

Sonstantine Republicans

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN.

MUNGER & COWDERY, suppled by Maj. I. J. Ullman, corner of Canaria

To all subscribers who commenced previous to number 20 :--

Trans-Two dollars per annum in advance, two dol are and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars a cespiration of the year. But,-

To those commencing with and after No. 20 :-Tunns { 80 50, if paid in advance ; 3 90 after the first 3 months ; or, } FER ANN. 3 50, at the end of the year.

ising at the usual rates.

CABINET WARE HOUSE,-Ten doors below the Mansion House, Main rest. WM. GALLIGAN respectfully informs as public that be continues his business at the bove stand, where he manufactures and keeps omstantly on hand overy description of Casuser Vorg, comprising Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, scretaries, Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, berefaries, Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Bureaus, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Pier, Centre, Card & Tailet Tables, Scroll hottom Tea du. Ladies' Work do. and Stands, Music Stools, &c. On hand a full assortment of White and Egyptian Murble Tops, for Cantre and Pier Tables, Bureau Tops and Wash Stands. Likewise, every description of BEDSTEADS, and all other articles in the Cabinet line. He has in his employment first rate workmen, and his materials are as good as can be procured in the country or in New-York, and he flatters himself that no shop in the western part of the state can turn out finer and more substantial work, with greater promptitude.

work, with greater promptitude. He also keeps constantly on hand, Mahogany, Carl Maple and Painted Greesian CHAIRS ; like-wise, Scroll, Crown, and Roll Top Fancy do., to-gather with common Windsor, and most other kinds, all of which will be sold *twenty-five* per kinds, all of which will be sold *twenty-five* per sent cheap r than can be purchased in this market. Cook's Patent Mahogany Knobs, Mahogany beards and veneers, and varnish, for sale at the most reasonable prices. His friends are particularly invited to give him a call, and patronage generally is respectfully solicited. Buff lo. June 20, 1836. Iyl

MUSIC STORE. --- MUSICAL IN-STRUMENTS of every kind, and in great variety, kopt constantly on hand and for sale at the Detroit Bookstore, (old stand of S. Wells, deseased) where those wishing to pur-chase are invited to call and examine for them.

elves. The following articles can be found mong the stock now on hand: Two very superior German Violincelles, Kent Bugles, Post Horns, Hunters' Pocket do., Flutes with from one to eight keys, Pitch with from one to eight keys,

Kent Bugles, Post Horns, Hunters' Pocket do., Flutes with from one to eight keys, Pitch pikes, Tuning forks, Violin mutes, Capo D'Astrea, Guitars, with single and doub-le bottoms, small Bugles, Pandein Pipes, Bugle crocks and shanks, Violin bridges, Pege and bows, Piano and Guitar strings, Fifes, common and extra, Flageolets and Clar-fonets, Violins, an extensive assortment, among which are to be found one of the celebrated stamp of Breton ! one of Claudot's famed in-straments, and one containing the stamp of struments, and one containing the stamp of Thomson. Admirers of the Violin are invited to all and examine these celebrated instruments. Just received as above a large assorment of PI. ANO MUSIC, well assorted ;

Piano instructors, Preceptors for the flute, fife, &c., Admired sirs for the flute, violin, kent

bugie and fligeolat, iso, L'Accordeon, Mouth harmo Portable music desks, Bass and suare drums, te. dec.

As soon as navigation opens, every addition which the market requires will be received, and the assorment kept full. Pianofortes will be con-stantly kept on hand, together with all the new rausic as soon as it is published. Music Associa-tions will be furnished with every thing in this line, on the most reasonable term L. L. MORSE.

DETROIT BOOKSTORE.-L. L. Monse has associated with him his brother CHARNCRY MOUSE, under the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, in the Book publishing, Book. selling, Bookbinding and Stationery business; and they are now opening, at 81 Jefferson Ave. nue, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, a Wholesale and Retail BOOK & STATIONERY Exclusioners. Marcharts Theorem 1 in Watesate and Refeats, Teachers and Li-Establishment. Merchants, Teachers and Li-brary companies will do well to call at the De-troit Bookstore before purchasing elsewhere. C. MORSE, L. L. MORSE.

Detroit, October 1, 1836. CARDS .- Rod, Blue, Green, Yellow and white cirds of the finest quality, also led cards of all sizes, for sale by MUNGER & COWDERY.

August 10, 1836.

BOOK STORE. MAN resp etfully in-forms the puble, that he has opened a Store, on Main Street, in th village

of NILES, where he intends to keep a general

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. He has now on hand a variety of standard and popular works, school books, Bibles in various

forms—some very elegant, blank books, writing paper, &c. &c. H + expects to receive in a few days a further supply of BOOKS, including the latest publica-tions, together with some elegant ANNUALS for 1827 Marchants supplied with Books and Stationer

at liberal rates. Nil-s. Oct. 12, 1836.

UST RECEIVED, 14 DOZEN WEB STER'S Elementary, and Cobb's Spelling Books, and 18 vols. Leather bound LAWS OF MICHIGAN, condensed, arranged, &c., contain-ing the Declaration of Independence, Constitu-tion of the United States, Ordinance of 1787, &c. 624 pages octavo. MUNGER & COWDERY. Constantine, July 18, 1836.

H Lities and patterns, and of different prices; and Toorn Bausines, of good quality; also .-. Toorn Powders, H.y.s' SPONACEOUS CHLO-

BINE DENTIFAICE ; Hayes & Bristol's Chlorine Tootu WASH ; Smith's New York Purified BEARS' OIL ; Silley's Chamical fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA ; Prentice's Brown Windsor Soar ; Pas Knives ; Pocket Comes, &c. &c. for sale

by MUNGER & COWDERY. Constantine, July 27, 1836.

DRAWING PAPER for PLATS of a largest size, and a superior article, for MUNGER & COWDERY.

NEW BOOKS.-Law, Medical, Miscel. Inneous, Religious and School Books; to-gether with a very extensive and superior lot of English and American Stationery, now receiv-ing at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, by MORSE & BROTHER.

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Detroit, Oct. 15. THE AMERICAN ANNUALS for 1837, this day received, at the Detroit Bookstore, old stand, and directly opposite the Mich. Exchange. MORSE & BROTHER. Detroit, October 15. y17

BOOD Social Worship, by Thos. Hastings and Lowell Mason, just received by MORSE & BROTHER. Detroit Oct. 18. Detroit Oct. 18. Morseit Action of the subscription of the proposes of life, be this what it may. A man half fed, half cloth-ed, and fearing to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirit to do the the bo

Detroit, Oct. 18.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 11, 1837.

From the United States Gazette. GIVE ME THE WILD WOOD. "There is a screne and settled majesty in Woodland enery, that enters into the soul, and dilates and ele-

W. Invin Give me the wild wood dark and gray,

And call it not a solitude, Give me the free wind's wholesome play Kissing the mountain, field, and flood. Pd not live where the thousand things, That cause po tic imagings. Are known not by the whispers dear, That in the wild wood greet the car.

Each bough that waves its foliage green, Sings of manhood's glowings prime, While gnarled links above them seen, Tell stories of departed time : E'on on these chroniclers of years, A moral in the moss appears, As 't flaunts its tresses in the sky, And saps the arms that lift it high.

There's not a wind but has its tone,

Waking up some Treasured thoughts, Whether it come from froz in some, Or from the burning south is brought, The zephyr's soft and soothing breath, The cast wind, with its damps and death, E ich is a herald trumping plain, A host of spirits in its train. There's not o'er head a rushing wing,

When fogs rest on the frozen rills, But breathes glad tidings of the spring, Fast hurrying, to the northern h 1, But tells that she, with songs and flowers, Will cheer once more the haflass bowers, And round each trace of wintry death, Shed warm again her quick'ning breath

There's not, when subbath morn is flush With summer brightness, and the grove Is sounding with the tuneful thrush,

A heart but thrills with holy love; And when the blue bird's parting note, In the fall breeze is heard to float, It is a sound that plainly tells, Of clincs, where sunshine ever dwells.

There's not a bird, that wings the air, Nor wind, that lifts the curling clo Nor tree, that speaks its foliage fair, Nor flood, nor field, nor mountain But tells the wanderer wild and free,

Of Him, who caused these things to be, But h is a voice, where'er he roam, Such as no'er came from fretted don

Give me the wild wood-I can bow, With reverent heart, in house of prayer, Can hear the orgin breathing low, And feel high thoughts when mingling the Yet, still I love the untarned scene, Where nought but God's own finger's been, Where every thing can make us feel,

And mocking pride ne'er comes to kneel. J. B. C.

WHAT IS EDUCATION ? BY W. B. CHANNING, D. D.

The great end of education is not to train a man to get a living. This is plain, and sent it to the landlord, signed with the because life was given for a higher end names of all the descendants in a round than simply to toil for its own prolongation. ring below : y17 A comfortable subsistence is indeed very

for self improvement through life? In-deed, according to the views of education now given, how defective are our institutions for rich as well as poor, and what a revolution is required in our whole system of training the young ! The great aim of philanthropy should be

that every member of the community may receive such an education as has been des-cribed. To bring forward every human being, to develope every mind, is the great purpose of society. I say of society not of government, for government is a merc instrument for holding society together, a condition of its existence, and not the great power by which its ends are to be accomplished. One of the pernicious doc-trines of the day, very pernicious to the working classes, is, that government is to regenerate society, and exalt the individual to his true dignity. Government enables us to live together in society, and to make efforts for our own and each others' welfare. But social progress depends on the spring in each man's breast, and not on the operations of the state. Government may be compared to the foundation and walls of a manufactory, which enclose and protect not the moving and guiding power, but the necessary condition of their action. The people must not look to it for what their own energies can alone ef.

From the Salisbury Watchman, THE ROUND ROBIN.

One of the best legal stories we know of, is that of the Round Rob'n, as it is familiary called, in the low circuits of North Carolina, and owes its humor to the fertile and cultivated mind of a lawyer who is still alive, but in a distant western State .--All the lawyers attending court about the year 1810, boarded at the house of Mr. Bwho at the beginning of his life, as a publican, was assiduous and provident; but riches multiplied. Boniface became lazy way to his customer's weak side. He crusty, and parsimonious. His accommodations, as they are usually called, from being the very best, had by degrees, degenerated into the very worst in the whole country. This was borne with muttering from time to time, until, in a fit of desperation, the whole fraternity of lawyers after mature deliberation 'In Congress assembled,' resolved to quit the house, and go to another in the same village; the duty of anouncing the separation devolved upon the gentleman above specified, who, being somewhat struck with the mock importance the affair had assumed, wrote the following.

A DECLARATION.

it becomes necessary for a hungry, half ly stopping long enough to laugh. Care ed, and fearing to perish from famine or cold, will be too crushed in spirit to do the the bonds of the landlord and boarder, a

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. From the Boston Book. BARBERS. Fellow.Citizens of the Senate BY S. P. HOLBROOK. There is good matter for speculation in

your barber's brain-"he hash strange places crammed With observation, the which he vents in mangled forms."

Us mind is a dainty piece of Mosaic-a tesselated pavement, inlaid with fragments of various forms and colors ; here a bit of politics, there a bit of poetry; here a little aw, there a little physic ; here a piece of black stone, and there a piece of white.' He cuts out his speech so as to fit every one who comes in. He can discourse to a farmer of bullocks; to a merchant, about ships ; to a broker, of stocks, and to a fine gentleman, of himself. His conversation for the most part, consists of what Woods-worth calls 'personal talk.' He deals with men, not principles. Every flying bit of news, every anecdote, every good thing said by the leading wits of the day, seems to come right through his shop window, and to stick to him, like burs on a boy's jacket. He knows all the engagemants, the failures, the deaths; who pays his tailor, and who does not; who wears false whiskers, and who real ; he can tell you in a whisper, the name of the young gentleman that was carried before the I olice Court, for riotous conduct, and the lady of 'respectable con-nexions,' who was detected in walking out of a shop in Washington-street, with a yard or two of lace more than she had paid for.

He has a shrewd trick of observation. too. He speculates a good deal on that part too. He speculates a good deal on that part of the head which lies above the nose. He sees a man's character as well as his person in a state of undress. When a man is in an arm chair, his head thrown back, his coat off, lathered up to his eyes, he is stripped off, lathered up to his eyes, he is stripped of all those cumbrous folios, which a sense of dignty, affectation, or the duty of self-defence oblige him to wear about him, in the daily walks of life. The barber learns the knows just how much flattery each one will bear to swallow, without making a wry face. Observe how that fat, old fool, now under his hands, chuckles with delight as he tells him, the never saw a man of his age with

so few gray hairs upon his head.' Ever since reading the Arabian Nights, I have had a warming of the heart toward a barber, and the sentiment has increased both by subsequent reading and observa-Whenever I came across one in a tion. book, I depended upon getting many a good laugh out of him, and I was soldom disappointed. Authors all over the world, agree in the views they take of their character. They are always described as jovial, lightheaded dogs, full to the brim of fun and frolie, running over with animal spirits, their

"When in the course of human events, tongues wagging the live-long day, and on-

and House of Representatives :

On the annual assemblage of the representa-tives of the people, I am rg in required to r view the affairs of the common we dth, and in ob diance to the expr ss injunction of the constitution, to

Twish it werea in my power, follow-citizens, to the second that the second th

I wish it were in my power, fellow-citizens, to communicate to you as my first duty, the honor-able and favor able accommodation of our difficul-ties with the general government. The duty I trust because the accommodation of the duty I ties with the general government. The duty I trust, however, is postponed to no distant day. The convention which as a mbled under the art of July the twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and to whom was submitted the pro-position of the congress of the United States, refused to accede to the proposed terms of admis-sion into the Union. A subsequent convention of the people assembled without the sanction of legislative or executive agency, have nevertheless given the assent required by the act of congress as a prerequisite to our admission, reserving at as a prerequisite to our admission, reserving at the same time to the people of Michigan all their rights under the constitution of the Unit d

thorities of the U. S. will view the assent given by this convention. Whether it will be consid-ered a compliance with the requisition of the act of congress of not, I am unable to state. No-thing official has been received, that would jus-tify a conclusion on this point. Naither have I been able to indulge a reasonable hope that con-gress will remove the obsticle to our administ

tify a conclusion on this point. Nother have I been able to indulge a reasonable hope that con-gress will ramove the obstacle to our admission, or a server and the obstacle to our admission of the state into the Union, as she is in justice and right and the triffed and eighty s.ven, as repeatedly expressed to the legislature, remain underted and eighty s.ven, as repeatedly expressed to the legislature, remain underted and eighty s.ven, as repeatedly expressed to the legislature, remain underted and unalterable. In the question of our admission into the Union, I would yield to the general government noihing as a matter of right, unless the claim of power clearly was point try. I protest against the constitution lifty of as act of congress prescribing any condition to the interest the menselves and the judicity or or the only will readily sure nder to the state the interest the reasonable hope that con-Poverty comes in at their door, but Cheertribunals, computent to t.ks cognizance of coa-flicting claims, of boundaries between states. But it is nucleus for us to theorize longer upon abfulness does not fly out of his window. Old age lays his frosty fingers upon their brows, and they laugh in the gray-beard's face. A surly, malicious, or even, reserved barber, would shock our notions of propriety as much as a good natured Saracen, or a bene, volent Ogre. 1 grew up in a little village, and gathered my ideas of a harber from age lays his frosty fingers upon their brows, d they hugh in the gray-order rly, malicious, or ever, reserved harber, ould shock our notions of propriety as nuch as a good natured Saracen, or a bene-solent Ogre. 1 grew up in a little village, and gathered my ideas of a barber from books; he was to me a Platonic idea, a beautiful vision, an entity, a shadow; and, when I came to the city and saw a real painted pole, I took off my hat to it with an involuntary impulse of respect; and as to the low on which, for the first time, I was the low on which, for the first time, I was wrong, who will point out the r m dy? An ap-peal to the suprems judicial triban 1 of the coun-try, is de isd us until a state of the Union, and if the right could be acknowledged to us, we cannot exist as a state indep and at of the Union.

NUMBER 28.

every thing like an equality in the apportion' ment of this part of the public burders. The un-xpended balance in the State Treasury on the first day of the present y ar. as xbillet d by the Treasury r port was \$27.130.68.100. The curr at expenditures, for the ordinary purposes of the Government, for the yayr 1836, were \$50,301.26.100. As yet, no state tax has been collect if and paid into the Treasury ry. The act of March 12th, 1836, byging a tax for state approace, has not been a fully c tried he aftairs of the constitution, to to the express injunction of the constitution, to recommend to the l gislature such matters as are xp-dient and essential to its permanent welfar and prosp rity. The act of March 12th, 1836, i vying tried for state purposes, has not been as fully a rried into effect, by the supervisors of the several coun-ties, as might have been expected. Every effort ties, as might have been expected.

In the event, that Michigan should receive on In the event, that Michigan should receive on deposit, that portion of the surplus revenue of the Government of the Unit of States, which is so justly due her under the act of Congress, it will become your duty to provide by law for its safe and prodent disposition. By the provisions of the law, that portion of this revenue which will probably be usign of to Michig in becomes a de-posit with the state, liable to recall in whole or in part whenever the wants of the General Govern-ment may demud it. The fithe of the Statesie ment may demand it. The f ith of the State is piedged for its return, and it does not become us under these circumst nees to c deulate upon the chances of this demand never being made.

It is our duty to be propured, to perform our part of the agreement in good f ith, and for this purpose, two modes are suggested, by which the State may at any time command the funds neces. sary, to enable her to m et the requisition of the

General Government when directed. First, I would suggest for consideration the iherate upon the validity of the proceedings of this convention. It is sufficient for me to state, that it emanated with and from the exclusive source of all political power, that it had its origin in that declaration of your constitution which asserts, that government is instituted for the be-nefit, protection, and security of the governed, that it recogniz a the greatest good of the great-est number as the vital principle of the source will of the pooply. I am unauthorized to say in what light the au-thorities of the U. S. will view the assent given by this convention. Whether it will be cousid-

on the rop yment of the sum advanced, und

Detroit, June 20, 1836.

TAINE THINGS IN FINE ORDER. H. A. NAGLEE, at No. 69 Jeff.rson Avement, is prepared to furnish all who may fiver bim with a call, with every article in his lins. Steamboats, Country Mirchants, and others, furnished on the most reasonable terms. Call, examine, and inquire prices, and then buy. All orders carefully packed, and punctually atten-ded to. The following articles constitute part of the articles on hand :

Pepparmint, Cinnamon, Birch, Rose, Lamon Isrohound, Samafras and roam Candys.

Peppsruint and Ginger Lozenges. Brooth and Burnt Almons. Large and small plums, Cinnamon buds, Cin-amon and Carraway Comfits. Assorted colored nonparells. Mould and hollow clear candy, and crystalized

Imitation sugar fruits, rock candy, mottors, &c Imitation sugar fruits, rock candy, motions, &c., PASTRY.—Orders filled on short notice for Parties, Weddings, &c. with Maccuronics, Jum-bles, Fruits, Pound Sponge, and Almond Cakes, Goeoa and Macaronic, Pyramids, Jellies, Cocoa nut cake, Ico cream, Blanc Manga, Mottoss, &c. &c. ornamented in the most fashionable style, and warranted inferior to those of no country. Detroit, June 30, 1836. 1y1

CHOOL BOOKS, a New Supply.

among which ara----Leather and cloth bound, cheap Testaments ; Definition and common English Readers ; Blake's Historical Reader ; Webstor's and Walker's Dictionaries ; Webstor's and Walker's Dictionaries; Woodbridg.'s and Oney's Geographics & Atl.; Parlay's Geography and Tales; [mars; Kirkham's, Murr.y's and Greenlenf's Gram-Daboll's,Ostrander's and Colburn's Arithmetic; Blake's Natural Philosophy; Introductory Reader, Juvenile Instructor. MUNGER & COWDERY. For sale by Constantine, July 27, 1836.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.__MUNGER & COWDERY have just printed an assort-

20.7				1.25		202	222		1000	2122	e
BL	A	N	ĸ	W	A	R	R.	A	N	TS,	

SUMMONS'.

CAPIAS', VENIRES,

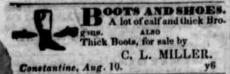
SUBPŒNAS.

EXECUTIONS, &c. &c.

ad a new and splendid form of BLANK DEEDS. call and examine.

VEW FIRM.-A. E. MASSEY would

NEW FIRM, -A. E. MASSEY would give notice that he has formed a co-partner-hip with Thos. Moscley, and will continue the mercentile business at the old stand, under the frm of MOSELEY & MASSEY. He therefore solicits an early settlement of his seconds, particulary as the new firm contom-plate selling exclusively for ready pay. Moseley & Missey would also inform the citi-rens of this vicinity, that they are daily expect-ing an extensive assortment of goods which they will sell at wholesale or relial at such reduced elees as will induce purchasers to pay cash. Constantine, Nov. 15. 20126



HOUR CRATES Maynard & Noyes' su. ust received by MORSE & BROTHER, j Detroit, Oct. 18.

TUST RECEIVED, at the Detroit Bookstore, the following works: Allen Prescott, Wintern in the Wist, Outre-Mer, Bash-ful Irishman, the Yemussies, the C will rs of Virginia, Coloridge's Table Talk, Life of Sumuel Drerr, Mothers' Hints, &c. &c. June, 1836.

BELIGIOUS WORKS .- Constantly K receiving at the Michig in bookstore and stationer's hall, the new religious publications of the day as they appear cast. Our present stock of valuable religious works, is not equalled by any bookstore wast of New York. Aug. 1.] SNOW & FISK.

NEW RELIGIOUS WORKS --R. A ceived this week at the Michigan Bookston and Stationers' Hall.

Gathersd Fragmonts, by Ray. John Clark, au-ther of Walk about Zion. Pastor's Testimony, &c. The Mourner's Book. SNOW & FISK.

Detroit, August 31, 1836.

TO TRAVELERS & OTHERS. For sale at the Michigan bookstors and stationer's hall : Farmer's map of Michigan ; stationer's hill: Farmer's map of Michigan; do do of Wisconsin; Also, every state in the Union; Hoffann's winter in the west; Not-s on the Wisconsin Tarritory; Hall's sketches of the west; Historic 1 sketches of Michigan; Le-gends of a log cabin; Life on the 1 kes. SNOW & FISK. Detroit, August 1, 1835. 197

BLANK-BOOKS of medium, Demy and cap sizes, of superior paper and excel-lent binding, just received at the Michigan bookstors and stationer's hall. SNOW & FISK. Aug. 4.] DUFFALO BOOKSTORE, No. 230

D Main street.-Subscriptions received for the following periodic ls : The American Journal of Medical Science ;

The Am rican Journal of Medical Science ; the republications of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminister Quarterly R views. Just received an Introduction to the Science of Government, by A. W. Young. Also Hunting-ton's System of modern Geography, with Atlas, for the use of Schools. A. W. WILGUS, Buffalo, June 14, 1836. 191

TEW BOOKSBY CANAL, at STEELE's free state.

Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geo. Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geo-graphy, Parl y's do, Church Psalmedy, Batter-mun's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Portar's Analysis, Donnegan's Lexington, 2d book of History, Testaments, Greek Test ments, Playfair's Euclid, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto Bibles, Comic Sketch Book, Allan's life of Scott, Potts Arithmetic. Together with a large lot of Miscollancous Books, for sale wholtsale and re-tail, at New.York prices. O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st. Buffalo, June 20, 1836. ly1

AW AND MEDICAL BOOKS,—This day received at STEELE'S Bookstore, Peters Condensed Reports 6 voh.; Pallatt's Laws of Nations; Chitty's Practice, 3 vols.; Dewey's Practice; Eherly's Practice, 2 vols.; Dowey's Midwifary; also Hume and Smollett's History of England, 4 vols.; Frankfin's Works, 2 vols. For sale at Philodelphia prices, by O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st. Buffalo, Jane 1, 1836. 191

DAPER WARE HOUSE,-OLIVER Constantine, Aug. 10. 96 UST RECEIVED in fine order, 150 bils. lake superior white fish and sweet in. peted. White fish at 5 per bil., Sweet \$14... o, ROTARY COOKING STOVES, Sten. potent. JOHN F. PORTER. Joseph, Nor. 3, 1836. 19 Nor. 3, 1836. 19

25 REAMS superior Bank Envelope office Paper: Just received at the Detroit Book store, old stand, and directly opposite the Michi-g m Exchange, by MORSE & BROTHER. Ditroit, Oct. 12. y17 North Stand, Stand port, his prospects of improvement and happiness are poor. But if his education

ims at nothing more his life will turn to little account. To educate a man is to unfold his facultics, to give him the free and full use of his powers, and especially of his best powers.

It is first to train the intellect, to give him a love of truth, and to instruct him in the process by which it may be acquired. It is to train him to soundness of judgement, to teach him to weigh evidence, and to give

him a thirst for knowledge, which will keep his faculties in action through life. It is to aid him in the study of the outward world, to initiate him into the physical sciences, so that he will understand the principles of his trade or business, and will be able to comprehend the phenomena which are con-

tinually passing before his eyes. It is to make him acquainted with his own nature, to give him the most important means of improvement, self-comprehen-

lic good. In the next place, to educate a man is to train the conscience, to teach him duty in its great principles and minute applications, to establish in him immovable principles of action. It is to show him his true position in the world, his true relation to God and his fellow-beings, and immutable obligations

our substance. laid on him by these. It is to inspire him with the idea of perfection, to give him a high moral aim, and to show him how this may be maintained in the commonest toils, and how every thing may be made to contribute to its accomplishment.

Further, to educate a man in this coun try, is to train him to be a good citizen, to establish him in the principles of political science, to make him acquainted with our history, government and laws; to teach

him our great interests as a nation, and the policy by which they were advanced, and to impress him deeply with his respon-sibility, his great trust, his obligations to disinterested patriotism as the citizen of a

Again, to educate a man is to cultivate his imagination and taste, to awaken his sensibility to the beautiful in nature and art

to give him the capacity of enjoying the writings of men of genius, to prepare him for the innocent and refined pleasures of literature. 1 will only add, that to educate a man is

is essential to the true enjoyment and im-

According to these views, the laboring

ucation of the mass of the people! In the

decent respect for the oninions of man.

whistle with the best that's going.

throats.

andid world.

but baldface whiskey.

bellies; and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, which are, that no man shall be compelled to starve, out of mere complaisance to a landlord, and that every man has right to fill his stomach and wet his

The history of the present landlord o the White Lion, is a history of repeated insults, exaction, and injuries, all having in direct object, the establishment of abso-

lute tyranny over our stomachs and treatment he has received from the men of letters. He is the essence of good nature. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a He has a pleasant look with his eye, and he could not frown if he would. His wit is He has refused to keep any thing to drink often as sharp as his own razor, but like that, it never draws blood ; it never shows

He has refused to set upon his table for itself in gibes, taunts and thrusts. Perhaps some crusty old bachelor, that prides inself upon shaving with cold water every morning, may think this a piece of especial humbug; if so, we have reason for our faith

> In the first place, no one would choose the profession that was not a man of peace, full of the milk of human kindness. Only think of the temptations that beset him-twenty or thirty necks in d bare to him every day of his life, with full permission to pass a sharp razor within hair's breadth of the carotid artery ; who, that had a large organ of destructiveness, could refrain from occasionally slitting a wind-pipe, when the wind was east, or his breakfast not well digested ? 'Think of that, Master Brooks.'

> In the second place, his native goodness of heart is fostered by the circumstances in which he is placed. He takes sunny views

one enters his shop without having a mel-low glow of satisfaction steal over his soul. goes to get rid of a beard, or of an uncomfortable and unbecoming length of hair, feels happy in his errand. It diffuses a smiling look over his face, far unlike the frowning brow and compressed lip of the poor fellow that creeps to the dentist to have

to the pulled, or too haven to be helped out of the scrape. He takes of his coat and cravat with an expression of relief at being free from their tight grasp. He haves a state delay the action, we cannot fail so the standing and pogs breath, wafts away with it all his any-tots and cares. The 'tonsorial artist' now approaches—he handles his collar and neck as tenderly as a mother would a new-bern infant; he begins to lither hims there is a magic in the touch of the brush —it thrills to the marrow. Now he sees and feels the sharp steel playing around fa weight from his spirits. It is finished; he arises a new man—he feels clean and smooth, and pure in heart—he will ascent to a praver, for his enemies, Happy the ereditor that ere atch him at this asuspicious moment. He will be paid with a smile. We therefore, make this solemn declara-at an old story, and say amen to a prayer

such an arring ment, as will secure the complition of the work within a reasonable period.

proof to the suprement judicial tribunal of the country, is de ied us until a state of the Union, and if the right could be acknowledged to us, we cannot exist as a state indep and and of the Union. Whitever brilliney our increasing prosperity may exhibit it is but the reflected light of a confiderated r public. In my last annual communication to the legistation, the importance of maturing without delay, a priminent and judicious system for the direction of our internal improvements. The constitutionality of the power exercised by Congress, it is true; but we must not forget, that we constitute but a small fraction of the thirreen milities of the surveys essential in legislating safely with re-States. We have our views in regard to the states. We have our views in regard to the constitutionality of the power exercised by Con-gress, it is true; but we must not forght, that we constitute but a small fraction of the thirteen mil-tions of people, who by their representatives, have given this decision against us, and that their views are perhaps, in their minds, entitled to equal consideration with our own. We can only judge the future by the pits, and we cannot their refers reasonably expect, the present or future Con-gress, to annul the solume enactment of their predecessors. We have no additional argum nit to offer, for argument has been exhausted. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated i but all has been in vain. Yet there is, fellow-citizens, perhaps a remedy for us, which tyranny may drive a people to a dopt. It is the natural right of resistance to oppression inherent in every community; it is the utime oratio of a desperate and oppression predicess construction of her own internal more veneous and oppression potent to the examply com-putent to the examply com-putent to the examply com-putent of the state will be construction of her own internal more we reached that degrees of oppression mathematics and investigation, and is 1 as expenditors. The State is amply com-putent to the construction of her own internal more we may wise and economical ex-penditure of the means which may be placed in your hands, you may in a great measure.

penditure of the manus which may by plot ad in your hands, you may in a great measure, super-sold the nece saity of placing all these resources of wealth in the hands of private companis.— whilst overy section of the state, is equally entitled to your liberal and encouraging legislation. I may be permitted to suggest general surveys, which may be or lored during your present swaion. The practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the eistern part of the State has been long concided. It is impossible however without provious surveys to determine which is the most practicable of the many routes which is the most practicable of the many routes which is the most practicable of the many routes which is the most practicable of the Grand River flowing into Like Michigan, it is believed, might be connected with the waters of St. Chir; and I am credibly informed that a canal fourteen miles

dinner, any thing but turnip soup, with a little bull beef and sour krout ; which are not wholesome and necessary for the pubas plenty as blackberries. He has refused to let his only waiter, blink eyed Joe, put more than six grains of coffee to one gallon of water. He has turned loose a multitude of fleas,

and swarms of bed bugs to assail us in the peaceable hours of night, and to eat out He has kept in our bed, and bedsteads standing armies of these merciless savages, with their scalping knives and tomahawks, whose known rule of warfare is undistin-

guished destruction. He has excited domestic insurrectio

mong us by getting drunk before breakfast and making his wife and servants so before dinner, whereby there has often been the of life, and sees men in the best mood. No mischief to pay.

He has waged cruel war against nature itself by feeding our horses with broom straw In summer it is cooler, and in winter warmand corn stalks, and carrying them off to er than the street, so that the first sensation drink at puddles where swine refuse to wal. is a highly pleasurable one. And whoever

He has protected one eyed Joe in all his villainy, in the robbery of our jugs, by preending to give him a mock tual after shar-

ing with him the spoil. A landlord whose character is thus marked by every act that may define a tyrant is

Indians. Nor have we been wanting in to cultivate his powers of expression, so tention to Mrs. B. and Miss Sally B. we have warned them from time to time of clearness and streigh, and exert a moral influence over his fellow creatures. This We have reminded them of the circum-

stances of our coming to board with them -we have appealed to their justice and magnanimity-we have conjured them to alter a state of things, which would inevitably inmeans of education, excepting those which providence furnishes in the relations, chan-ges, occupations and discipline of life. We are therefore, constrained to ges, occupations and discipline of life. justice. We are therefore, constrained to The great school of life, of providence, is indeed open to all. But what I would all three of these parties alike inimical

is done by our public institutions for the ed. comfort. mechanical nature of common schools, is it tion of our final separation from our for. for his enemies. Happy the creditor that ever proposed to unfold the various facul-ties of human being, and to prepare him teeth."

a tooth pulled, or to a lawyer to be helped unfit to keep a boarding house for Cherokee out of the scrape. He takes off his coat

ndeed open to all. But what, I would ask to our well being, and regardless of our man-he feels clean and smooth, and pure

to offer, for argument has been exhausted. We have petitioned ; we have remonstrated : but all has been in vain. Yet there is, fellow-citizens, perhaps a remedy for us, which tyranny may drive a poople to a-dopt. It is the natural right of resistance to oppression inherent in every community ; it is the siling ratio of a desperate and oppression people, whose edict must be written in blood. But have we reached that degrees of oppression where resistance to anthority becomes a virtue. I will not fellow citizens offer an indignity to your understandings and feelings, by an an-swer to such an interrogatory. I feel that as A-merican citizens, we should ob rish the tender ties of a common descent, and recollect that our meric m citizms, we should ch rish the tender tics of a common descent, and recollect that our faint all Union, was the offspring of the great a-chieven and, the common parties and common tri-umples of the fath its of the republic. We re-cognize in the government of the United States the representative he do't nat Union, we acknow-ledge it to be the guardian of the Constitution, authorized and bound to enforce its laws, al-though we have four the heavy hand of its injus-tice, we will mather resist or revile that parent il authority, but rather like thesense of old with aver-ted faces, concent with a gament a parent's na-kedness.

Redness. The period has arrived when Michigan can no

provement of social life.

classes may be said to have as yet but few