

would infer that jealousy alone causes the dislike; for innumerable are the good deeds that he and his wife do, and the assistance that he affords to his wretchedly used nation.

A late London paper says: "Three sons of the late Mr. Rothschild took their stand on Wednesday in the place for so many years occupied by the father on Change, for the first time since the death of the great capitalist; and the announcement was made that the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son.

Monument at Dade's Battle Ground.—The proceedings of a number of the officers of the army in Florida, which will be found in this day's paper, announce to us their determination to erect a monument on the fatal spot where Dade and his companions met their untimely end.

If the Seminole war had been happily terminated with the first campaign, so that public attention might have been withdrawn from the exciting narration of battles and skirmishes, we feel assured that this sacred duty would not have devolved upon the surviving officers of those regiments whose members were thus suddenly cut off. If Congress had failed to authorize the erection of a monument over their remains, public sympathy and admiration would have supplied the deficiency. The prompt movement of the officers themselves, has anticipated such a step, which sooner or later would have been adopted by the people. It is perhaps as well that officers have taken the lead.

It is soothing to the soldier, when he goes into battle to reflect, that if he falls, a grateful country, will cherish his memory, and transmit his name and deeds to future generations.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

The way of the Sheep-Stealer is hard.—A young thief named J. Alverson, died in our county jail yesterday morning—a victim of his own evil propensities. It is supposed that Alverson had stolen from different farmers in this county, no less than one hundred sheep since the first of February.

On Sunday night he visited a pasture in Hartwich, in which were a flock of about one hundred and twenty sheep, owned by Mr. Philip Lawson. During the last week a brother of Mr. Lawson had arrived at his house on a visit and had with him a large bull-dog, which had been well trained by him, and which he valued very highly. It appears that the dog must have been attracted to the sheep pasture during the night, which is about half a mile distant from Mr. L.'s dwelling, by the disturbance made by the thief. In the morning the dog being absent, Mr. Lawson felt somewhat anxious; and it was 9 o'clock before the faithful animal was discovered. He was found by a lad in Mr. L.'s employ, lying beside the insensible body of Alverson, and beside him also lay a fine fat weather, with his legs tied. Alverson, was so badly bitten in his struggles with the dog, that he died of his wounds soon after being given into custody. The dog had bitten through his wrist, and through one of his hands; and he had a severe bite on the back of the neck, which it is supposed caused his death.—*Otago Observer.*

Taking Lessons.—The Salem Landmark states that a student from one of the Southern States, in the Theological Seminary at Andover, had purchased some wood and was exceedingly embarrassed to obtain some one to saw it for him. He went to professor Stewart to inquire what he should do in so unfortunate a predicament. The learned professor replied that he was in want of a job himself, and he would saw it for him.

This reminds us of an anecdote related of the late celebrated "self made" merchant of this city, Wm. Gray, Esq. more familiarly known as "Billy Gray." He was walking in the market when he met a young lawyer, who had just set up a shaving shop inquiring for a boy to carry home a piece of meat he had purchased. Billy offered to do the service for him, which was kindly accepted by the young lawyer. On arriving at the domicile of the latter, he asked Mr. Gray, what was his charge for the service. Mr. G. replied that he left it entirely to his generosity—whereupon the lawyer gave him a "York shilling." After banking his benefactor, Mr. G. remarked that when he wanted another small job performed, he need only inquire for Billy Gray, who would immediately come. The lawyer was thunderstruck! He was hardly worth the clothes on his back, while the man who performed this menial service for him, was well known to be worth a million of dollars! Thereafter the man carried home his own marketing.—*Boston Times.*

The Lawyer and Quaker.—A Quaker was called into court to give his testimony in a case at law. On being requested to hold up his hand, to be sworn, he replied that his Bible taught him to "swear not at all." "Well," said the limb of the law, "do you expect to arrive at heaven any sooner, being so scrupulously exact?" "I cannot tell those," said the Quaker, "but if I should, I wish to do what seemeth me right." "But did you ever hear of a Quaker going to heaven?" inquired the Lawyer, quizzingly. "Yes," "Well how in the world did he get there? Did he have no difficulty?" said the Lawyer, inquisitively heaping question upon question. "Why, yes," said the Quaker, "if those wishes to know, I will tell thee. He arrived at the gate, and there was some dispute about admitting him, but they looked all around for a Lawyer, and could find none, to decide upon the case, and he was forthwith admitted.—*Dehnam Ad.*

Newspaper Accommodations.—Mister Printer! I've come to the conclusion to patronize and take your paper.—"A very wise conclusion, sir." "At least one quarter—just to try it." "Always happy to accommodate, sir." "And if I like it—?" "Oh! yes, sir." "That is, if I don't like it—?" "Either way, sir." "I'll bring all the numbers back, when the quarter's up—gratia." "Shant we send for them, sir?"

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The packet ship ENGLAND, Capt. WAITE, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, and the CHARLEMAGNE, Capt. RICHARDS, yesterday from Havre. We have received by these vessels accounts from London to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d ultimo, and from Paris and Havre to the 31st of the preceding month.

The increased rate of interest demanded by the Bank of England appears to have excited considerable attention, and strange indeed are the speculations made in London on the cause of this occurrence. It does not appear to have occurred to any one, that the high price which circumstances here justify us in paying for the use of money, has also had an effect on the price in England—and yet this is evidently the principal, if not the only cause; but thus it always will be, when people attempt to regulate by fixed rules, the value of any article of general application.

The largest fire that there has been in London for thirty years, broke out on the 30th of August on the Southwark side of London Bridge, the loss estimated at £400,000 sterling.

The French Cabinet is not re-organized, and the Parisian Journals are full of discussions on the subject. The cause of the dissolution of the last, is admitted to be the question of French intervention in the affairs of Spain.

The indirect assistance of England afforded to the constitutional cause in that country does not appear to have been productive of much good and it is probable the whole of the British legion has ere now returned. We give the latest accounts from Madrid. All Spain except the Basque Provinces and Navarre appear to have proclaimed the Constitution of 1812.—*Cour. and Enq.*

FRANCE.
London, Sept. 2, 1836.—We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday, and accounts from Madrid of the date of the 23d ult.

From the contents of the former it does not appear that any Ministerial appointment has yet been made by the King of the French. M. Duchatel, M. Guizot, M. Mole, and M. de Montalivet, have all had interviews with his Majesty, but it seems to be a matter of very great difficulty to make an arrangement which shall include all the above mentioned individuals in one Cabinet. As for M. Thiers it is said, that he intends to quit France for Germany, or for Italy, unless Louis Phillips speedily decides to recall him to power.

The Garde National of Marseilles of the 29th ult. contains the following:—"Our news from Tangiers is of the 11th inst.—M. de la Rue has succeeded in his mission to the Emperor of Morocco, and has obtained from him all the compensation and guarantees that can be expected. M. de la Rue hopes that the best results will accrue to the relations of the two countries from his interview with the Emperor. We know that several French subjects have already, since that time, experienced the friendly disposition of the government of Morocco. M. de la Rue was expected at Tangiera on the 15th or 16th, to embark on board the Suffren."

SPAIN.
The *Sentinel des Pyrenes* of the 26th ult., gives the following:—"It is stated that General Cordova arrived last night at Jean-Pied-de-Port. He was escorted to the frontier by 60 horsemen, and at the fort of Valcarlos was received with cries of 'Death to the traitor!' His Aide-de-camp, M. Castillo, went yesterday in a chaise to rejoin him. It is not known whether Cordova will go to Bayonne or rejoin his sister at the waters of Bagneres."

Extract of a letter of a recent date from Barcelona:—"The ultra party has succeeded in establishing a reign of terror. Far from being satisfied with their first success, their exactions only increase. They insist upon having the entire Government in their hands, and demand that all the public functionaries shall be changed, beginning with General Alva. General Mina is henceforth without either power or influence, and his ill health has induced him to resign his offices. There are 3000 Carlists under arms in the environs of Tarragona, which town has just escaped from the plunder which it had been promised by some chiefs to be subjected to by the mobilized National Guards of Tortosa. On the 24th, Esparanza had assembled 1000 men under the guns of Valencia. General Motes and Soris, and Brigadier Amor have resigned their commands. The battalion which broke the windows of the French Consul at Valencia, has been confined to its barracks for two days."

A letter to the 26th ult. from Bayonne, says—"M. de Torone has, it is said, arrived at Santander, whence he will probably proceed to England or France, and wait till the present storm has blown over. The command of the army had devolved upon Espartero, but the position of the General, who has defeated Gomez five or six times within the last fortnight, if his bulletins tell truth, is at present unknown. It is, however, certain that the Carlists are routed."

The Bayonne papers state that General Cordova arrived at St. Jean Pied-de-Port on the 26th ult. from Spain. Along the whole course of his route he was exposed to considerable personal danger, owing to the ill feeling of the population towards him. Later accounts mention his arrival at Bayonne, where Castanos, Amarrillas, and Alagon, members of the Regency established by Ferdinand, are also expected.—The engagement in which General Soria was lately concerned, and which was announced by the Monitor to have terminated disastrously for the Carlists, is described in some of the letters from Bayonne as having been a complete triumph to them. It is of course impossible to decide which story is correct until more detailed accounts shall be received.

According to intelligence from Barcelona, General Mina has resigned his command in Catalonia on account of ill health.

The accounts from Madrid state that no serious disturbance has occurred there since the 18th ult. but they describe the inhabitants of that city as being in a state of great alarm.

Letters and papers from Madrid to the 22d ult. have been received. By a royal decree, dated the 21st, the Queen-Regent has restored to their respective appointments the seventeen ex-deputies and other persons removed by Isturia, in consequence of their adherence to the Mendizabel Administration. A second royal decree announces the re-appointment of Gen. Rodil to be commander-in-chief of the army of the north; General San Miguel, who first proclaimed the constitution of 1812 at Saragossa, to the chief command of the army of the centre, and to remain captain-general of Arragon; the Marquis of Monsalud, captain-general of Estremadura; Don Antonio Qui-Marcilla, military governor of Badajoz. Thus the appointment of General Saarsfeld to the chief command of the army of operations is cancelled almost as soon as it is signed. Some disturbances took place at Madrid on the night of the 18th, in consequence of a quarrel between the National Guards, the citizens, and a portion of Quesada's troops, but happily it was quelled without the effusion of much blood. The constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed throughout the whole of the Kingdom of Arragon. On the 16th it was solemnly proclaimed and sworn to in Barcelona, by command of General Mina.—Calatrava had appointed the 21st for completing his Ministry. It is supposed that Mendizabel would decline accepting office before the meeting of the Cortes, when he is to defend himself against the charges preferred against him by Isturia. Of Isturia and his colleagues nothing positive is known, but that they keep themselves concealed. Since their arrival in Madrid, the Queen-Regent has appeared well reconciled with the new state of things. The Council of Ministers has decided that the Cortes shall be convoked for October 24, and that the proclamation of the constitution of 1812 having been effectually annulled the late elections of new deputies are to be chosen, according to the system of the constitution of 1812, but the number for the Peninsula and the adjoining islands is to be increased to 268.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 23d ult. states that an engagement took place at Ladosa on the 18th, between the Constitutionalists under Irribarra, and the Carlists under General Irujo. It lasted for some hours, and terminated in the total rout of the Carlists, who suffered considerably in killed and wounded, and lost 900 prisoners, of whom 37 were officers.

The constitution has been proclaimed at Pampelona, Bilbao, and several other places, with great rejoicings.

Another letter of the same date, evidently written by a partisan of Don Carlos, has the following:—"Gen. Gomez has divided his army into three corps; the first, under the command of the Marquis de Bobeda, and composed of 5,000 men, is in the occupation of Mondoneo, in Galicia, and the surrounding country; the second, under Brigadier Arroyo, which is 6400 strong, is in the Asturias; and the third, the effective force of which is 7,000 infantry and 600 cavalry, commanded by General Gomez in person, threatens the town of Leon and its environs. All the three divisions are raising recruits in the country. It is announced that the Carlist Brigadier Don Castor Andechaga has completely defeated the Christian Chief, Don F. Iriarte, in the Incartaciones, and forced him to retire in disorder to Santander."

A Centenary.—Moses Brown of Providence is 99 years old, and is in the enjoyment of good health. A letter written by him a few days ago, exhibits a style of penmanship very far removed from the careless scrawl of ordinary old men. The great secret of all the health of the body and mind, so fully enjoyed by this venerable man can be traced to his constant temperance, continual exercise of thought, and above all, to conscience void of offence.—He was of two or three brothers the weakest in physical powers, and no expectations were raised on his long continuance in the life, yet, he has outlived all his playmates, his brothers, and his own children; and now stands a monument of human energy, on which the alternate storm and sunshine of century have fallen, with his sympathies for human sufferings as elevated as ever, and with an intellect that can pierce the folds of the most ingenious sophistry.—*Pastucket Chronicle.*

Curious Phenomenon.—It is a little remarkable that if you pronounce over as fast as you can the words "pay the printer's bill," ten or a dozen times, they sound very much like "Bill! pay the printers." It is such a rapid pronunciation of these words creates, in some mysterious way, a most pleasurable sensation under the ribs, near the pocket regions, which is an infallible cure for the heartburn. It is worth trying, any how.

The teller of the bank of Sandusky has sent us the following list of new counterfeits:

- \$10, Bank of the United States, new plate, letter G, S. Jandon cashier, N. Bidle President.
- \$10, Bank of Rochester, letter B, J. Seymour cashier, F. Bushnell President.
- \$5, Bank of Ithaca, letter B, A. St. John cashier, Luther Gero President.
- \$5, Bank of Utica, letter H, M. Hunt cashier, H. Huntington President.
- \$10, Jefferson county bank, letter A, O. V. Binard cashier, O. Hungerford President.
- \$5, Hartford Bank, letter B, H. A. Perkins cashier, James Turnbull President.
- \$1, Bank of Genesee, letter A, J. S. Ganson cashier, T. Carey President.
- \$5, Bank of Whitehall, H. W. Palmer, cashier, P. J. H. Myers President.—*Sandusky Clarion.*

SOUTH AMERICA.
The brig *Gambola*, Capt. FRENCH, from Buenos Ayres, has brought us a file of *The British Packet*, published there to the 13th August. We learn from these that a serious insurrection in the Republic of Uruguay had taken place headed by the late President, of which the following are some of the particulars.

Accounts were received from Montevideo, by the Ross, to 27th inst. The capital was in much confusion. A militia corps had been formed there, and the Government was taking every measure of precaution. General Ignacio Oribe had been appointed Commandant General of the county districts. The President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, had issued a proclamation, stating that rebellion had raised its head in the bosom of the Republic. The leaders of the sedition knowing well that they would not find support amongst the natives, had had recourse to foreigners; and that the Government have the satisfaction to state that those in arms against the legal authority are chiefly foreign emigrant officers, who, abusing the hospitality afforded them, were endeavoring to involve the country in anarchy; but that the rebellion would be soon suppressed.

A decree from Montevideo, 23d inst., calls upon all military officers of the Republic, absent on leave or otherwise, to return again to the service.

A despatch from Colonel Manuel Britos, to the Government at Montevideo, states that on the 17th inst., Gen. Fructuoso Rivera presented himself with 100 men from two leagues from the town of San Fructuoso, and opened a correspondence with him (Col. Britos,) endeavoring to persuade him to join in the rebellion, which he indignantly refused, and attacked Rivera, who instantly fled and was pursued until sun-set, leaving behind him an officer and six soldiers who were made prisoners, a number of saddled horses &c. &c. On the 18th Gen Rivera passed the Sauce with only 40 men, some of them wounded: the rest had dispersed during the night. Colonel Britos says that he has under his command 300 well disposed men, and that he is to march towards Paisandu, to protect that town and pursue the anarchists.

Further accounts say that insurrectionary movements had broken out in other parts of the Republic, headed by partizans of Rivera. *The Gaceta Mercantil* of Buenos Ayres contains sundry official reports of successful attacks made on the Indians who had harassed some of the frontier settlements, and adds "that the government of Buenos Ayres, in conjunction with those of Santa Fe, Cordova, and the other frontier provinces, has combined a series of military operations, which had gone far to annihilate the Indians, who had escaped the triumphant campaigns of the expeditionary army made to the southward in the years 1833 and 34; and the equally glorious one of General Estanislao Lopez, governor of Santa Fe. That the Indians, in other times so powerful and who by their ferocious incursions threatened to destroy every vestige of civilization were nearly eradicated; more than twenty thousand of these warlike savages having fallen beneath the swords of the brave federal troops, who under the same patriotic direction were continuing the work of exterminating a power once so colossal and terrible. That the insignificant groups of Indians now wandering about, cannot long escape the constant and well combined pursuit to which they are exposed, and with their destruction the scourge to which the Argentine people have been subjected from the remotest period of the conquest will disappear for ever. That at the present moment these errant Indians are expatiating the crimes and atrocities which in other days filled the inhabitants of this country with consternation; and that the enterprise which must ever confer honor upon the pages of Argentine History, and which the friends of civilization in all countries will applaud, will soon be completed."—*Cour. & Enq.*

BRAZIL.
Rio Janeiro papers of the 14th August have been received by us, brought by the bark *Euzemus*, Capt. Endicott, from that place. They contain intelligence of the restoration of tranquility in the city and province of Para, and of the re-establishment of the authority of the imperial government of Brazil.

On the 11th April, the new President assumed the reins of government at Tautoca, an island in the river Amazon. On the 18th he caused some vessels under the command of Captain Maryatt, to reconnoitre the island of Carnapiu, where the rebels had constructed a strong fortress which was destroyed.—From thence he proceeded with all his squadron to the island of Urapuranga, carrying with him his prisoners, and establishing there a military station. Expeditions were then sent to different points in possession of the rebels, from all of which they were consecutively driven, and afterwards notwithstanding considerable resistance, the Brazilian squadron succeeded in blockading the town of Para. On the 12th May indications were perceived from the vessels of an intention on the part of the rebels to abandon the place, and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the following day they left the port in 13 small armed vessels which were pursued by the lightships belonging to the squadron and some destroyed. On the same day the President landed at Para with 400 men, and on the day following he disembarked all his forces, and established himself in full possession of the capital. Many of the rebels dispersed, and the rest fled to the Upper Amazons, hotly pursued by the Brazilians.

On the 4th August, the princess Donna Januaria having attained her fifteenth year took, before the Legislative Chambers, the oath required by the Constitution, that she would maintain the Roman Catholic religion and the laws of the state.

The treasury at Rio Janeiro was robbed between the 23d and 25th July of 500 millions Reals in paper money.

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1836.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
DAVID C. M'KINSTRY, 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.

¶ We find, on further investigation, that we were altogether correct in our opinion of the views of the dissenters from the proposition of congress, on the admission question, given in our last. It remains, with them, after all the procrastination and anxiety of a whole year, and after the absolute rejection of the only condition offered at the end of a long session of congress, but the easiest thing in nature to hush all perplexities to a quietus, at a single step, and bring upon Michigan at once, ere the chill frosts of winter come, the haleyon and quiet days of a smiling sister in the Union. Why—her members have only to take their seats in congress—and—'tis done—the squoy over—the Bourbons restored!"

The sheriff of Monroe, the very head quarters of the state rights controversy, has given public notice, that an election will be held in the several townships in his county, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of this state, on the first Monday of November next and the succeeding day, for the choice of three Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. This notice seems to be based on the opinion that Michigan is fully vested with the powers and privileges of one of the United States—also, where would be the sense or consistency of such an official call upon the people of a county?

In maintenance of the same views, a respectable leading print replies to Secretary Woodbury's answer to Governor Mason, (that he is not authorized to pay the money due to Michigan, until she is admitted into the Union,) saying—"We suppose he means, until our representatives are admitted to their seats in congress, which 'will not be long'—as 'it is probable they will be allowed to take their seats before the time for paying over the money arrives'—the first of January next.

To this we agree, as we said last week, provided the proof be sufficient. But the doubts which hang like a thick cloud over the whole matter, we cannot for the life of us remove yet. If, after all the trouble and delay entailed upon our state, in the effort for admission, her entrance shall at last be thus speedily effected, congress will surely gain credit for a larger share of industry and duplicity than we have ever been willing to allow.

¶ The committee of five, Messrs. Edw. D. Ellis and Robert Clark, of Monroe, William H. Welch, of Kalamazoo, Seth Markham, of Washtenaw, and S. A. L. Warner, of Oakland, appointed by the Ann Arbor convention, "to draft an address to the electors of this state, expressive of the views of the convention," have issued six columns, covering a newspaper half sheet, marked "Monroe Times, Extra," dated Oct. 15, and headed, "Address of the State Convention to the People of Michigan." Being a part of the doings of the late convention, and important to preserve as matter for future reference, we shall probably give it a place in our next number. Possibly our readers may discover in it, though we do not yet, some index to an equivalent for the loss, by being kept out of the Union, of the surplus revenues, of over two hundred thousand dollars! The address, however, appears to be, by what we observe from a slight reading, a rehearsal of the whole story of the claims of Michigan to the "debatable grounds," and the naughtiness of Ohio,—pretty well told. The committee wind up with this solemn call upon their fellow citizens to stand upon principle!

Stand upon principle! And surely, would not the best grounds of footing for such a position have been taken, by stepping at once into the Union, on the late prescribed platform? Then nothing would have intervened between our representatives and their seats in congress, and the standing of Michigan upon true 'principle,' as a party in the higher judicial tribunal, to ask and speedily obtain the restoration of that part of her domain, which by an unconstitutional act of legislation, has been given to another state. But, now, "standing upon principle," however much may be the pretence, as well may Kansas ask redress at the bar of the supreme court of the United States, as isolated state—no state Michigan!

¶ The Bank of Constantine, will probably go into operation early in the coming year. The commissioners have ordered plates for the bill to be engraved in New-York, to which place one of them is now on his way, and intend to open the books for subscriptions to the stock, we are informed, by the time provided in the act of incorporation. Assurances warrant the opinion, that the stock will all be taken without delay, so that the business of the institution may commence by the middle of February or first of March next.

¶ At a meeting of the Democratic Republican electors, held at the American Hotel in this village, on the 24th inst., of which Josiah Gale was chairman and Albert Chandler, secretary. Messrs. Selden Martin, James J. Frost, Samuel A. Chapin, Thomas Charlton, Allen Goodridge, and Norman Harvey were chosen as delegates to attend the County Convention at Centerville, on the 31st inst., to nominate members of assembly and county officers.

¶ Accounts from Georgia, dated Columbus, Sept. 25, say the Creek War is at an end; that 19,000 of the Creeks have moved beyond the Mississippi, and the rest of the nation, 7 or 800 strong, have joined our troops going to Florida.

¶ "The Constantine North Addition Land Association," have commenced and are progressing in their improvements, on the north side of the river, on our village plat. The low ground, adjoining the river, from Kalamazoo-street westward "is being" filled up from the adjacent ridges to the depth of two feet or more, making a handsome gradual rise from the water northward and westward, a short distance to the highest rear elevation. On this part of the plat, where is now no building but a farm house, contracts are made for the immediate erection of a block of stores, a large hotel, ware-houses and several dwellings—the immediate completion of many of which will depend somewhat on the mildness or severity of the weather before the setting in of winter. Without disparagement to any other section of our beautifully located village, the "North Addition," we acknowledge as becoming under the new impetus given by the late arrangement of its proprietors, who appear to be not a whit behind the owners on this side in means and enterprise, a most desirable place both for business and homes of comfort, beauty and happiness.

¶ In evidence of the rise of property as the growing importance of our village becomes better known, we would mention that the "American Hotel" property in Constantine was purchased a few days since, by "mine host," Mr. H. Hunt, for five thousand five hundred dollars. We hope our friends at a distance, who purchased Constantine lots at auction, for from twenty-five to a hundred dollars each, last winter, may consider their property worth all it cost them, and enough beside to pay the expenses of a journey in coming to see it.

¶ By next week, we shall probably be enabled to state with some degree of accuracy, the result of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. From present information, the former favors the cause of Van Buren, and the latter that of Harrison, White and Webster.

¶ Who are Harrison, White and Webster? They are no less than three "available"—Presidential candidates, supported in "union," in three different sections of the United States, supposedly for the general purpose of defeating the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN by the people—leaving the bare possibility of a shove of one of the trio, no matter which, by the House of Representatives into the Presidential chair. There is more than surmise in this, through the fact, that an Illinois paper, inscribes on its standard a part of the firm, thus "HARRISON & WHITE"—under the motto, "United we stand; divided, we fall!"

¶ We are authorized by the Register, Mr. Edwards, to announce, that the Land Office at Kalamazoo will re-open on the tenth of November ensuing.

¶ The Grand River Land Office, also, will resume business on the first of November, as announced by the register and receiver, in the Daily Free Press of the 19th inst.

IMPORTANT.
The attention of the reader is referred to the following important letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accompanying remarks from the Michigan Argus:

From the Michigan Argus, Oct. 14.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

¶ We have been furnished by the acting Governor with the following copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Governor Mason; by which it will be seen that our predictions about the loss of Michigan's share of the surplus revenue, and of the five per cent. on the net proceeds of the sales of public lands, are about to be realized. We were told by the leaders of this new-fangled party, who but yesterday were madly rejoicing over their anticipated mischief their reckless ambition and blind infatuation were about to bring upon us, that we should receive these moneys—that the Secretary of the Treasury would pay them over. They amount by Mr. Woodbury's estimate to half a million of dollars, which is for ever lost to Michigan; for we are authorized to say that both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have lately stated that in the division among the states on the first of January next, no reservation of funds could be made for Michigan to be paid at a future day, but that the whole amount would be irrevocably lost to us.

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[COPY.]
Treasury Department,
29th Sept. 1836.
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Sir—I have the honor to inform you that your communications of the 8th and 13th ult., enclosing "An ordinance relative to certain propositions made by the Congress of the United States to the Legislature of the State of Michigan," "An act to authorize the Treasury of the State to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States money appropriated for making roads and canals within the State," and "An act empowering the Treasury of the State to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, deposits of public money," passed by the Legislature of Michigan were duly received.

In reply, I have the honor to state to you, that I regret that nothing can be done by this department in the premises, until the State of Michigan is admitted into the Union.

I am, very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Signed LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'y of the Treasury.
His Excellency, STEVENS T. MASON,
Governor of Michigan, Detroit.

Heavy Thunder.—I never felt it thunder so in all my life," said a Matty Marvellous to a man who stood with his mouth wide open listening with expectation.

"Felt it thunder, did you? and pray what was it like?"
"What was it like? why it was like to have shaken the hind legs of my little dog, and would have done it, if he hadn't twisted his tail round them!"—*Albany Microscope.*