

Ann Arbor, Washburn Co., Michigan, ELI HUBBARD, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS: \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING. One square (10 lines) for one month...

LEGAL ADVERTISING. One square (10 lines) for one month...

BOOK BINDING. Connected with the Office of a Book Binder...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. I. O. O. F. WASHINGTON LODGE No. 9.

TWITCHELL & CLARK. Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

JAMES B. GOTT. LAW OFFICE, No. 2, over Swanson & Co's Store.

SCOTT & TOBEY. PHOTOGRAPHERS. In the rooms...

L. D. GODFREY. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SUTHERLAND & BELL. REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

W. N. STRONG. DEALER IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINES & KNIGHT. DEALER IN WINE, BRANDY, WHISKY.

MARTIN & THOMPSON. FURNITURE AND CARPENTRY.

RISDON & HENDERSON. DEALERS IN HARDWARE.

A. P. MILLS. DEALER IN STAPLE FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. MAYNARD. DEALER IN STAPLE FANCY DRY GOODS.

BEAKES & ABELE. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN. ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS, SOLICITORS.

JAMES R. COOK. JUDGE OF THE PEACE.

J. LOVEJOY, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WM. LEWITT, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

O. COLLIER. MANUFACTURER OF SHOES.

MOORE & LOOMS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES.

WM. S. SAUNDERS. DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

M. GUTERMAN & CO. WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALERS.

C. B. PORTER. CROCKERY AND CHINA.

WM. WAGNER. DEALER IN READY MADE CLOTHING.

M. CAMPION. TAILOR AND DEALER IN READY MADE CLOTHING.

BACH & PIERSON. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

MAYNARD, STEEBINS & CO. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

EBERHACH & CO. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

SLAWSON & GEER. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

C. BLISS. DEALER IN CLOTHING.

J. C. WATTS. DEALER IN CLOTHING.

T. B. FREEMAN. DEALER IN FASHIONABLE HATS.

SCHOFF & MILLER. DEALERS IN MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

D. DEFOREST. WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALERS.

WASHBURN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. DISTRIBUTORS OF BIBLES.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING.

LUND & SPENCER. MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING.

COLORED MEDIUMS. WRAPPING PAPER.

C. B. PORTER. DENTIST.

Surgical Mechanical & Dentistry. Teeth fitted with gold and silver.

Lincoln's Picture.

Written in behalf of several leading Republicans, and respectfully submitted to the public.

BY JOHN QUON, JR. Tell us of his fight with Douglas—How his spirit never quailed—Tell us of his manly bearing—Of his skill in spitting rails,

Tell us he's a second Webster, Or, if better, Henry Clay; Tell us of his noble bearing—Place us as a Summer's day;

Call him Abe, or call him Abraham—Abraham—is all the same; Abe will smile as sweet as any man, We don't care about the name.

Say he's capable and honest, Loves his country's good alone; Never drank a drop of whiskey—Wouldn't know it from a stone.

Tell again about the eard-wood, Seven cords or more per day; How each night he seeks his closet, There, alone, to kneel and pray.

Tell us he resembles Jackson, Save he wears a larger boot; And whether across the shoulders, And taller by a foot.

Any lie you tell we'll swallow—I swallow any lie you tell; Don't, don't, we beg and pray you—But, for God's sake, show his picture!

Confound these long jaw cracking words! The noncommittal college, That coffins up and heaps the dirt Upon the grave of knowledge!

Who has not sought, for weary hours, For words—may all men blame them!—To tell what he already knew.

The learned humming of the schools Spoke half our conversation, Who like to show by lack of words, His lack of education?

Suppose a common man, like me, Not of a learned profession, Is he'd the doctor come to swell off, And cornered by the question?

"Why sir," I'd have to say of course, "Struck him right here a fearful blow—(I heard him tell Tom Weaver.) It cut a fearful gash, and when The doctor came to swell off,

He found the corner of the knife Had cut his own—thingumbob off!"

Or, if the conversation turns, By chance, on horticulture, I say, "You know the wild rose, With which we like to adorn Jones, And the choicest best of flowers—How could it grow so tall and true—There came a frost—its killing frost—And nipped her—what 'y' call it?"

And so, I say, a pest upon These scientific phrases! That mystify and tangle up The best common sense; That lengthen out our language so But few, even of our writers, Can rightly use the matter to go, From right to right.

The Prince's Stake. A French journal tells us the following story, which, if not fact, is an excellent fable:

I was walking one damp evening in the gardens of a German Karsaal, when my attention was attracted by several white marble statues, which seemed to be shivering in the chill night air.

"What have you done, poor things!" I said, half-aloud, "to put out here in the cold, when you ought to be sleeping comfortably in a museum?"

The answer was just trembling on their pale lips when the gardener came by and interrupted them so I put the question to him.

"The gardener was a German; consequently, a philosopher. 'Ah! mon sieur,' he replied, 'this is a world of vicissitudes. One must do what one can, not what one wishes, while here below. These statues once stood in the museum of a prince of the German Confederation; they were not carved to be set out of doors to catch the rheumatism in the gardens of a Karsaal; but no one knows what his destiny may be. I myself, for example—'

"You yourself may reverse the fate of the statues, and be preserved one day in a museum; but you have not told me how they came here."

"That is just what I was going to do. Monsieur knows that all the German princes, great and little, especially the latter, come to this watering-place, and stake their money at the roulette table. All of them are not Rothschilds, and this one I spoke of lost florins, till he had nothing left. Then he wished to play on credit. He applied to the bank:—

"I am a prince," he said; "a sovereign prince, by the grace of God and the treaty of Vienna. I have an ancient castle in ruins, on the top of a rock, and a modern chateau on a plain."

"How many florins have you in your pocket?"

"None at all; but I have ribbons of numerous orders, double-headed eagles, golden lions, and silver falcons, and numerous other heraldic animals, which I have a right to display on all ceremonial occasions. I am colonel, too, of a regiment, somewhere. I do not know why I write it at present. They say that the Czar once raised a large sum of money on his handsome moustache, and these certainly are worth as much as the most renowned moustache in the world."

"The bank laughed, and would have laughed still, perhaps, when the prince suddenly recollected that, besides the animals on his coat-of-arms, he had half a dozen statues in his museum. These changed to be a French colonel at the Karsaal who had seen the museum, and could estimate the value of its contents; so the prince received a bag of florins; on this security, and ere eight days were over they were swept into the green pit of the roulette table, which had already swallowed up the ducal treasury. The prince paid his debts, like an honorable man; and that is the reason why you see the statues here."

The next day I walked again in the garden, in the bright sunshine, between two rows of orange trees, which looked very thriving and beautiful in their green boxes, carved to imitate a Swiss cottage.

"Monsieur is admiring the orange-trees," said the gardener, who was watching me from behind the foliage; "they are another example of the vicissitudes of fortune?"

"Like the statues?"

"Precisely," they came from the same source. The prince was walking in this garden, the day after his loss, playing in a melancholy manner with the best-matted ribbon over his shoulder, when he met the proprietor of the Karsaal.

"This is a very fine garden," he said to him, "but there is one thing wanting."

"You mean statues, but thanks to your highness we shall soon have those here."

"No, no; that is an old affair. I have fifty fine orange-trees which would look very well in front of your windows."

"Fifty? they would be worth ten thousand florins."

"Any fine orange-trees would be worth that, but they are not ordinary trees. They are the very ones at which Mignon was looking when he said to Wilhelm Meister:—

"Great father of the children of the sun, I whom thou lovest as thyself, command the remission of the sentence against the youth now bowed down before thee, until it be known whether the great work he has undertaken can be accomplished or not."

Inca Huascar, whose affections for his daughter were beyond all other feelings, electrified by the occurrence, signified his assent to the proposal. A few months after this the great aqueduct was completed, and the engineer and the princess became man and wife.

Rainy Days. "Into each life some rain must fall." Sunshine is very beautiful, and all young hearts revel in it; but it is never so lovely as when it wraps the earth in a robe of light, after a period of storms. It is not natural for youth, with its bright hopes and ardent energy, to rejoice in the day which is curtailed by a leaden sky, and fringed by the dripping rain. Yet I would plead for a rainy day. It brings with it quite home-pleasures which place by the fireside. It gives space for thought and reflection—for looking inward upon our own hearts, which cannot be enjoyed when the flashing light, the sapphire sky, and all the golden glory of a sunny day are dissipating thought, and wooing us to enter the great world without. It brings the members of a family closer together, and unites them by a stronger tie.

The little daughter of a fashionable mother once said to me, on a dark and lowering day: "I hope it will rain fast this afternoon."

"Why?"

"Because, if it rains, mother will stay at home with us, and I can get her to dress my doll."

Musical notes sound more sweetly than when between each dying chord, the low patter of the rain upon the roof comes in for an accompaniment. What is more musical than the rain itself? How it dashes over your head, and drifts you along a political promenade—may cost you your character—may cost you your soul. How many a public man has had his whole career decided by his course in some trying emergency, or on some great question of right. He is led up into the mount of temptation, where some gigantic iniquity bids him bow down and worship it, and promised, in return, "all the world and the glory thereof." From that moment of trial he comes down a hero or a fool. The die is cast. If he has honored justice and truth, then justice and truth will honor him; if not, his bones will be left bleaching on the rock upon a promontory he can never reach.—Cuyler.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—Only twenty years ago, in November, Louis Napoleon (the present Emperor of France) left the St. Charles Hotel without paying his board bill. In the New Orleans Bee of November 20, 1839, appeared the following account of the "noble Count's" departure from that city.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Inoculation is said to have been adopted in Belgium as a protection against this disease, with great success. This method of treatment was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Willoms, of Hasselt, whose father is a large cattle owner.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania gives the following account of his experiments and the result:

"The cattle in his father's stables having been attacked by the disease, Dr. Willoms, believing it contagious in its character, conceived the idea of inoculation as a preventative. He caused a diseased animal to be killed, and from the lungs (the seat of the disease) collected the matter necessary to carry out his purpose. In the presentation of his experiments Dr. Willoms began by inoculating the animal about mid-way from the extremity of the tail, making two incisions. In a few cases only no inflammation resulted; but of 108 animals subjected to this process of inoculation, 101 were attacked by the disease, while out of twenty not so inoculated, seventeen were attacked and died. After these successful experiments, all calves and young animals were subjected to the same process.

In consequence of the report of Dr. Willoms to the Government a commission was instituted, at the head of which was the famous Dr. Ferriehalle, which, after numerous experiments and protracted and careful investigation, reported in favor of the process of inoculation as a preventative of the plague. The question, however, as to the duration of the effects of inoculation, or when reinoculation should be resorted to, they leave to be determined by future observation. Under the supervision of the commission, 5301 head of cattle were inoculated. In 4325 cases the virus took effect, resulting in inflammation, while in 976 cases no inflammation occurred. Of the whole number of cases, 86 died from the effects of inoculation, while in 478 cases the tail was injured. Out of the 5300 head experimented upon, 66 only were attacked by the disease, and of these all recovered.—These facts would seem to indicate the complete success of inoculation as a preventative.

Ambition for Show. One of the most alarming elements in the social life of our country, is the extravagance of the wealthier classes, which induces extravagance in other classes who can ill afford it. All alike are eager to maintain a good appearance, and this ill-judged ambition leads to speculations, to dishonesty, and to forgeries, to supply resources which ordinary industry cannot furnish. An exchange has some comments worthy of consideration:

What a tendency there is in this American world of ours to value appearance rather than reality! One-half of our families are occupied constantly in the struggle to keep up appearances. The fault commences very early in the history of our families. Our young mechanics or merchants marry early, and it is well they should do so, provided they would be content with a simple style of living, suitable furniture, and dress, and other family expenses to their income only.—But the young mechanic feels too often, when he marries, that he must live in the same style the bosses do. His wife too frequently—a young, gay, dashing, thoughtless girl—feels even more ambition than he does, and the pair start in life with fortunes above their means. Everything then must correspond, and dress and expenses of living become extravagant. Then follows the inevitable bridge, which is the ruin of the young man, and amount to a large sum. The commencement of the life-long struggle to keep up appearances. The struggle is a hard one against the wind and tide current.—The man may work hard and earn much, but he and his wife started wrong.

For the first year she would have done her own work. She would have been the better for it. She should have been content with plain furniture, designed for use and not ornament, and he should have been content with less luxuries, such as drinking and smoking.—This struggle to keep up appearances is terrible to a young mechanic. It is a hard, hard life to be all the time striving to gain and to keep the front seats in society when property does not warrant it.

The young merchant, too, often makes the same mistakes. His career, his struggle, and his end will be similar to that of the mechanic, upon a slightly more dangerous scale, and, generally, with a more ambitious wife. There is a wrong feeling about both husband and wife, that their success will depend upon the style they assume. The merchant is in more danger of shipwreck in keeping up appearances than the young mechanic. The work of the latter furnishes an income known beforehand, while the profits of the former are uncertain. The former will likewise labor under the constant temptation of striving to get rich too fast, and will strain his credit to keep up appearances as a thriving merchant.

Young professional men have the same to contend with in the vortex of life. Many spend their whole existence in raving against wind and tide. Their young wives, too, have more ambition, more pride of rank and station, and more of the foolish notions of idleness and luxury.—Few of them are fitted for their condition, and they have the sad prospect before them of a struggle to keep up appearances. When will men learn to be contented with the station in which God has placed them?

DRIPS OF LIGHTNING.—A curious story, authenticated by names and dates, is furnished to the New Haven Journal and Courier. It is that a lady, during a storm, saw a distinct current of lightning pass from one window to another. She found in two different places upon the carpet a substance burning with a bright white flame, and emitting a strong sultry odor. There being no light in the house at the time, the fact seems conclusive that they were drops of fluid which had fallen, or been ejected from the current in its passage through the air.

Washington was a surveyor and a farmer. Franklin was a printer. Warren was a physician. Sumner was a shepherd. Roger Sherman was a shoemaker. Marion was a farmer, as was also Utam, Allen and Stark. Hancock was a shipping merchant. Trumbull was an artist. Arnold (who, though a traitor, was a brave man and a good general) was a bookseller and druggist.

Reception Speech of Douglas. ALBANY, July 20. Judge Douglas arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this evening. The demonstration made by his friends was of the most impressive and spirited description. At the Boston depot he was met by a detachment of "Little Giants" with drab and blue uniforms, and by the committee of reception, numbering fifty citizens, among whom appears the name of John H. Reynolds, M. C. from this district.

On crossing the river, the sides of the pier and landing were brilliantly lighted with Roman candles, and guns were fired in rapid succession. The military was formed on this side, and escorted the carriage containing Judge Douglas, Mayor Thatcher, Peter Cagg, Stephen Clarke, and others, which was flanked and conducted in a square by the club of Little Giants bearing torches. At the Delavan House the crowd numbered many thousands.

Judge Douglas, after a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Thatcher, responded.

Mr. Douglas, in a clear and remarkably musical and distinct voice, said this day had been to him a series of surprises. At every railroad station from New York to Albany, he had received by large numbers of his fellow-citizens, giving him a greeting of which any man might feel proud. The extent to which he had been compelled to acknowledge these gratifying demonstrations might be observed in his voice when he attempted to make himself heard by the vast assemblage before him. He had never received the slightest intimation that any demonstration would be made on his arrival here, and he had expected to be permitted to retire quietly to his room, and to receive the visit of a few of his friends in the morning. He felt compelled to say that his surprise at the magnitude of this demonstration was great, and that it was not only grateful to his feelings, but flattering to his pride. He could not, however, but feel that this vast demonstration was not prompted by a desire to do honor to an individual, but sprang from the popular feeling in favor of the great principle of self-government which underlies all our free institutions, and which alone can insure the peace and harmony and perpetuity of our government. There never had been a time when the Union was so seriously threatened by the evils against which the Father of our Country in his Farewell Address cautioned his countrymen. We are now threatened with the organization of sectional parties, bonded by geographical lines, and menacing the peace and harmony of the whole country. The Republican party demands the possession of the Federal government in order that the power may be wielded for the purpose of controlling the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the United States. A southern sectional party demands possession of the Federal government for a similar purpose; each proposing to wield the power in a manner adverse to the opposite section. The Republican party demands that the Federal government should use the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, when the people of those Territories want slavery. The southern sectional party demands that the Federal government shall use the power to establish slavery in the Territories, when the people of the Territories do not want it.

A voice—well, tell us what you say yourself.

Judge Douglas would tell them what he said, no intervention by the Federal government with the domestic institutions of the people anywhere and everywhere. [Loud applause.] He would have the Federal government confined within the narrow limits prescribed by the constitution of the United States. The Federal government was created only for special purposes, and its powers were properly restricted and enumerated by the constitution. The question of slavery and of the domestic institutions of the Territories was not delegated to the Federal government by the sovereign States. Suppose it should be admitted that the Federal government should take the power over the institution of slavery. Then we should have a northern party insisting that the whole force of the Federal government should be used against slavery, and a southern party insisting that the whole force of the Federal government should be used for slavery, and this would at once create an irreconcilable and deadly war between the Union. It was held that the southern people have the same right to move into the Territories of the United States with their slave property as the northern people have to move into the Territories with their horses and cattle, and that they are just as much entitled to the protection of the law. The very proposition itself shows the ignorance that prevails in relation to the subject of the protection of property in the Territories. When did the Federal government ever pass laws to protect the oxen and horses of northern men in the Territories of the United States? Congress had never ever passed a criminal code for the Territories. It was its duty simply to organize a Territory, giving it a Legislature of its own, and leaving that Legislature, as the representative of the people, to make all laws relating to the domestic policy of the Territory and for the protection of property.

The northern man asks no Congressional code for the protection of his property. He takes his property into the Territory subject to the local laws, and he depends upon the local laws for its protection. The southern man stands upon the same footing. When he goes with the same right the northern man does, subject to the local law of the Territory, and looking to that local law for its protection. The Dred Scott decision declares that slave property in the Territories is the same as other property, and stands on the same footing. If so, it is subject to local law, the same as other property. This outcry for sectional laws in a Territory, for the protection of one description of property alone, evince

The Zouaves of the Revolution.

There were Zouaves in the war of Independence. The extract of a letter written by a young soldier in the Connecticut army, to his parents, which follows, states the fact.

"Dear Parents.—Our company arrived here last night very late, hungry and tired. Training is a good deal harder than old Squire Fell tells of. If he marched fourteen miles a day for three days, and carried his fuge, besides father's old French war fusse, I calculate he'd not been so encumbering to us boys. I don't find fault, mind; I only wish to let you know that we are not on a May party."

"At Milford tavern we were joined by two companies of soldiers from New Haven, and a company of 'quaker fellows,' as Jake calls them, from the southern colonies. They are riflemen, and are commanded by Colonel Ores p. They don't use any bed, as we do, but sleep right on the ground, all in a row, like the Indians do. But their training is as good as our own, and they are the most expert riflemen, who would amuse the girls if they could see them out their antics."

The company described in this letter is also alluded to in Moore's Diary of the Revolution, as follows:

"August 7, 1775. On Friday evening last arrived at Lancaster, Penn., on their way to the American camp, Captain Cray's company of riflemen, consisting of one hundred and thirty men, have been young fellows, many of whom have been in the late expedition under Lord Dunmore, against the Indians. They bear in their bodies visible marks of their prowess, and show scars and wounds which would do honor to Homer's Iliad. They show you, as the poet's words—

"Where they go a battle field at every view."

"One of the warriors in particular shows the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body. These men have been in the woods to watch and danger from Indians. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with, and had never felt the passion of fear. With their rifles in their hands, they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. One cannot much wonder at this when we mention a fact which can be fully attested by several of the reputable persons who were eyewitnesses of it. Two brothers in the company took a piece of broad five inches broad and several inches wide, with a hole in the center, the size of a dollar, and they put it on, and while one of them supported this board perpendicular between his knees, the other at a distance of upwards of six yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets through it successively, and spared a brother's thigh. Another of the company had a barrel stove perpendicular in his hands, with one edge close to his side, while one of his comrades, at the same distance, and in the manner before mentioned, shot several bullets through it. They were not a person of danger on either side. The spectators appearing to be amazed at these facts, were told that there were upwards of fifty persons in the same company who could do the same thing—that there was not one who could plug nineteen bullets out of two, as they termed it, within an inch of the head of a tennony nail. In short, to evince the confidence they possessed in their dexterity with these kinds of arms, some of them proposed to stand with apples on their heads, while others, at the same distance, undertook to shoot them off, but the people who saw the other experiments declined to be witnesses of this.

"At night a great fire was kindled around a pole planted in the Court House square, where the company, with the captain at their head, all naked to the waist, and painted like savages, except the captain, who was in an Indian shirt, indulged a vast concourse of people with a perfect exhibition of a war-dance, and all the manoeuvres of Indians, holding council, going to war, and attacking, attacking, scalping, &c. It is said by those who are judges that no representation could possibly come nearer the original. The captain's expertise and agility, in particular, in these experiments, astonished every beholder. This morning they will set out on their march for Cambridge."

The Monument to Commodore Perry. A Cleveland correspondent of The Boston Transcript says: "I find the citizens of Cleveland already active in preparing for what they may well regard as the grandest celebration in their municipal history—the inauguration of the statue in honor of Commodore Perry. This splendid work of art is now in an advanced state of completion, and requires but the finishing touches to be ready for its removal to the site of the monument on the 10th of September next, a day never to be forgotten in the country's annals, when Commodore Perry commanded our naval forces in the unequal battle of Lake Erie and performed deeds of immortal valor which his countrymen will never forget and which this statue is designed to commemorate."

The monument and statue is to be twenty-five feet high, and stands itself in white marble, and is a most fitting figure of Perry in naval dress, and had extended as if commanding in battle. His countenance expresses exultation, and his eye flashes fire; the attitude and expression are like and quite spirited. Upon each side are to be placed small statues of a naval character representing a sailor and a midshipman, while in front is placed an *allo relievo* representing that thrilling passage in this memorable battle, where the intrepid commander leaves the dim-mantled and sinking Lawrence to her fate, and lowering his boat with a handful of followers, pushes for the Niagara, and while the enemy are shouting over their supposed victory, sweeps down upon them in one triumphant and victorious charge, each one of the enemy's ships striking their colors before his terrible broadsides.

The cost of the statue is about ten thousand dollars, and the erecting with which that sum has been appropriated, reflects the highest credit on the patriotism of the citizens of Cleveland. The preparations for the celebration on the 10th of next September are of the most extensive character. The eminent historian the Hon. George Bancroft, will deliver an oration, and many distinguished soldiers, naval officers and civilians will be present. Mr. William Walcott, the designer and executor of the statue is a native of Ohio, but has resided most of his professional life in New York.

PERU TO RELAXE.—A French philosopher predicts that the accumulation of ice at the South Pole will eventually tip the earth, bringing down the light and darkness of the world. The French philosopher says that the earth will tip, and will take place five thousand years hence.

IRON AND COAL TRADE OF ENGLAND.—We learn, says the Erie Advertiser, that 5,054 gross tons of Lake Superior iron ore were received at this port during the week ending Thursday last—and that 4,812 tons of coal were shipped from here during the same time.

MORALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—In New Orleans the unusual mortality of last week was due to the intense heat of the weather. The Delta says there were forty deaths from apoplexy and forty-two of sun-stroke in the total mortality of three hundred deaths.

These, with others, were nearly all produced by the effects of the great heat and prolonged heat. The mortality from fevers is very small—less than usual at this period of the year.











Michigan Argus.

The Agricultural Tonic. What kills the man kills the ox...

What a magnificent remedy! The sickening pain of her own excess...

Such a gem! Would small her course a vitality...

So might she find The rural element a safety valve...

The Undiscounted Dutchman. BY JAMES K. PAULDING.

To show the effects of country banks I will relate to you the example...

The house was situated on a rising ground, behind which, and close at hand...

In front was spread the richest little vale ever seen...

It was, in truth, a place for a man to make his home...

What I had was enough for the first payment, the rest was to be divided...

"The farm as I said, was then in poor order, the fields a good deal worn out...

But there was no time to grieve; for the year was coming about and the money...

"Well," continued the Dutchman, "the next year I went on still better...

Now thought to make ourselves comfortable by building a better house...

"I sold all to feed the wagons' horses. By the time my grain, showing me a dear...

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"A discount! what that!" said the Dutchman.

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

"Pray," said I, did you ever get a discount?"

"Did you ever borrow money of a bank and mortgage your land for it?"

"No," said he, "I was not such a fool as that. My poor neighbor whose house you see over the river yonder...

UP WITH THE TIMES! THE OLD AND RELIABLE Clothing Emporium!

Wm. WAGNER, has just returned from the Eastern Cities...

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! which he is now offering at unusually LOW PRICES!

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS! GROCERIES, CROCKERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES...

Such goods have been bought since the recent decline in prices in the Eastern Markets...

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS! As it is no trouble to show them...

BY FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING To merit a liberal share of their patronage...

As it is no trouble to show them, and we hope BY FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. SPECIAL NEW-B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICAL SALICATE.

It is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Salicates...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

It is packed in one pound papers, each cut and sealed from the Salicate...

Great Reduction IN CLOCKS, WATCHES.

C. BLISS, Having made such arrangements with the importers...

Greatly Reduced Prices! Good Silver Cylinder Watches...

AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well...

OWN PRICES! Persons buying anything at this well known establishment...

Something Worth Reading! ARE AGAIN ON HAND...

Schoff & Miller, Books and Stationery, Wall and Window Papers...

INSURANCE J. W. KNIGHT, Agent for the following Insurance Companies...

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital paid up, \$150,000.00 Assets (Cash), \$69,963.12 Liabilities, \$16,440.03

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WATSON, Secretaries.

Directors: J. S. WHELAN, J. B. BOGARD, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, C. M. MULLIN, E. D. MORGAN, W. H. DENISON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Accumulated Jan. 1860, \$1,767,133.24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, J. C. KENDALL, Vice President, PLYN FREEMAN, Actuary

\$100,000 DEPOSITED with the Comptroller of the State of New York.

ASSETS. Cash in Bank, \$1,253,470. Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York...

HEAVY ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

500 Pieces English & American Prints!

200 pieces Summer Stuffs, Denims, Stripes Shirtings and Tickings.

200 pieces DRESS GOODS, (New Styles).

500 Pieces VELVET RIBBONS.

500 Pieces 5-0 H-o-o-p Sk-i-r-t-s.

200 Dozen Gloves and Hosiery.

20 Bales Sheetings.

100 Pieces Paper and Common Cambrics.

200 Pieces Bleached Goods, Linens, and other White Goods.

Shelland and Berlin Wools Dress Trimmings.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, Ribbons, Rushes, and all articles usually kept in Dry Goods.

Choice Family Groceries, SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

HARD GOODS FARM PRODUCE

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

Large and Choice Stock of Groceries & Provisions.

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

Great Reduction IN CLOCKS, WATCHES.

C. BLISS, Having made such arrangements with the importers...

Greatly Reduced Prices! Good Silver Cylinder Watches...

AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well...

OWN PRICES! Persons buying anything at this well known establishment...

Something Worth Reading! ARE AGAIN ON HAND...

Schoff & Miller, Books and Stationery, Wall and Window Papers...

INSURANCE J. W. KNIGHT, Agent for the following Insurance Companies...

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital paid up, \$150,000.00 Assets (Cash), \$69,963.12 Liabilities, \$16,440.03

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WATSON, Secretaries.

Directors: J. S. WHELAN, J. B. BOGARD, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, C. M. MULLIN, E. D. MORGAN, W. H. DENISON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Accumulated Jan. 1860, \$1,767,133.24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, J. C. KENDALL, Vice President, PLYN FREEMAN, Actuary

\$100,000 DEPOSITED with the Comptroller of the State of New York.

ASSETS. Cash in Bank, \$1,253,470. Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York...

HEAVY ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

500 Pieces English & American Prints!

200 pieces Summer Stuffs, Denims, Stripes Shirtings and Tickings.

200 pieces DRESS GOODS, (New Styles).

500 Pieces VELVET RIBBONS.

500 Pieces 5-0 H-o-o-p Sk-i-r-t-s.

200 Dozen Gloves and Hosiery.

20 Bales Sheetings.

100 Pieces Paper and Common Cambrics.

200 Pieces Bleached Goods, Linens, and other White Goods.

Shelland and Berlin Wools Dress Trimmings.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, Ribbons, Rushes, and all articles usually kept in Dry Goods.

Choice Family Groceries, SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

HARD GOODS FARM PRODUCE

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

Large and Choice Stock of Groceries & Provisions.

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

Great, Greater, Greatest BARGAINS EVER OFFERED 1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & JEWELRY STORE.

Tremendous Stock of Watches! All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER than can be bought west of New York City.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES, which will sell for \$35. Every watch warranted to perform well...

OWN PRICES! Persons buying anything at this well known establishment...

Something Worth Reading! ARE AGAIN ON HAND...

Schoff & Miller, Books and Stationery, Wall and Window Papers...

INSURANCE J. W. KNIGHT, Agent for the following Insurance Companies...

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital paid up, \$150,000.00 Assets (Cash), \$69,963.12 Liabilities, \$16,440.03

D. C. ROGERS, JAS. S. WATSON, Secretaries.

Directors: J. S. WHELAN, J. B. BOGARD, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, C. M. MULLIN, E. D. MORGAN, W. H. DENISON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Accumulated Jan. 1860, \$1,767,133.24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, J. C. KENDALL, Vice President, PLYN FREEMAN, Actuary

\$100,000 DEPOSITED with the Comptroller of the State of New York.

ASSETS. Cash in Bank, \$1,253,470. Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York...

HEAVY ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

500 Pieces English & American Prints!

200 pieces Summer Stuffs, Denims, Stripes Shirtings and Tickings.

200 pieces DRESS GOODS, (New Styles).

500 Pieces VELVET RIBBONS.

500 Pieces 5-0 H-o-o-p Sk-i-r-t-s.

200 Dozen Gloves and Hosiery.

20 Bales Sheetings.

100 Pieces Paper and Common Cambrics.

200 Pieces Bleached Goods, Linens, and other White Goods.

Shelland and Berlin Wools Dress Trimmings.

BONNETS, FLOWERS, Ribbons, Rushes, and all articles usually kept in Dry Goods.

Choice Family Groceries, SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

HARD GOODS FARM PRODUCE

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

Large and Choice Stock of Groceries & Provisions.

Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, which will sell at the lowest rate.

Family Groceries, including every thing in the line.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SLAWSON & GEER.

Having established themselves in the Grocery business, they would inform their friends and customers...

NEW BLOCK.

NEW STORE!! New Firm.

New Furniture. MARTIN & THOMPSON, SUCCESSORS TO O. M. MARTIN.

Elegant Ware-Rooms. EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

Ann Arbor, A COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and Black Walnut SETS OF PARLOR FURNITURE.

INCLUDING Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Wall and Window Papers.

ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT, Plain and Marble Topped CENTER TABLES.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, FANCY and COTTAGE CHAIRS.

ALSO! Elegant MIRRORS, Bureaus, Secretaries, Complete Bed-Room Sets.

INCLUDING LATEST STYLES, BEDSTEPS, with Mattresses.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND Different Material.

In Fact they Have Everything W-H-I-C-H

"The Old Folks," "YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE"

WANT TO FURNISH PARLOR, BOUDOIR, SITTING ROOM, OR KITCHEN.

AND OUR CITIZENS NEED NO longer go to Detroit or elsewhere.

To Find A LARGE ASSORTMENT T-H-I-S FURNITURE MUST BE SOLD.

AND Will be Sold: 200 Dwelling Houses.

VERY LOW PRICES! Let every man and his wife go on to be wife, COME AND SEE.

HEARSE CARRIAGE. We are always ready to attend to the burial of the dead in the City and adjoining country.

O. M. MARTIN, C. B. THOMPSON, General Land Agency.

PERSONS wanting farms, or residences on any Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over 100 Farms for Sale.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in Webster, the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and in Pittsburg the Hatch and Hick farms in Leoni; the Patrick Clancy farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. O. Baker's and Buck's farms in Spring.

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1200 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the New farm, on the east side of the city, the Wood farm, in