Truth is stranger than fiction.—There are two dogs in Montgomery county, N.Y. of whom this fact is related; they had been united together after deer, for several years at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running however, after it healed: but his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs, holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg of his companion. For the truth of this, we vouch Dr. Montgomery, John C. Aiken, and half a dozen highly respectable gentlemen about Lawrenceville.—*Albany Watchman.*

A steam Silk Factory is being erected at Northampton, Massachusetts, four stories high and 100 feet long.