The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus

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U. B. WILSON, N. G. F. SONG, Sec'y.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity. Office in Mack's New Building, Main Street, Ann Arbor Mich.
N. B. Night calls promptly attended to.

TWITCHELL & CLARK.

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, General Life and Fire Insurance agents. Office in City Hall Block, on Huron St., Ann Arbor. Collections promptly made and remitted, and special attention paid to conveyancing.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Ann Arbor city. Office North East Corner of the Court House

W. N. STRONG,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Bonnets, Fancy Goods, &c. Exchange Block, Ann Arbor.

WINES & KNIGHT.

DEALERS in Staple, Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

MARTIN & THOMPSON.

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, &c. New Block, Main Street.

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DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware &c. &c., New Block, Main Street.

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DEALER in Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and Ready Made Clothing, Huron Street Ann Arbor.

JOHN W. MAYNARD,

DEALER in Staple Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., Main Street, Ann Arbor.

BEAKES & ABEL,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the old Post Office building, Ann Arbor

KINGSLEY & MORGAN,

ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plats showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveyancing and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east side of the Square, Ann Arbor.

JAMES R. COOK,

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J. LOVEJOY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has permanently located in the City of Ann Arbor, and holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence on North St., 2d house east of Catholic Church.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his residence, North side of Huron street, and 2d house West of Division Street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes. Exchange Block, 2 doors South of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's Store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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April, 1859.

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MAYNARD, STEBBINS & CO.,

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DEALERS in Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet articles, a few doors south of the Franklin House, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & GEER,

GROCERS, PROVISION & Commission Merchants, and dealers in WATER LIME, LAND PLASTER, and PLASTER OF PARIS, one door East of Cook's Hotel.

C. BLISS,

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at the sign of the Big Watch, No. 27, Phœnix Block

J. C. WATTS.

DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

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DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society prices at W. C. Voorheis'.

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SUCCESSORS TO

LUND, CHAPIN & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Print, Book,

—AND—

COLORED MEDIUMS,

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ANN ARBOR MICH.

MISS JENNIE E. LINES,

TEACHER OF Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, being desirous of enlarging her class, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. WINCHELL, which being near the Union School, will be very convenient for such scholars attending there who may wish to pursue the study of music in connection with other branches.
Terms $10, half to be paid at the middle and the balance at the close of the term.

From the Home Journal.

The Wedding Ring.

BY B. L. FLASH.

I open wide my treasure box—
A golden circle greets my eye:
Ah me! no wonder stars the tear,
No wonder that I sigh.

For in the boundary of that ring
Is all the joy of all my life;
'Tis what is left to me of her
I hoped to call my wife.

It could not be. and I must bear
My pain and sorrow as I may;
But yet the anguish has its balm—
It teaches me to pray.

Our names are graven in the gold—
I wonder if, in hours of glee,
She sometimes checks her rippling laugh
To turn a thought on me

And picture to her mind the kiss
That heralded the ring she gave,
And ponder if I live and laugh,
Or slumber in my grave.

But what the pleasure or the good?
Why should she weep or even sigh?
Perhaps she feels the joy to live,
That I should feel to die.

I drop the ring and close the lid—
Would I could so shut out the past;
For why recall so sweet a hope,
To claim a tear at last?

THE CONTRAST.

"Ah! Ned, Ned, you're a sad, wild fellow."

"So my mother says, anyhow, don't you think I do credit to her training?"

"No, my boy" said a silver-haired old man; "I remember your mother when she was a 'bonnie lassie.' Her cheeks were like two red apples, on which the crimson was daintily spread so as not to shame the white. Her eye was full and bright, not dim with sorrow as it is now. Some great grief must have changed her so sadly. Her rounded limbs and dainty foot, her beautiful throat and white, dimpled arms, I well remember. And she has been a kind mother; her counsels, like 'morning dews and evening showers,' have fallen upon your way!—and yet, Ned, you call her the 'old woman'—Ah, boy, it never was so in my time."

"Oh, well," said Ned, tossing his handsome head, and hastily thrusting back the brown and glossy curls; I am going to get married and be a dutiful son. No one can say that I, neglect my mother, at any rate; though perhaps I am a little rude."

———

"Did you send that sugar, to-day, and the other little articles that I ordered for mother?" asked Ned Ellis of his pretty young bride, as they sat together in their neat cottage home.

"I declare, Ned, I forget it," his wife replied, blushing; "I was so busy finishing my dress for the ball, that it quite slipped my memory."

"Mother wanted them last week—sugar and salt, tea and coffee, and about everything else she was out of; what a stupid dog I am to forget so; here, Sam—Ned—Jack, where are you? what, not one of them at home?"

"They have gone to the husking frolic, I believe," said Mrs Ellis, "I intended to send those articles before they went, but I have such a short memory,"

"Ditto to that," chimed in Ned "but I must go round and see the old lady. I haven't even called to know whether she is well or sick."

———

The widow sat over the scanty fire, watching the hissing-water, as it spouted and fell from the little tin tea kettle. A loaf of bread stood on the small table by her side. Her creamer was empty; the bowl, minus sugar, no sugar, no butter, no little luxury, nothing but the crust, the wee white loaf, and the scrap of tea that dusted the bottom of the ancient silver teapot.

The widow bent closer over the fire and there were tears in her aged eyes.

"He should have thought of his old mother," she murmured, fidgetting with nervous hands about her cap ribbon; but then, being just married so, I suppose I ought to consider; he always was a little wild—a little wild; but he has got a good heart, I know he has; still, he shouldn't have forgot his poor old mother."

The good old lady leaned back and crossed her hands upon her bosom. Her thoughts had that golden head nestled against her heart! How had those ever-laughing eyes drawn smiles from her own, even while in lonely widowhood. How had she watched him as he prattling toddled about her knee—the treasure of her life—the blood of her very heart—the apple of her eye. And after years had passed she remembered the often self denials, the patched garment, the old shawl, colored and recolored; the faded bonnet; all beautiful as jewels to her, because they purchased the great gift of education for her boy. And after all this he had neglected his old mother. Oh, shame! ungrateful manhood that can so repay love tender as the love of an angel.

———

Look upon another scene.

A bright, noble face, was that of young Arthur McLane. His eyes were vividly dark; his hair rolled back in glossy curls from a manly brow. The seal of earnest life enstamped that fresh young countenance; the soft light of love enkindled it as he spoke in soft, low tones to the gentle being by his side.

"Mother will not live with us," he said, "she has too long reigned over her own household to sit quietly by the side of another."

"I am sorry, Arthur," replied a sweet voice; "the picture I have framed in my heart will be incomplete without mother. Her meek face, her snowy cap, her busy fingers, her low voice and quiet influence would make our little home a paradise. Will she not be very lonely?"

"I have taken care to engage a cottage close to hers," answered Arthur, "within a stones-throw. And you know you can never get along without showing her your bright eyes at least a dozen times a day, to consult on little household matters—such as what dainty dish will best please the taste of your lord and master—Ahem."

Alice shook her finger at this piece of impudence, and looked as fearfully threatening as her pretty face would allow.

———

"And how do you get on now that Arthur has gone and is married?"

"Well, thank God! the same as before," answered the old lady, her serene face lighting up with a beautiful smile. "Do you see that? and she pointed to a flour barrel under cover, "and this, and this!" and she lifted successively the snowy napkins from a box of sugar, a large can of tea, a firkin of butter and a cask of meal "Arty don't forget his old mother;" she answered with a smile, still wiping a tear from her eye; "he has stocked my house with everything I can possibly want; and his wife, pretty little creature, runs over here every day to see if my morning glories need to be tied up; or to weed my little flower patch. Sometimes she sends me over a loaf of her white bread; and never a nice little dainty she gets, but some of it finds its way into my cupboard. God bless them both; I wish everybody had such children as I have got."

Children, honor the gray head, and keep warm the aged heart.

A Breakfast with the Druses.

The recent butcheries in the East have drawn attention to the character and habits of the Druses, whose ferocity in war has excited the horror of all Christendom. The following sketch of a breakfast party among them, several years ago, will be read with interest:—

"On one occasion, when I visited Bisoor with a party, among whom were two or three English ladies, the latter were invited into the harem, or women's apartment, to visit the sheik's wife and some of his female relatives there assembled.—Being by this time on terms of intimacy with the chief and his family, I was asked to join the ladies' party in the harem —a mark of friendship rarely shown to one of our sex who is not a relative. Although the Druse ladies were all veiled, we could, from time to time, see enough of their faces to distinguish their features and even among the younger portion of the party there was not one tolerably good-looking. They appeared, in fact, of quite another race than their husbands, brothers fathers, and sons. Some of them wore numerous valuable jewels; but the sheik's wife, although clean and neat, was clothed in garments of the most ordinary texture, and wore no ornament of any kind. Coffee, sweet-meats and fruits were handed round, and we remained about half an hour in the apartment, until summoned to the breakfast or mid-day meal, which had been prepared in one of the outer rooms, and to which both ladies and gentlemen of our party sat down, but at which the Druse ladies did not make their appearance.

"The meat was cooked, served, and eaten altogether after the fashion of the country. First, a sort of tripod, something like an inverted music-stool, was brought and put down in the middle of the room. Upon this was placed a very large, copper, circular tray, nearly four feet in circumference. On this tray the various dishes were set, while the whole party squatted round it on the floor. It was curious to observe the contrast formed between fresh-looking English ladies, laughing, merry English children, shooting-jacket clad English gentlemen, and grave, long-bearded, white-turbaned Druse sheiks. A long napkin, which went over the knees of us all—and which the children compared to getting under the sheets—was spread; a score or so of unleavened breadcakes were placed at the hands of the guests; and then, taking up his spoon with a 'Bismillah,' (in the name of God,) our host gave the sign to begin. In the centre was a large pillaff, made of rice boiled in butter, seasoned with pine-nuts, and mixed with mince-meat. This was the *piece de resistance*, of which everybody eat, and eat it with all things. Round this dish—or mountain, of rice—were placed plates of various meat and vegetable stews, all very good, very tasty and inviting. Our manner of proceeding was in this wise: each individual would dip his spoon into the rice—keeping carefully to his own corner of the vast heap—and on its way back to his mouth, moisten it with the gravy of the dish before him, of which there was one or more for each. Thus the most urgent hunger was satisfied, and we soon began merely to trifle with the national dish of kibbe, and other matters equally solid. Some of the party had never before been present at a regular Arab entertainment; for in the towns of Syria the fashion among all the more respectable natives, is to ape the European mode of setting the table and serving the dinner. To the children of our party the whole affair was a high holiday of amusement, their laughter and mistakes amusing the sheiks not a little During the entire repast nothing stronger than water was drunk, for in Druse houses a single glass of wine or spirits would be thought defiling to the owner.

"When the dinner was over, each person washed his or her hands, one attendant pouring water from a jug, while the other held a large copper basin with a false bottom, so that the dirty water fell through and was not seen, much after the old-fashioned *chilumchee*, in which we used to wash of yore—it may be so yet—on the 'Bengal side' of India. Those among us who wore beards were careful to wash them very clean, both with soap and water. Rose-water was then brought in, and sprinkled over every one; after which the usual black unstrained coffee was served, and each man—excepting, of course, the Akkals, who never smoke—was left to his pipe, his thoughts, and the conversation of his neighbors—the ladies of the party returning for the present to the women's apartment."

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—As a number of tradesmen were returning from Manchester in a railway carriage, one of them began to tell of the great weekly profits he was realizing by his thread manufactory, when a sharp-eyed little gentleman in a corner of the carriage exclaimed, "Indeed! and pray, sir, what may your name be?"—"I am Mr. H——," replied the boaster.—"Ah!" said his interrogator, "I must make a memorandum of that"—(at the same time taking out his pocket book) —"for I do not remember having your name in my books for the income tax" —"Oh," replied Mr. H——, "my works are in Manchester,"—"That may be," rejoined the other, "but I believe I now recognize you as a very near neighbor. I hope for a better acquaintance with you, sir."

☞ The reason why so many marriages among the rich end unhappily, is to be found in the fact that they do not so much demand that heart should beat to heart as that purse should chink to purse.

The House Union Committee

Washington, Dec. 13.

The House committee of thirty-three met to-day, and took the following action on that portion of the message referring to the pending difficulties in relation to the South. Mr Rust, of Ark., offered the following:

Resolved That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontent and hostility are without just cause or not and that any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests as recognized by the constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the southern people, and the growing hostility among them are greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of our country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the committee:

Ayes—Corwin, Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, of Wis—9

Nays—Millson, Winslow, Love, Whitely, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Myers, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, and Stout—20.

Mr. Ferry offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any part of the Confederacy, and are capable of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution, statutory amendments to the constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the aforesaid.

This resolution was also rejected by the following vote.

Ayes—Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Carter—8.

Nays—Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Md., Whitely Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis of Miss, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Burch, Windom, Stout—23.

The resolution of Mr. Rust was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Corwin, Millson Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis of Md., Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, Stout—22.

Nays—Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne—8.

Mr. Reuben Davis, of Miss., declined to vote, and Mr. Boyce, of S. C., who has heretofore been present with the committee, was absent to-day.

Cultivation of the Chestnut

[A correspondent of the *Farmer and Gardener* of Pennsylvania, gives the following directions for the growth of the chestnut:]

Select the largest and best ripened chestnut you can find, prepare a bed or plantation by plowing deep and pulverising thoroughly Draw drills twelve inches apart and three inches deep, plant your chestnuts two inches apart in the drill, with the points upwards, cover them and press the soil closely around them with the back of the rake. This should be done in November, though if the fall is unfavorable, the planting had better be deferred until early March. Be careful to have your ground well drained, that the nut may not rot. Cover the beds with long manure, or spent tan bark, if well rotted, this will protect them from the frost. When the young plants begin to appear, keep them clear of weeds. Hoe frequently, it will help their growth very much. If the weather is very dry in the summer, a little watering once or twice a week will prove advantageous

If the season has been favorable and they have been well managed, they will be ready for transplanting the fall following.

Trim off all the side shoots before transplanting, leaving only one straight stem. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart, and eight inches in the row.—Let them remain two years in this bed, at the end of which time they will be fit for transplanting They are then to be set out where they are to remain until fit for use. After they have become thoroughly rooted, then head them down to two eyes above the ground, the cut sloping to the north, so that the shoot which is thrown out may protect the stems during the first sessions. On vigorous stems, those roots will reach seven or eight feet in one season. Heading down is all important if you would have fine straight trees. You will not get them if you neglect this, but remember not to head them down until they are well rooted.

I am led to believe that the chestnut could be profitably grown for poles for Lima Beans, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away among the Alleghanies, there is a spring so small that a single ox in a summer's day, could drain it dry. It steals its obtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches out a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and many a cultivated farm, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away twelve hundred miles more till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which obedient only to God, shall roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, shall lift up his hands to heaven, and swear that time shall be no more. So with moral influence. It is a rill, a rivulet, an ocean—a boundless and fathomless sea.—*Illinoisian*

☞ Seneca says that love is a disease. It seems, sometimes, to be a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

THE CRISIS.

Letter from Gen. Houston of Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 23 1860.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter asking my views respecting the present crisis in our political affairs is at hand. At present I can reply but briefly; but I shall do so the more frankly, feeling that this is a time when the truth should be plainly spoken by every lover of his country.

I recognize among you names of men of all parties Some of you are old and tried friends and citizens of Texas. To such especially I look with confidence now, when the country is agitated and revolution threatened. In all the troubles of the republic I have found you the friends of constitutional liberty. Having seen the throes of one revolution, having passed in its vicissitudes, and borne a part in bringing Texas into the Union, I trust that you, in common with the patriots of these times, will ask some more weighty reason for overthrowing the government than rash enthusiasts yet have given; and that while others are carried away by the impulse of the moment, the men of experience will be calm and decided.

I had hoped that an opportunity would have been afforded me to rejoice in the triumph of some one of the conservative candidates for the Presidency. Had the candidate for whom the voice of Texas was declared been elected, I should have had an additional cause of gratification; but such is not the case. On the contrary, I must regret and deplore the election of men, whose only claim to the confidence and support of the whole country must be the official character with which the constitution invests them.

In remembering the many evidences which a portion of the northern people have presented of their willingness to disregard their constitutional obligation and infringe upon the rights of their southern brethren, I am not in the least surprised at the indignant responses now uttered by southern men. It shows that if the time should come when we can no longer trust to the constitution for our rights, the people will not hesitate to maintain them. It will be well if those States which have yielded to a fanatical sentiment, so far as to interpose between the Federal authority and the constitutional rights of a whole section of the Union, will now, inspired by a spirit of patriotism and nationality, retrace their steps. Upon a citizen of their own section, and one of their own party, they have now placed a responsibility which he cannot avoid. As the Chief Executive of the nation he will be sworn to support the constitution and execute the laws. His oath will bring him in conflict with the unconstitutional statutes enacted by his party in many of the States. Elected by that party, it is but natural that the conservatism of the nation will watch his course with jealous care, and demand at his hands a rigid enforcement of the Federal laws. Should he meet the same resistance which other Executives have met, it will be his duty to call to his aid the conservative masses of the country, and they will respond to the call. Should he falter or fall, and, by allowing the law to be subverted, aid in oppressing the people of the South, he must be hurled from power. From the moment of his inauguration there will commence an "irrepressible conflict," different from that which the party of Mr Lincoln is based upon—it will be an "irrepressible conflict" between the constitution, which he has sworn to support, and the unconstitutional enactments and aims of the party which has placed him in power He has declared the fugitive slave law constitutional. In its enforcement the conflict is with the North alone.

I need not assure you that whenever the time shall come when we must choose between the loss of our constitutional rights and revolution, I shall choose the latter; and if I, who have led the people of Texas in stormy times of danger, hesitate to plunge into revolution now, it is not because I am ready to submit to black republican rule, but because I regard the constitution of my country, and am determined to stand by it. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and, much as I deprecate his success, no alternative is left me but to yield to the constitution. The moment that instrument is violated by him I will be foremost in demanding redress, and the last to abandon my ground.

When I contemplate the horrors of civil war, such as the dissolution of the Union will ultimately force upon us, I cannot believe that the people will rashly take a step fraught with these consequences. They will consider well the blessings of the government we have, and it will only be when the grievances we suffer are of a nature that as freemen we can no longer bear them, that they will raise the standard of revolution. Then the civilized world, our own consciences and posterity will justify us. If that time should come, then will be the day and the hour. If it has not—if our rights are yet secure—we cannot be justified.

Has the time come? If it has, the people who have to bear the burthens of revolution, must themselves effect the work.

Those who reside in cities and towns, where masses are carried in crowds and influenced by passionate appeals may be ready for hasty action; but the working-men and farmers, whose all is identified with the prosperity and peace of the country, will ask time to reflect

As all will be alike involved in the horrors which will come after dissolution, all have the right to consider whether dissolution shall come. The liberties and security of all are at stake. It is not a question for politicians to tamper with—the masses must settle it for themselves. They are to consider whether, with Congress and the Supreme Court largely in favor of the constitution, they will be justified, because the President, who is constitutionally elected, is inimical to them. It must come to this. With all these checks and guarantees in our favor, it is urged that we should no longer wait, but at once let go the constitution. Passion is rash—wisdom considers well her ways.—When the bone and sinew of the country, after carfully considering the issue in all its bearings, shall feel that a yoke of oppression is upon them, they will rise to shake it off. Then, when their now peaceful homes are the scene of desolation, they will feel no pang of regret. Moved by a common feeling of resistance, they will not ask for the forms of law to justify their action. Now will they follow the noisy demagogue who will flee at the first show of danger. Men of the people will come forth to lead them, who will be ready to risk the consequences of revolution.

If the Union be dissolved now, will we have additional security for slavery? Will we have our rights better secured? After enduring civil war for years will there be any promise of a better state of things than we now enjoy? Texas especially has three things to consider. Our treasury is nearly empty; we have nearly half a million of dollars in the treasury of the United States; a million of our school fund is invested in the United States bonds; we have an extensive frontier to defend. Pecuniary or personal considerations ought to weigh nothing when tyranny is in the scale; but are we justified in sacrificing these when we have yet the constitution to protect us and our rights are secure? Let us not embrace the higher law principle of our enemies, and overthrow the constitution, but when we have to resist, let it be in the name of the constitution and to uphold it.

Why this military display and call to arms in Texas? Have we enemies at home, or is an army marching upon us?

When was there the time when the citizens of the country were not ready to flock to its standard in its defence? Are the people to deliberate on this question with a military despotism in their midst, ready to coerce them? We want sober thought and calm reason, not furious harangues or the argument of bayonets.

If this government is to fail, wisdom must furnish another and better one; and if patriots yield now to the rash and reckless, who only aspire to military glory, or for anarchy and rapine, they may find that in the wreck of one free government, they have lost the power to rear another. I trust the gloom that now hangs over the land will soon be dispelled. Now is the time for the patriot to come forth and consider what is to be gained by a change. We are called upon to desert the gallant thousands who for years have been fighting our battles against fanaticism in the North. Heretofore they have aided us to conquer, and we have been willing to abide with them. Now, after a struggle more glorious than any they yet have made, they have been driven back. They still offer us the guarantees of the constitution, and are ready to battle with us in its defence. Let true men, all over Texas and the South, see to it that we leave them not without a cause.

I cannot believe that we can find at present more safety out of the Union than in it. Yet I believe it due the people that they should know where they stand. Mr. Lincoln has been elected upon a sectional issue. If he expects to maintain that sectional issue during his administration, it is well we should know it If he intends to administer the government with equality and fairness, we should know that. Let us wait and see.

I have left upon record my position, should the rights of Texas be sacrificed by the Federal Government. In reply to Mr. Seward, in the Senate, I used these words; and I pray my friends to consider them calmly, as they were uttered:

"Whenever one section of this country presumes upon its strength for the oppression of the other, then will our constitution be a mockery, and it would matter not how soon it was severed into a thousand atoms and scattered to the four winds. If the principles are disregarded upon which the annexation of Texas was consummated, there will be for her neither honor nor interest in the Union—if the mighty, in the face of written law, can place with impunity an iron yoke upon the neck of the weak, Texas will be at no loss how to act, or where to go, before the blow aimed at her vitals is inflicted. In a spirit of good faith she entered the Federal fold. By that spirit she will continue to be influenced until it is attempted to make her the victim of Federal wrong

"As she will violate no Federal rights, so will she submit to no violation of her rights by Federal authority. The contract she entered into with the government must be observed, or it will be annulled Louisiana was a purchase; California, New Mexico, and Utah a conquest—but Texas was a voluntary annexation. If the condition of her admission is not complied with on the one part it is not binding on the other. If I know Texas she will not submit to the threatened degradation foreshadowed in the speech of the Senator from New York. She would prefer restoration to that independence which she once enjoyed to the ignominy ensuing from sectional dictation. Sorrowing for the mistake she had committed in sacrificing her independence at the altar of her patriotism, she would unfurl again the banner of the 'Lone Star' to the breeze and re enter upon a national career, where, if no glory awaited her, she would at least be free from a subjection by might to wrong and shame."

Here I take my stand! So long as the constitution is maintained by "Federal authority," and Texas is not made the victim of "Federal wrong," I am for the Union as it is.

I am now an aged man. My locks have become white in toiling, as I believe, for the liberties of mankind.—Were I young that I might look forward to the future, feeling that whatever danger may come, my strong arm would be at hand to defend my family, I should feel less anxiety than I do at present. The years that I will have to endure the misfortunes of civil war are but few. If I could feel that with the close of my career would end the miseries of my race, I could share the misfortunes with patience; but to feel that the perils of a revolution must continue—that war with its attendant horrors of bloodshed, rapine and devastation must still be visited upon it, would embitter my last moments; and, after living to witness the demolition of the best government that ever existed, I would sink to the grave without a hope that freedom would be regenerated, or our posterity ever enjoy again the blessings with which we had parted. Let us pause and ponder well before we take any action outside of the constitution.

Very truly Yours,

SAM HOUSTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec. 13.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. in accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution.

He also introduced a resolution that the Select Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by constitutional provision, a line running through the Territories of the U. S. making an equitable division, so that slavery can exist South of the line, but not North of it.

Secondly. That the States preventing the return of fugitive slaves shall pay double the value of said fugitives.

Thirdly. That slavery shall exist in the Navy Yards where it now exists, but not in others.

Fourthly. That Congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it remains in the limits of Maryland.

Fifthly. That Congress shall not touch the representation of three-fifths of the slaves

Sixthly. That the amended provisions shall be considered a part of the Constitution of the United States.

A message was here received from the House that it concurred in the act to amend the fourth section of the act for the admission of Oregon.

Mr. Iverson called up the bill relative to our Commission to Mexico. An amendment was offered to authorize a Solicitor.

Mr Hamlin opposed it, and said a Secretary was already allowed to the Commission.

Mr. Hale's proposed amendment to the Mexican Commission Bill, provides that the act shall not take effect till the public debt of the United States shall be paid.

A message was read from the House. It concurs in the first Senate amendment to the loan bill, but had made an amendment to the second amendment,

Mr. Hunter said he would like to take it up. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunter said he would like to have the same provisions apply to the $10,000,000 as to the $3,000,000.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment.

Mr. Davis submitted a report of the Joint Committee, instituted by the last Congress, to inquire into the affairs of the Military Academy, which was ordered to be printed

Mr. Hale moved that when the Senate adjourned, to-day, it be till Monday. Carried.

The resolutions on the State of the Union were taken up, when Mr. Wigfall concluded his remarks by talking about treason. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker appointed Mr Hughes a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, in place of Mr. Bonham, excused.

Mr. Morris asked leave to introduce a resolution expressing proper estimation of the immense value of our national Union; that we will discountenance whoever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country; that whatever evils or abuses rest under it ought to be corrected within the Union in a peaceful and constitutional way, and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defense in war.

Mr. Curry objected to the introduction of the resolution unless it be referred to the select committee.

Mr Morris had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that committee.

Mr Curry objected.

Mr. Morris said he wanted a vote on the resolution, and it would ultimately succeed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House then took up the Treasury Note bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

The House agreed to that amendment which restores the denomination from $100 to $50 The other Senate amendment proposed that three millions of the Treasury notes may be sold at a rate of interest higher than six per cent., but not at less than par. To this the House agreed, but extended that authority to all the notes issued under the law.

After a debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Haskin presented letters showing that Mr. Ford, the House printer, was absent, and that the sub-contractors, Messrs. English & Latham, declined executing the work, the House having at the last session reduced the prices.

Mr. Haskin offered a resolution that the Superintendent of public printing contract with competent and responsible parties for the execution of the House printing, and to be ordered by the present session at prices now authorized by law.

Mr. McClernand saw no necessity for passing the resolution. It is understood that Mr Ford will be here by Saturday, prepared to perform his duty.

Mr Burnett expressed surprise that the resolution was offered without first declaring the office vacant, when Mr. Haskin must know, that in the absence of doing this, Mr. Ford would be entitled to compensation, provided he can show he is prepared to do the work. He wanted to know how it was that $135,000 was paid for Wendell's establishment as the publishing office, when he had been told it was formerly offered at $80,000, and not worth $40,000.

Messrs. Grow and Stanton opposed the consideration of the resolution

Mr. Haskin showed the necessity of passing it; and as to the purchase of Wendell's office, that was bought for $50,000 less than cost. He would inform Mr. Burnett that he was as ready for him to investigate this subject, as he himself (Haskin) was to investigate the De Groot claim.

Mr. Burnett said, at the last session he proposed to refer the DeGroot claim to the War Department for settlement.—The gentleman cannot thus deal in insinuations against me. I ask what he means.

Mr. Haskin—I am as well satisfied that you shall investigate the government office printing question, as you are that I should the De Groot contract.

Mr. Burnett—I ask the member whether by his remark he intends directly, indirectly or remotely to reflect upon me in any manner whatever.

Mr. Haskin—I did not, sir.

After further debate the resolution was tabled, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Remedy for Existing Evils.

The causes of the present troubles in our political system, and of the threatened disruption of the Federal Union, lie deeper and wax stronger upon investigation. It is easy to say that the North should repeal its "personal liberty bills," and that the South should be satisfied with the congressional majority under the control of Union men, but when we come to look to the origin of our sectional difficulties, and examine into the conduct of the people at large, we find that the real cause of alarm is to be found in the mistaken public sentiment which pervades the people of the Northern States. To this we must go for a solution of the questions which now agitate the country, and seriously threaten the existence of the Government

We are aware of the thanklessness of the undertaking, which sometimes forces itself upon the conscientious journalist of running counter to public opinion, and of exposing the errors and the follies which have taken root in the public mind. It is easier to go with the current and to float down the stream of time lazily and sluggishly, without any effort to resist the evils which sometimes fasten upon the minds of communities: but such is not the duty of men in public position, whether of an official or other character, and as we have more than once been compelled, by the stern dictates of duty, to stem the tide of error, so now it shall not be said that we shrink from the responsibility in the hour of our country's trials and dangers. To rebuke acknowledged vice and criminal actions is an easy task, since it is but echoing the voice of all good citizens, but to beard the monster, public sentiment, when he appears under the guise of humanity, of morality, and of philanthropy, is quite a different affair.

We assume that the fundamental mistake of the people of the North, the fatal error which has led to most of the troubles now pressing like an incubus upon the country, consists in that meddlesome spirit which prompts them to interfere with the affairs of other communities, and to seek to regulate and control them as they rightfully do their own. They seem to consider it their mission to dictate to the people of the South what shall be the character of their domestic institutions, what the relations of master and servant, and how all their matters shall be regulated, precisely as they act upon the same questions, at home within their own proper jurisdiction. They forget, first, that they have no business with these questions, and that Southern men have a right to complain of their meddlesome interference; and, secondly, that conceding their premises that slavery is wrong, it is but a few years since they were themselves involved in the guilt, and would not even now be rid of it except by the concurring circumstances of climate and production, which render it unprofitable in the northern States. The extraordinary idea appears to have seized upon the public, in most of the free States, that it is the mission of the people of those States to correct what they deem the wrongs of other sections of the Union and hence they have set about the task in a most censorious spirit, and a manner deeply offensive to those whom they seek to influence.

It is not necessary here to discuss the abstract question of the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of slavery. Our mouths are closed upon this point by the folly of Northern men, who have undertaken to correct the assumed errors of the citizens in other portions of the country, and thus have silenced the public voice upon this issue by raising the more vital one of the right of every community to judge of its own proper course, and of every State of this Confederacy to determine its own policy and the system of social and political economy, which it will legalize and maintain. When we entered the Federal Union and became parties to the Federal compact, we surrendered to the General Government such powers as were essential to provide for the general good, and to give to the United States the strength needful to maintain its rank position among the powers of the earth and but we reserved to the States, respectively, the control of their immediate domestic affairs, and especially the control of the whole subject of African slavery within their borders. And we agree, as a constitutional right between the several States, that 'fugitives from service or labor,' escaping from one State to another, should be surrendered by the State to which they had fled, on claim being made by their owners. Now if this provision means anything, it certainly means that when slaves from one State escape into another, they shall be freely and honestly surrendered, and all reasonable facilities afforded for carrying into effect the provision in question. If it does not mean this, then were we guilty in subscribing to it and ratifying the Constitution in which it was contained; of a fraud and a cheat unworthy of the character of honest and Christian men

What is our practice in this respect? How have we discharged this solemn constitutional obligation? Have we lived up to our deliberate agreement, and fulfilled our engagement toward our sister States? These are questions of self-examination, self-inquiry, which every honest man should put to himself in this time of excitement and of national peril. We make no application of our remarks to individuals, but as communities and as States, it is notoriously true that we have failed to abide by the compact made at the formation of the Government, and have placed in the way of its fulfillment all the obstacles which we have been able to throw around it. In many States laws have been passed, expressly designed to prevent its full and complete operation, hedging it about with difficulties and offering inducements to every citizen of such States to practically resist the execution of the laws of Congress designed to carry into effect the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution. But it is not in these State laws, infamous as some of them are, that we find the most serious obstacles to the full discharge of our constitutional engagements The difficulty lies deeper than State legislation. It is to be found imbedded in the public sentiment of the New England and many other Northern States. The people have been educated, through the agency of a sectional press, and a sectional pulpit, to a code of morality which teaches that meddling with the rights and affairs of others is not only a privilege but a Christian duty; that the most solemn and deliberate agreements may be broken when they stand in the way of the modern standard of governmental relations; that to deprive sovereign States of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and individuals of the possession of property which by the federal compact, we have promised to return to them when found within their borders is an act of philanthropy, fully justified by the standard of religious teachings now recognised by a large proportion of the people.

Instead of inquiring what duties and obligations we owe to others, and how we can most surely and effectually discharge them, we undertake to pronounce upon the question of slavery, in its moral and religious aspects, not as a question of

right or wrong for us, but for other communities having separate governments and laws to regulate their conduct in this respect, and then we go to work as law-makers—as executive officers and private citizens—to see how the laws of Congress can be rendered null by our action, and the provisions of the Constitution negatived through our agency.

In common with others, we have recommended and urged the repeal of the State laws in conflict with the statutes of the United States, and the honest fulfilment of all our obligations respecting the return of fugitives—measures of the first importance—if we expect to maintain the Union of the States, and preserve intact our present form of Government. But this is not all. We must go farther, beginning with the people themselves, and demand not only of every public functionary, but of every citizen, that moral support without which no remedy, however powerful the legal pains or penalties, can be of the slightest avail. We must demand from the press and the pulpit the inculcation of lessons of honesty and morality, and we must insist that they shall abandon the new-fangled doctrine that to rob our our neighbor of his slave, or to prevent his return, is a Christian duty, while the repudiation of a deliberate contract between the parties to the confederacy of States, is also considered a compliance with our duty to God and to man.—We must return to the golden rule of doing to others as we would that they should do unto us, and thus render unto States and individuals that equal and exact justice which is due from one State or person to another.

Such a reform in the public sentiment of the Northern States will cure the evils now existing, but which, if unchecked, will surely overthrow the Government.—We dare not hope for the change, and yet we do not believe that without it the Union can last for any considerable time. Great responsibilities rest upon the people of both sections—the North and the South—but the former (as the aggressors) owe it to themselves, to justice, and to public faith and honor to correct their own errors before demanding of the latter submission to new demands or additional injuries. Let us first pull out the beam from our own eye before complaining of the mote in our brother's eye.

The Resignation of Gen. Cass.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Dec. 16.

In my dispatch of Friday, I am made to say, in speaking of the rumors as to the cause of Secretary Cass' resignation, "all these rumors are untrue." It should have been, "two" of them are untrue. The other—the refusal of the President to send troops to Charleston—was the cause of the withdrawal of Gen. Cass from the Cabinet, as his letter to Mr. Buchanan proves. I understand that the President's reply is in course of preparation, and that it will be very severe upon the late Premier.

It appears that Gen. Cass resigned ten days ago, but Mr. Buchanan refused to accept the resignation unless reason was assigned. When that portion of the message, referring to the want of power in Congress to make war upon a State, was read by Buchanan to Gen. Cass, the latter is represented as taking the President by the hand and thanking him for his statesmanlike views. Since then Secretary Cass has urged the use of the army and navy to enforce a due execution of the Federal laws in South Carolina, and threatened to resign if it were not done. Secretary Floyd joined issue, and promised his resignation if any forces were ordered to Charleston. In this extremity Gen. Scott was again telegraphed for, and consulted by the President. It appears that Capt. Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie, first reported to Gen. Scott, but was referred by the General to the Secretary of War, as he (Gen. Scott) had no orders to give. On the General's arrival here, he insisted on not being complicated in the matter at issue between Secretaries Cass and Floyd, but at the same time stated, unequivocally, that he approved of the views of the latter. This decided Mr. Buchanan's course and Secretary Cass tendered his resignation. The President demanded his reasons. These have been communicated, and a response will be given to-morrow.

I understand that Gen. Cass, in his letter, refers to past history, when an administration met the same question as it should be met, sustaining the constitution and the laws. Jackson was then at the head of affairs, and Cass was the Secretary of War. He complains that different counsels now prevail; and that his voice is no longer regarded. The President, I understand, will reply at some length, referring to some of the facts to which I have alluded. The correspondence will be published in a few days.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.

Washington, Dec. 16.

Official accounts of Gen. Cass' withdrawal say: On the question of coercing a State in the Union by military force, the President and Gen. Cass are perfectly united in opinion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Cass insisted that the naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in the harbor; and that the President was of the opinion that there is no necessity for such a measure in order to secure the forts against attack. This being the President's conviction, he would not sanction any movement which might lead to a collision in the present excited state of feeling in the South.

The government has information that Fort Moultrie is prepared to withstand the attack of a large force, the general renovation of the fort and the mounting of guns having been completed. The guns are shotted every night.

Quite a sharp correspondence took place between Gen. Cass and the President, which, it is believed, will be published. Gen. Cass' letter will certainly be made public.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 16.

General Cass' resignation has produced a more decided effect here than any recent event, and narrowed the lines between the friends and enemies of the Union. Nothing but an extreme case could have induced General Cass to retire at this time. His conduct is approved by all parties but the avowed secessionists. This is testified to by the general manner in which he has been visited since then.

ACCESS TO LANSING.—The nearness of the iron horse to our city, as it careers on its way on the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad track between Owosso and six miles from here, creates a little excitement in the way of opposition "busses." Three coaches, each owned by different persons, loaded with passengers each way, ply daily between this city and the cars, making the trip each in forty-five minutes.—*Lansing Journal, Dec. 13.*

Union Meeting in New York.

New York, Dec. 15.

A meeting of prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State of New York was held at noon to-day, at the office of Rich. Lathers on Pine street, to consult as to the best means to be adopted to avert the danger now threatening the Union, and to assure to the South sufficient protection to their constitutional rights within the Union.

The meeting was called by a circular addressed to leading citizens, without distinction of politics, and was well attended. Among those present were ex-President Van Buren, ex-Congressman Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, Washington Hunt, Watts Sherman, Erastus Brooks, Edwin Croswell, Wilson G. Hunt, C. Comstock, of the Albany, *Atlas & Argus*, Girard Hallock, J. W. Beekman, Fernando Wood, Augustus Schell, Richard Lathers and many other gentlemen of prominent position as merchants and public men.

The condition of the Union was freely discussed, and several suggestions made, one of which was that Millard Fillmore be requested to proceed to South Carolina as commissioner from the State of New York, to exhort temperate action and delay on the part of the former State.

It was understood that Mr. Fillmore would except the duty, if desired, but he expressed the belief that the mission would be unsuccessful, unless he could bear with him some authorized pledge of conservative policy from the party about to assume the control of the general government, but nothing definite has been determined upon by the meeting.

Charles O'Conner presided, and speeches were made by John A. Dix, John McKeon, and others.

Mr. McKeon expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved; that it would be a peaceable separation until after the 4th of March; and that civil war would then ensue.

At half-past one speeches were still being made on the motion to appoint commissioners to proceed to South Carolina.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKeon's speech, which was an earnest appeal for the correction of Northern public sentiment in regard to the slave States, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson addressed the meeting. He prayed with Daniel Webster, that when his eyes should turn to behold the last time the sun in Heaven, he might not see it shine on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union. The public sentiment of the North must change. He had little faith in meetings. The South saw with just fear that in a little while the North will have two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives. The repeal of laws will not satisfy the South. They know that a stream cannot by any natural process be made to rise higher than the fountain. The north must get rid of its pernicious sectional sentiment—a sentiment promulgated by demagogues, political and ministerial. It was absurd to say that all this would blow over. He who says so is a demagogue, or is mad. South Carolina, on the 17th or 18th of this month, will go out of the Union. The rest of the cotton States will follow, and in time every slaveholding States. This he regarded as certain as that the sun would rise. The North should repeal all its unfriendly laws, and in their place should set up a different public sentiment, as the brazen serpent was set up in Israel, that all who have been bitten by the poisoned serpent of abolitionism may look upon it and be healed.

Mr. Dickinson was frequently greeted with applause during the delivery of his speech.

Hiram Ketchum spoke more hopefully, and believed that public sentiment at home might be reached and corrected; at least, he was for making the effort.

Letters were then read from a large number of distinguished gentlemen residing in different parts of the State, after which Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Green C. Bronson, and Richard Lathers, Esq., were appointed a Committee to visit the South.

Among the letters read were those of Millard Filmore, Washington Hunt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Judge Page, Jno. A. Green, and others.

Thurlow Weed and Compromise Measures.

Albany, December 17.

The *Evening Journal* to-night publishes a leading editorial from the pen of Thurlow Weed, taking strong conservative ground, and while firmly maintaining the constitutionality of the principles of the Republican party, advises such a compromise as will settle existing difficulties and avert the evils at present threatening the Union. The compromises of the *Journal* are set forth as follows: We are prepared to say that an efficient but not revolting fugitive slave law should be followed by a repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws.

We are almost prepared to say that Territories may be safely left to take care of themselves, and that when they contain a population which under the census entitles them to a Representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with a State government of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the Constitution of the United States.

This, in view of the surroundings of the territory belonging to the Republic—in view of the fact that for four years at least freedom will have fair play—and in view also, of two other elements—emigration and the census, this we say almost constrains us to believe that we may now confine the future of the territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them; or if this suggestion is inadmissible, there is another which contemplates a division of the remaining territories of the U S. as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise line was established To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation, nor in the next, nor indeed until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten.

Senator Seward has been in the city for three days, and left here with his family for Auburn at noon.

It is believed here that the *Journal* article represents the views of Mr. Lincoln.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Norton, at Joliet, and served on Mr. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary aged eleven, and Harriet, aged two and a half, be brought before him forthwith to await the order of the court.—*Chicago Tribune, Dec. 18.*

☞ The only cure for drunkards, the water cure.

Michigan Argus,

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1860

Gen Cass has Resigned.

President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, never a unit, at least not since the shadowing forth of his Lecompton policy, is fast falling to pieces. In our last issue we chronicled the resignation of Secretary COBB, and we have now to announce that Secretary CASS has laid his commission at the feet of the President, and that his resignation has been accepted and his successor appointed. We have not yet seen General CASS' letter of resignation, but we hope that it is not patterned after that of SECESSION COBB, in certifying to the purity and patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN and his administration. In the absence of his letter, however, we quote the following paragraph from the President's organ, the *Constitution*, touching his resignation and the cause of it. That journal says:

To avoid all misconstruction or misstatement of the reason which caused this event, we have taken pains to ascertain the true cause. It is not that Mr. Cass differed from the President in regard to any portion of his late message. On the great question of coercing a State to remain in the Union by military force, the President and Gen. Cass were perfectly united in opinion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. Cass insisted that the naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and that the President was of the opinion that there was no necessity for any such measure in order to secure the forts against attacks.

It is certain that Gen. CASS has seriously differed with the President upon his duty in the present crisis. Maj. ANDERSON, the officer in charge of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, had officially called for reinforcements to aid him to hold the fort against the attack of a mob which he had good reason to fear. Gen. CASS favored complying with the request, but the President and Cabinet decided not to grant it. Gen. CASS protested that if Maj. ANDERSON was a competent officer and entitled to be continued in his command, the reinforcements should be given. The President acknowledged his competence, but determined to leave him and the three score men under him at the mercy of the mob. Gen. CASS naturally thought that this decision of the President was evidence of a disposition to play into the hands of the Secessionists, and has washed his hands of it. We honor him for his course, his State will honor him for it, the Nation will honor him for it, and the world will honor him for it. It is a just rebuke to the tampering and imbecile policy of the President, and from the right source.

But, in this connection, we must be permitted to say, that it would have been better for the fame of Gen. CASS; better for the Democratic party which he has honored in times past, and which has honored him; and better for the country had he manifested a similar firmness at that hour when the President deserted the platform upon which he was elected, turned his back upon his friends, and entered upon a course which, resulting in the dismemberment and defeat of the once proud and dominant Democratic party, has brought the Union itself to the verge of ruin. Then was the time we should have rejoiced to have seen Gen. CASS rebuke the President, and a rebuke then would have done more to preserve the Union than it will now. But better late than never.

☞ It was reported some days since in the papers of Detroit, that Postmaster WOODBURY, of White Pigeon, supposed to have committed suicide a few months since while under an arrest on charge of robbing the mail, had been seen and recognized in Chicago, and that his grave had been examined and only a stick of wood found in his coffin. The United States Marshal forthwith sent out a Deputy to investigate the matter, who has returned and pronounced the report a hoax, the body being found in its grave. The rascal who would harrow up the feelings of a widow and children by setting such a report afloat ought to be lashed naked through the land.

☞ The Charleston Secession Convention organized on Monday by electing Mr. JAMESON President, and then adjourned to Charleston, where Committees were appointed to draft an ordinance of secession and an address to the other States. Commissioners were received by the Convention from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The discussions savored not the least of compromise and conciliailon.

☞ Attorney General BLACK has received the appointment of Secretary of State in place of Gen CASS resigned. Judge BLACK is an able man, but has been too much identified with the President's raid upon the Democratic party to have his appointment give the best of satisfaction.

☞ Mr. THOMAS, late able and efficient Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury *vice* SECESSION COBB. He finds the vaults empty, the business of the department in ideqtricable confusion, and enough to do.

☞ The cars on the Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay Railroad now run within six miles of Lansing; and the denizens of the City in the woods are rejoicing at the approach of dawn. Lansing will be too big for her clothes when the iron horse shall snort in her streets, and the coming Legislature will have to erect her into an independent state or secession may take place.

☞ Senator WADE, of Ohio, delivered a very little speech on Monday, a speech not at all calculated to allay the storm and narrow the breach between the North and South, but rather designed to add fuel to the flames. If WADE truly represents the sentiments of the Republican party so soon to come into power there is no longer hope that the Union can be preserved. We account for such a speech on no other basis than that WADE is in league with the secessionists.

☞ A correspondent of the *World* says that on Sunday a new cockade made its appearance in the streets of Washington. It bore thirty-three stars and the word "Union." There is no mistaking the meaning of that badge.

☞ It is reported that Lieut. Gen. SCOTT had an interview with the President on Saturday, and a serious misunderstanding, and that he threatened to resign. It it is even said that he has resigned.

☞ The Ypsilanti *Herald* says that our friend E. ARNOLD, of Dexter, has a coal oil well down in Pennsylvania, from which he is realizing eighteen barrels of oil per day, worth $12 a barrel on the spot. Glad to hear of Eb's good luck.

☞ The letter of Mr. COBB, resigning the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which we publish in another column, ought to have called out a withering rebuke instead of sickening compliments, and would have done so from a right minded Executive. Every day's developments go to prove that President BUCHANAN is either an imbecile or has not the preservation of the Union at heart.

☞ The latest news from Washington and the South is as conflicting as ever. The conservative men are straining every nerve to effect a compromise and save the noble ship of State from wreck, but fanatics and ultraists, North and South, are laboring equally hard to run it on the rocks of disunion. We hope for the best, but it requires great faith to say "brightly breaks the morning."

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, held on Tuesday, the following resolutions touching the recent death of HENRY W. WELLES, Esq., Treasurer of the University, were offered by Regent Mc Intyre and unanimously adopted:

An inscrutable Providence having since the last meeting of the Board of Regents, vacated the office of Treasurer of the University, by calling to his final account the late incumbent, Henry Welles, thus depriving the University of the valuable services of a most excellent officer, and creating a large void in the family circle of which he was the honored centre, and in the community, in which he was a highly honored member; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Regents tender to the afflicted widow and bereaved children of our departed friend, assurances of our cordial sympathy for them in this, their great trial of life which has brought so much of sorrow to their hearts, and of desolation to their home.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to Mrs. Henry W. Welles, the widow of the late Treasurer.

Pennsylvania for the Union.

The Telegraph says that the two Senators from Pennsylvania, and every member of the House from that State, except Thaddeus Stevens, held a meeting in Washington, on Monday evening, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the constitutional rights of all sections should be respected and secured, and that all the laws should be faithfully and promptly executed and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and the laws of the United States be maintained and enforced in all their integrity.

If the Republican members who vored for the resolution will endeavor in good faith to carry out its spirit, Pennsylvania will be found right on the record.

☞ We have received the November issue of the *North British Review*, with the following papers:

Modern Thought, its Progress and Consummation.
The Disturbances in Syria.
Leigh Hunt.
The Spanish Republics of South America.
Province of Logic and recent British Logicians.
Lord Macaulay's place in English Literature.
American Humor.
Revivals.
The Martyrdom of Galileo.
The Sicilian Game.

For terms, &c., of this and the other *Reviews* and *Blackwood*, see advertisement in another olumn.

☞ We have received the January number of *Frank Leslie's Monthly* with which is combined his *Gazette of Fashion*. This periodical contains 96 large pages, and is profusely embellished with engravings illustrating the text. Several interesting continuous stories are in process of publication, among them "Verona BRENT; or the Wayward Course of Love." The fashion department is filled with every thing new, and no other Magazine can compete with *Frank Leslie* in this department. $3 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. Address FRANK LESLIE, 19 City Hall Square, New York.

☞ If you want to make your wife or daughter a present of a beautiful Book the coming Christmas you can assuredly find one at SCHOFF & MILLER'S. And now is just the time, too, to select one of those Stereoscopes with a lot of most beautiful Views. Young man, your sweetheart wouldn't refuse an offer of——of one of them.

☞ C. H. MILLEN & Co. have a choice lot of Parian Statuettes, Busts, Vases, and China Goods for Christmas and New Years. We have to utter the prayer "deliver us from temptation," every time we go by the window.

☞ HANGSTERFER advertises a large stock of Holiday Goods, and he has got them, too. Those in search of Toys of any kind, or of choice Confections, should be sure to give him a call Just a look at his shelves would make "Young America" laugh hugely. Go and see.

☞ We have received the January number of the *Eclectic Magazine*. The contents of this periodical are principally made up of choice selections from the Foreign Reviews and Monthlies, but each number furnishes two or three original papers and a table of interesting literary miscellany, and besides is embellished with engravings that no periodical can out-rival. The number before us gives two full page steel plates from the burin of SARTAIN. "The Divorce of the Empress Josephine" and "King Henry the VIII and Anna Boleyn," with excellent selections from eight of the British periodicals and four original papers $5 a year, with a fine portrait of EDWARD EVERETT or a choice of last year's premium plates to each subscriber Address W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

☞ The January number of that excellent periodical for the little folks, *Merry's Museum and Woodworth's Cabinet* is on our table. The youngsters take to the *Museum* and *Cabinet* as a duck does to water, and parents can make them no better present than a year's subscription. $1 a year. Address J. N. STEARNS & Co., 116 Nassau St., New York.

☞ Mr. OSCANYAN delivered the last lecture of his course before the Students' Lecture Association on Monday evening.—These four lectures have been largely attended more generally so in fact than any similar course within our recollection; and we think we may say that they have given great satisfaction. If there was any difference, the first and last lectures were much the best, the other two entering more into minor matters of interest. Mr. OSCANYAN, though a native of Turkey, was educated in this country, we may be allowed to say, under the under the instruction of Dr. TAPPAN, but has spent his later years in his native country. He therefore knows whereof he speaks, and speaks whereof he knows in good English. Those who heard him have learned more of the various peoples and customs of the Turkish nation than they could easily have learned from books, and this valuable instruction has been seasoned with much good humor.

We learn that Mr. O is to deliver a course of lectures at Ypsilanti, and we bespeak for him a large audience.

DODGE!—The inimitable Ossian E. DODGE assisted by JAS G CLARK, gave a Concert in Hangsterfer's Hall, on Wednesday evening. Our citizens were out in large number and express general delight DODGE is a tip top singer and a genius, can season his entertainments with humors without vulgarity and CLARK is a worthy compeer—They have made many friends here who will warmly give them another greeting when the opportunity may offer.

☞ VOLNEY CHAPIN, Esq., of this City was elected Treasurer of the University, at a session of the Board of Regents held on Tuesday The moneys will be in safe hands.

☞ The Regents of the University have done a good thing in increasing the salary of our friend Dr. LEWITT, Demonstrator of Anatomy, from $250 to $500. Dr L. is a competent and hard working member of the Faculty.

A LAW BUILDING.—The Regents have offered a premium of $150 for the best plans for a Law Building. We hope to see a plan adopted and a building erected next year.

☞ It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. The *Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

☞ A. DEFOREST, determined to close up his Crockery business is selling at *cost*, and no mistake He says the stock must be closed out before the first of February, and means it He has a large stock in store, and a rare opportunity is offered to purchasers. Go and see him.

Senator Crittenden's Compromise.

Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, offered the following resolutions on Tuesday, and sustained them in a brief speech.—They were probably referred to the special Committee, though the reports are silent on that point:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace; Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Conventions of three fourths of the people of the States:

First. In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of lat. 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory south of that slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interferred with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance All the Territory North or South of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress with a Republican form of Government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second. Congress shall have no power to abolish slevery in the States permitting slavery.

Third. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, nor either shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or Members of Congress whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, from bringing slaves there and holding them as such.

Fourth. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth. Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force, or rescue made after arrest. In all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth. No further amendment or amendments shall ever have power to interfere with slavey within the States where it is now permitted

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to repair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The Fugitive Slave Law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal, whether he decides for or against the claimant. And the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a *posse comitatus* to be so as to restrict it to cases where violence or rescue is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

Movements in the South

Columbia, S C., Dec. 17.

A heavy and almost obscuring fog hangs like a pall over Columbia, creating a general gloom.

The small pox panic is intense among the citizens and strangers, and many members of the Legislature have gone home. A strong effort will be made to adjourn the Legislature and Convention to Charleston if not, then the Convention will probably promptly pass an ordinance of secession and adjourn to day.

Later.—The Convention assembled at noon. Gen. Jameson was temporary chairman. The call is now progressing for delegates from districts and parishes to enroll their names.

A written invitation from the Legislature to the Convention to participate at the inauguration of the Governor, at 2 o'clock, was laid on the table till the Convention was organized. The enrolling of the names was then continued.

The outside attendance at the Convention is small. Some of the members of the Convention are young in appearance, but generally middle-aged. So far they are calm and unimpassioned.

In the Legislature nothing is transpiring in either branch. The ceremonies took place at 2 o'clock.

There is hardly a doubt about the small pox being an epidemic here. It also prevails at Camden. A general stampede from Columbia may be anticipated, and then the disease may spread over the State.

Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 17.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to appropriate $3,000,000 to arm the State. There was an exciting debate. It was made the order for tomorrow noon.

A resolution declaring the right of secession was referred

Arrival of the Bohemian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 16.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, via Londonderry the 7th, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day (Sunday,) and was boarded by the press yacht.

The Persia, to sail for New York tomorrow, is expected to take fully £200,000 in gold

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Chronicle* says that Parliament will meet on the 5th of February, and the Reform Bill has not yet been discussed by the cabinet.

A deputation, which includes two members of Parliament, has been appointed to convey a communication for Garibaldi to visit England.

The *Times* publishes full particulars of the expedition of the Bull og and Fox, to ascertain the feasibility of the projected North Atlantic telegraph. The results are pronounced highly satisfactory and encouraging.

The *Times* has another editorial on the political aspect in the United States, and expresses the hope that the quarrel may give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the slavery question may be met and quietly settled.

FRANCE.—Marshal Vaillant has been credited as Minister of the Emperor's household.

It is stated that no one was aware of the Emperor's purpose respecting the decree relative to the Constitution, till he revealed the document to his assembled ministers in council, where it met with some opposition.

The bourse on the 5th was heavy and lower. Rentes 70f 50c.

ITALY.—The siege of Gæta continued. The garrison replied to the fire of the batteries of Cialdini. Four batteries had commenced operations on the place.

The Count of Syracuse died suddenly at Sisa on the 4th, of apoplexy.

The Consulta-Generalo had opened at Naples. The Government explanations to the Consulta had produced a good impression. Poerio was elected Vice President of the Consulta, after having refused the post of Minister without a portfolio

Gen. Benedek had inspected the Austrian fortresses of the Venetian Quadrilaterial. He had also assembled the officers at Venice and told them to prepare for the eventualities of an energetic defense.

Fears were entertained of a general rising in little Wallachia. Twenty of the principal merchants at Trajona had been killed by the militia during a disturbance.

The Archbishop and President of the Council had been arrested at Jassey

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of Nov 10th had arrived. The news was generally anticipated.

At Bombay business was suspended in consequence of the Bazar dealers having combined to suspend all purchases till the authorities paid attention to the grievances of the income tax.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.—*Liverpool, 7th. Breadstuffs Market*.—Flour quiet but steady Wheat has an advancing tendency Corn dull. Provisions quiet

London, Friday noon.—The money market is unchanged. Consols is quoted at 93 to 94 for money and account. Ill. C. shares quoted at 28 to 27 discount; Erie shares 34½ to 35¼; N Y C. 78 to 80.

The Empress Eugenie paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle on the 4th. The visit only lasted two hours

The supplementary tariff Convention between France and England had been published It regulates the duties on textile fabrics

A large repeal meeting had been held in Dublin

Apprehensions of a monetary crisis in Paris had subsided. The Bank of France was largely gaining specie. The Bourse was firm and higher. The rentes closed at 70f70c.

M Baroche, President of the Council of State, had been created minister without a portfolio

Count Persigny had presented letters of recall to the English Court, and returned to Paris.

The Emperor had granted permission to the Baltimore battalion to visit Paris, fully accoutered, next spring.

Victor Emanuel continued at Palermo, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

There were rumors of increasing insurrectionary movements in Abrezzi. Unimportant demonstrations in Naples and elsewhere, were put down.

It was reported that Napoleon had intimated to Francis Second, the inutility of further resistance.

There were vague rumors that Cardinal Antonelli had resigned.

The official Austrian journal contradicts the rumor of negotiations for the cession of Venetia.

The report that the English prisoners at Pekin, had been maltreated and even beheaded, was not credited.

FASTING AND PRAYER FOR THE UNION.

Proclamation by the President.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

A Recommendation.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting, and prayer, throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land, our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread; indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All clases are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness" Let our fervent prayers ascend to His throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec 14, 1860.

The Resignation of Secretary Cobb.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR—A sense of duty to the State of Georgia requires me to take a step which makes it proper that I should no longer continue to be a member of your Cabinet.

In the troubles of the country consequent upon the late Presidential election, the honor and safety of my State are involved. Her people so regard it, and in their opinion I fully concur. They are engaged in a struggle where the issue is life or death. My friends ask for my views and counsel. Not to respond would be degrading to myself and unjust to them. I have accordingly prepared, and must now issuo to them, an address which contains the calm and solemn convictions of my heart and judgment.

The views which I sincerely entertain, and which therefore I am bound to express, differ in some respects from your own. The existence of this difference would expose me, if I should remain in my present place, to unjust suspicions, and put you in a false position The first of these consequences I could bear well enough, but I will not subject you to the last.

My withdrawal has not been occasioned by anything you have said or done.—Whilst differing from your message upon some of its theoretical doctrines, as well as from the hope so earnestly expressed that the Union can yet be preserved, there was no practical result likely to follow which required me to retire from your administration. That necessity is created by what I feel it my duty to do; and the responsibility ef the act, therefore, rests alone upon myself

To say that I regret,—deeply regret,—this necessity, but feebly expresses the feeling with which I pen this communication. For nearly four years I have been associated with you as one of your Cabinet officers, and during that period nothing has occurred to mar, even for a moment, our personal and official relations. In the policy and measures of your administration I have cordially concurred, and shall ever feel proud of the humble place which my name may occupy in its history. If your wise counsels and patriotic warnings had been heeded by your countrymen, the 4th of March next would have found our country happy, prosperous, and united. That it will not be so, is no fault of yours.

The evil has now passed beyond control, and must be met by each and all of us under our responsibility to God and our country. If, as I believe, history will have to record yours as the last administration of our present Union, it will also place it side by side with the purest and ablest of those that preceded it

With the kindest regards for yourself and the members of your Cabinet, with whom I have been so pleasantly associated.

I am, most truly and sincerely,
your friend,
HOWELL COBB.

To the PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your communication of Saturday resigning the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which you have held since the commencement of my administration. Whilst I deeply regret that you have determined to separate yourself from us at the present critical moment, yet I admit that the question was one for your own decision. I could have wished you had arrived at a different conclusion, because our relations, both official and personal, have ever been of the most friendly and confidential character I may add that I have been entirely satisfied with the ability and zeal which you have displayed in performing the duties of your important office.

Cordially reciprocating your sentiments of personal regard,
I remain, very respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon HOWELL COBB.

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Some two or three weeks since the annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was held at Adrian. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

G. W. P., Israel Coggshall, of Albion; G. W. A., G. W. Stroud, of Hudson; G. R. S., S. D. Green, of Detroit; G. T., A. F. McKenzie, of Adrian; G. C., V. P. Cory, of Adrian; G. C., Wynkoop, of Detroit; G. S., Wm. M. Loomis, of Albion.

The semi annual meeting of the Grand Division will be held at Hudson, the third Wednesday in May, 1861, and the annual meeting in this city in November, 1861.—*Adrian Expositor, Dec. 15.*

☞ A gentleman who could not pronounce the letter R, was asked to read the following:
"Robert gave Richard a rap in the ribs
For roasting the rabbit so rare"
He evaded the difficulty in the following ingenious manner:—
"Bobby gave Dicky a thump in the side,
For cooking the bunny so little."

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. at the residence of Moses Weil Esq., by the Rev L. Adler, of Detroit, Mr MARCUS WEIL to Miss BERTHA LEDERER, all of Ann Arbor.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. G. Taylor, Mr. JOHN JONES and Miss LATONA EVANS, all of Webster.

New Advertisements.

A SERIES OF
School and Family Readers;
Consisting of a Primer & Seven Readers!
BY MARCIUS WILLSON.
The Primer, and the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers are now ready.

THE PRIMER (Introductory.)

BEGINNING with the Alphabet, is divided into Four Parts, and extends to words of four letters.

Part I., the Alphabet, is illustrated much more beautifully than any other Primer, both by letters, and cuts explanatory of the words in the Alphabetical arrangement Part II. contains 18 Reading Lessons of words of two letters, arranged in simple sentences. No unmeaning syllables are given. Part III. has 26 Lessons, of words of not more than three letters. Part IV. has 21 Lessons, of words of not more than four letters.

Separate "Pronouncing Lessons" are given, containing the words used in the Reading Lessons. To guard against the formation of a monotonous habit, and as a guide to the proper modulations of the voice, the conversational style is adopted to a considerable extent, and marks are given to denote the rising and falling inflections. The object of this is to require children to read questions and their answers in the same manner as they speak them, and thus to lay the foundation of good reading at the very beginning.

The Primer contains more than a hundred beautiful Illustrations.

Willson's First Reader.

Beginning with easy words of four letters in Part I., extends to easy words of six letters in Parts IV. and V., and a few easy words of two and three syllables.

In this work also the conversational style is frequently introduced, as it is that which is capable of giving the greatest variety to the Reading Lessons, and one that easily familiarizes the pupils with the inflections, and shows their necessity. It is scarcely possible that the pupil who follows the simple and easy system here marked out, can afterward fall into a drawling and monotonous habit of reading.

The Illustrations are numerous and superior.

Willson's Second Reader.

Is divided into Seven Parts, each preceded by one or more Elocutionary Rules, designed for the use of the teacher only, and to enforce upon him the importance of requiring the pupils to read as directed by the inflections given. The marks denoting the inflections are not so numerous as to assume an unnecessary importance, nor are they used except where it would be a manifest error to disregard them. The elocutionary aim of these Reader is to teach children to read correctly, not by rule, but by habit, and to this end the constant practice of reading correctly is insisted upon, as being far more efficacious than Rules to correct bad habits already formed.

Superior illustrative engravings are made the subjects of a large number of the Reading Lessons:—the persons represented their actions, supposed sayings, &c., are made available to give animation and variety to the reading, and to impart instruction; and the principle is kept in view that in childhood it is through the medium of the perceptive faculties that the attention is the most readily wakened, and memory and judgment the most successfully cultivated.

Part VII., which is designed to illustrate the principle here referred to, contains a Lesson on Colors, which is illustrated by a beautiful colored plate, in which twenty different colors are accurately designated.

Willson's Third Reader.

Contains, first, a brief synopsis of the "Elements of Elocution," in which the "Rules" already given in the Second Reader are repeated, with some additions and further explanations, and more numerous examples. Then follows Part I., entitled "Stories from the Bible," in which some of the most interesting incidents in Sacred History are narrated in simple language, with various illustrative poetical selections, to give variety to the reading. The pictorial illustrations in this Part are unsurpassed in any work. Part II., entitled "Moral Lessons," is designed to inculcate moral truths, and is made up mostly of selected articles. Part III., entering upon the more prominent and characteristic feature of the Series, takes up the first great division of Zoology or Animal Life, and is confined to the subject of the Mammalia, mostly Quadrupeds. Although Quadrupeds are here arranged in their scientific divisions, and treated upon a scientific basis, yet the whole is made as interesting as a romance. Species and individuals are described rather than genera; incidents illustrative of the habits and characteristics of animals are numerous: poetical and prose selections give variety to the Lessons; and the illustrations are unsurpassed in any work on Natural History. A new and important feature is introduced—that of grouping the Animals of a class in one engraving, with their comparative sizes and a scale of measurement. Part IV. is made up of Miscellaneous Articles.

Willson's Fourth Reader.

Contains, first, the "Elements of Elocution" the same as the Third Reader, and frequent reference is made to the Rules throughout the work. Part I. treats of "Human Physiology and Health" in a series of interesting Reading Lessons, original and selected, which exclude scientific technicalities. Explanatory notes, with accompanying illustrative cuts, convey much additional useful information that could not well be introduced into the Reading Lessons Part II. resumes the subject of Zoology in the division which treats of Ornithology or Birds. A delightful field is here opened, and nothing can be more interesting than the manner in which the subject is treated. The leading species of the several Classes or Orders into which Birds are divided, are grouped in cuts which show their relative sizes; and many of the most beautiful poetic gems in our language accompany and illustrate the descriptive portions, and the incidents narrated. Part III. takes up the First Division of Vegetable Physiology or Botany, and gives to the subject an interest and variety that can not be appreciated from any description that can be given. Part IV. is made up of Miscellaneous Selections. Part V. takes up the First Division of Natural Philosophy, in which we look in upon the school at "Glenwild," and listen to the instructions given to a "Volunteer Philosophy Class," and the conversations which are held there.—Part VI., comprising brief but connected "Sketches from Sacred History," contains some of the finest selections of Sacred Poetry, with beautiful illustrations of Scripture incidents.

In all the Readers after the Second the more difficult words in each Lesson have small figures, as references, attached to them, and are defined, as referred to, at the close of the Lesson. The accurate sounds of the Letters are also designated These are new features

The remaining numbers of the Series, which will embrace in the form of practical, varied, and interesting Reading Lessons, the several departments of Natural History—Zoology, Physiology Physical Geography, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, &c.,—and also, in the Seventh Reader, such subjects as Rhetoric, Criticism, Taste, Oratory, Sculpture and Painting, Music, &c—all popularized to the capacities of the various grades of pupils for whom they are designed—will be completed at an early day.

☞ The leading points of merit claimed for these Readers are:

1st, They present an unusual Variety in matter and manner, and will prove exceedingly interesting to Children.

2d, They will secure the highest degree of practical instruction in the Art of Reading.

3d, They will impart a great amount of Useful Information which, in no other way, can be brought before the great mass of Children in our schools.

4th, In Illustrations, and in Paper, Printing, and durability of Binding, they greatly excel other Readers, while the prices are extremely low.

Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

☞ To Principals of Schools, who wish single copies for Examination, with a view to Introduction, the above books will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of half the prices above named. To other persons they will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of the full price.

☞ For Terms of Introduction, and for Agencies, address Harper & Brother. 779w6

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of money secured by a mortgage, executed by Charles Bower and Joseph Lang, to Christopher Hauser, dated March the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1849, which Mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, in Liber No. twenty-five, (25,) of Mortgages page 556, at twelve o'clock, A. M., on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1856 and assigned to Christian Saley on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1859 by deed of assignment recorded on the 25th day of August, A. D., 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Liber 25 of Mortgages, on page 558, and which mortgage was assigned to James F. Seeley on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1860, by deed of assignment recorded on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, in Liber 27 of Mortgages, on page 312, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured thereby or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-two cents, being now claimed to be due thereon—Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgage premises to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Being lot No. eleven, (11) section number fourteen, (14) according to the recorded plat of the village of Saline, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1861 at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

JAMES F. SEELEY, Assignee.

Dated, December 13th, 1860. 778td

Oysters! Oysters!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Oysters constantly on hand and at very low prices. Dealers and all persons wishing Oysters will do well to give us a call, we can furnish any quantity desired on short notice, and will warrant them nice and fresh every time.

775w3 THOMPSON & SON.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 21 1860.

CARDS! CARDS!! CARDS!!!

Having purchased a RUGGLES ROTARY DIAMOND Card Press, with a fine assortment of Card type, the ARGUS Office is prepared to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and at a great reduction from former prices, including Business Cards for men of all avocations and professions, Ball, Wedding, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc. Call, give us yours orders and see how it is done.

Treasurers' Receipts.

We have on hand a stock of Township Treasurers Receipts, printed on good paper, and for sale cheap Send in your orders.

Also a full assortment of Justices' Blanks.

Chicago Academy of Science

A large number of members of the Chicago Academy of Science are now on a visit to our City, for the purpose of looking into the various matters of interest at the University, inspecting the Observatory, "seeing stars," etc Information having been received of their coming, an informal meeting of our citizens was held and committees appointed to co-operate with the Faculty of the University in arranging for their reception and entertainment.

The party was met at Parma, on Wednesday afternoon, by a committee consisting of Prof PALMER Messrs MAYNARD, MILLER and POND, and on the arrival at the station were forthwith conveyed to the places assigned them.

The following ladies and gentlemen compose the party

Prof. Blaney & Lady, Mrs N B Kidder, Prof. Johnson & Lady, Miss Seward, T D Robertson & Lady, Prof. W H. Wells & Lady, Col Stone & Daughter, I. A. Lapham, LL D, Prof. Rae, Prof. Rauch, Prof. H S Noyes, Rev Dr Bannister, Mrs. Redfield, Mrs. W. H Brown, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs Jansen Miss Jansen, Miss Bowen, Miss Emerson Miss. Davis, Miss Kennicott, Miss Cora Kennicott, Miss Kirkland Miss Tracy, Dr. Wardner. Dr. Powell, Messrs. E. M Dewey, I. O. Parker, Peter Pauc, E C. Porter E. Bixby, C. C. Carr, W F Rose, L. Rimley, J. Goodman, J. S. Mabie, A. Abernethy, W. Page, Brown, Scammon, Hyde, Runyon Kennicott, Bell. Parkinson, Lynn, and Prof. McCherney.

Wednesday evening the party with a number of citizens, visited the Medical Laboratory and witnessed some beautiful and brilliant experiments in electrical phenomenon, conducted by Prof DOUGLASS and his assistant Prof DUBOIS. The Laboratory has been recently supplied with new and magnificent apparatus, and the exhibition was pronounced by competent judges in the party the best they had ever witnessed.

Yesterday the party were to visit the various departments of the University, but we went to Press at too early an hour to chronicle their movements. They all appeared to be enjoying themselves, however, as well as the weather would permit though not relishing the probable disappointment in not being able to make an excursion to the Moon and other heavenly bodies, via Dr. BRUNNOW's big telescope

☞ It may be somewhat premature, but as no better opportunity is likely to offer, we wish all our readers, young and old a MERRY CHRISTMAS May they exchange kindly greetings in health, dine on Turkey and Oysters, and enjoy an abundance of good feeling on the festive occasion.

Tableaux Vivants

The exhibitions of Tableaux Vivants given by the ladies and gentlemen of this City, in Hangsterfer's Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings last were largely attended, and gave very general satisfaction The programme was well arranged for interest and variety, the costume were rich and complete, and the various participants performed the parts assigned them in a manner that could not have been bettered. Our citizens are indebted for two fine entertainments to the ladies and gentlemen who arranged and carried the exhibitions successfully through. They are the first of the kind which have been given in our City. The net proceeds were absut $80.

Mrs Thomson's Operatic Grand Concert. Amateurs and singers, as well as music loving citizens generally will be glad to learn that arrangements are being made for a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, to be given next week, probably on Wednesday evening, at Hangs erfer's Hall by Mrs. THOMSON the favorite American Cantatrice, assisted by her husband J S THOMSON, the eminent Basso and Guitarist; also by one of the first solo Pianist's in Detroit.

Mr. T., formerly of New York, has resided in Detroit and whose talents as a Teacher and Singer; are vouched for by most influential citizens in the city, as well as the Press, which seems unanimous in its praise

A Detroit paper says their last concert was attended by an audience of one thousand persons.

Mrs THOMSON is a lady of fine accomplishments, and as a singer ranks with the first American Prima Donnas in the country She was formerly a favoroite pupil of Sig. Centemeri, and received instruction from other eminent Italian masters. Her concert music is the same as that sung by Anna Bishop, Parodi, Patti, &c. We regard this a most favorable opportunity to hear music of the highest order. Her Programme is a sufficient attraction of itself, to all Amateurs, and judges of music.

They are making a tour of the State and come to us under the best testimonials

We understand that the price of tickets are to be, for reserved seats 50 cts, unreserved 25 cts, to be obtained at SCHOFF & MILLER's Book Store.

Notice

The following amendments to the constitution will be offered at the next Annual Meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

In article 3 after the word *close* strike out the words *of the annual fair*; also strike out *He shall be eligible to an election to office at the next election after the fair which shall be vacate if another dollar shall not be paid by the next annual fair*, and insert—none but members shall be eligable to an election to office.

In article 5 strike out the word *hereafter* and insert, after that of January 1861; also strike out first Tuesday of January, and insert third Tuesday of December.

New Arrangements.

Superintendent RICE has taken pity on the Cities, Towns and Villages along the line of the Central Railroad and we again enjoy the luxury of a morning mail. The mail is now brought on the Kalamazoo Accommodation train which leaves Detroit at 7 A M., reaches Kalamazoo at 2 05 P. M Returning, this train leaves Kalamazoo, at 4 55 P. M., stops over night at Jackson, and passes the station here at 7.35 A M, giving our citizens a morning train into Detroit. The other trains vary but little from former arrangement

Passenger trains now leave the several Stations in this County, as follows.

GOING WEST.

	Day Ex.	Kalamazoo Ac.	Night Ex
Ypsilanti,	11.48 A. M.	8.45 A. M.	10.50 P. M
Ann Arbor,	12.10 P M	9.10 " "	11.15 " "
Dexter,	12.35 " "	9.40 " "	11.45 " "
Chelsea,	12.50 " "	10.05 " "	12.05 A. M.

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Kalamazoo Ac.	Mail ex
Chelsea,		6.30 A. M.	3.38 P. M
Dexter,		6.65 " "	3.53 " "
Ann Arbor,	4.40 A M	7.35 " "	4.20 " "
Ypsilanti,	5.00 " "	8.05 " "	4.40 " "

☞ In Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods, both BLISS and WATTS are well stocked for the holidays. By giving them a call and relieving your purses "slightually," you may heap live coals on the altar of love at home—or away from home.

☞ J. R. WEBSTER & Co. have some most beautiful pictures, and in making your holiday purchases remember that "a thing of Beauty is a joy forever," and select a pair for your parlor walls.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Again we say,—Use De Land & Co.'s Saleratus; if you have any regard for the health of yourself or family, throw to the dogs the miserable impure stuff which has so long exercised your patience, and made your bread, pastry, &c., disgusting to look at or to taste. De Land's Chemical Saleratus is perfectly pure, and will produce the most satisfactory results when used in preparing food. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers. Manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

BANK NOTE, LAND WARRANT, SPECIE AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Carefully Revised and Corrected every week.

RATES CURRENT AT THE

Banking House of D. Preston & Co,

72 Woodward Ave., Detroit Dec 1, 1860

BANK NOTES.

		Par.
Detroit City Banks,		"
Canada, (all Solvent Banks)		"
N. England and N. York, (Solvent Banks)		"
New Jersey and Delaware,		"
Ohio, and Kentucky,		"
Bank of the State of Indiana,		"

UNCURRENT FUNDS.

	buying	selling
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	8	5 to 6
Virginia and District of Columbia,	10	5
N. Carolina, Tenn and Louisiana,	10	5
Pennsylvania and Maryland,	10	5
Indiana Stock Notes,	5	
Ala., Georgia and South Carolina,	20	
Bank of England Notes, £,		
Bank of Tecumseh, Michigan,	90	dis
Exchange Bank of D. Ball & Co.,	20	"

OUR RATES FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

	Buying.	Selling.
On New York and Boston,	¼	¼
On Buffalo,	¼	¼
On Cincinnati,	¼	¼
On Chicago, $100 or upwards. 5 per ct. dis.		

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Buying	Selling.
Am. Gold, lots of $100 or upwards,	1	3
American Silver,	1	3

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 ACRE WARRANTS	$ 40	$ 46
80 "	65	75
120 "	75	95
160 "	105	135

PREMIUM COINS.

SILVER COINS.		GOLD COINS.	
Span Pillar Dollars,	1 05	Sovereigns,	4 80
Mexican Dollars	1 04	20 Francs	3 80
Five Franc Pieces	96	25 Francs	4 65
French Crowns	1 06	10 Francs	1 90
German "	1 05	5 Francs	97
Prussian Thalers	69	Ten Thaler Pieces	7 80
Guilders	38	X Thaler Pieces	7 85
English Silver, (shilling 23c.)	£4 60	Ten Guilder Pieces	4 00
		Spanish Doubloons	16 00
Old Am. Half Dolls.	1 03	Patriot	15 50
		California Gold	$10s 5d
		$50's and $20s	1d.

☞ On lots of $100 or upwards, 1 ⅛c additional

Gold Dust, $16 to $16 50 per oz.

☞ Spanish change $1.15 per oz. or 22 cents for quarters, 11 for shillings, 5 for sixpences. On lots of 20 oz, and upwards, $1.18 per oz.

DAVID PRESTON & CO., Bankers.

72 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

☞ Office hours, from 8, A. M., to 5, P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y

—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any an Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return

Sold by GRENVILL & FULLER Ann Arbor, and by Druggists in every town.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troche," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. 776m6

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. We have never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best And those of your readers who have babies can't do it better than to try in a supply"

See advertisement in another column

To Consumptives.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A WILSON,

768y1 Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

☞ The Great Benefactor of his Race ☜

The Great Healer of Mankind! Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills The whole World United! Sick People think! After which act.

You'd scarce expect, at this late day,
With startling cures a book to fill;
This is the case, the million say,
With the cures of Herrick's Pill
They come from East, and North, and West,
And with glad tidings the papers fill,
Because they are the cheapest, safest, best
And superior to others is Herrick's Pill
From Roots, and Plants, and Flowers they're;
They always cure— they never kill
Thousands now in their graves were laid,
Were it not for Herrick's Pills.
Each Pill with sugar is coated o'er—
A rare discovery of matchless skill,
Their like was never seen before,
Until it appeared in Herrick's Pill
For years he's worked to heal the sick,
With joy elate his bosom fills:
For tens of thousands now rejoice
At the magic Powers of Herrick's Pills.

☞ HERRICK'S MATCHLESS VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS have inundated the world with their popularity Over five million of boxes are used annually, giving employment to eighty-five men and women to put them up. Their cures are numbered by thousands—their praises on the tongues of all, Citizens of Washtenaw Co., and elsewhere, have you ever used them? Put up in English, Spanish, German, and French directions. Large family boxes, 25 cents! Five boxes for $1. Sold everywhere. See advertisement on 3d page

Important to Females.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

PREPARED BY CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D.,

New York City.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstrations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of othea Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all they represent to do.

NOTICE

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE Such is the irresistable tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to DR CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City.

☞ Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. ☜

E. B. HUTCHINGS,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

No, 14, Broadway, New York.

☞ To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed. Sold in Ann Arbor, by MAYNARD, SUMNER & WINSOR, and G. GRANGER, 796y1

From New Mexico.

Independence, Dec. 15.

The New Mexican mail, in charge of Conductor Coan, with dates to the 26th, arrived last night.

Mr. Whiting, Postmaster at Santa Fe, came though as passenger. He reports very dull times in New Mexico. Also, that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming very serious aspects At McNees' Creek, the mail party was charged upon by 30 Camanche Indians, and it was only by decided and prompt action that they were not overpowered by them. The Indians were well armed with rifles After detaining the mail about an hour they left; the mail party then retreated to a train seven miles behind them The outgoing mail was also forced to return to Pawnee Fork.

Mr. Whiting says that from the Cimarone to Pawnee Fork, Indians were seen every day on the high ridges, and that there is no doubt but they will cut of all small parties traveling the road. Since the raid of Mr. Walker a few days ago and the subsequent killing of the two men that escaped, the citizens of this county have organized themselves into patrol companies, and should any more such bands make their appearance they will be summarily dealt with.

6,000

DOLLARS WORTH

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

AT COST!

In consequence of

Making a change in my business

I will sell

My Entire Stock of BOOTS & SHOES!

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT COST!

Now is the time for families and individuals to supply themselves for the coming Winter and also for next Spring and Summer My stock consists of every variety of Shoes for Winter and Summer wear, and purchased at low prices.

WM. S. SAUNDERS

Ann Arbor, Dec 1, 1860. 777m3

THE LIFE OF

ANDREW JACKSON,

By JAMES PARTON,

Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," etc

Three Vols., 637 to 734 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

CROWN OCTAVO EDITION.—Cloth Binding, $5; Sheep, $6 75; Half Calf, $9; Full Calf, $12

SUBSCRIBERS' EDITION, Royal Octavo (sold by subscription only).—Cloth, $7 50; Sheep, $9; Half Calf, $12; Full Calf, $15.

Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this, work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. The first volume of the subscribers' edition was issued a year since the second was published last spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the first and second volumes, the press have spoken in the warmest commendation.

"The Life of Andrew Jackson was indeed an eventful one, and the events that were crowded into his career, as a pioneer, a general, and a statesman, are among the most important in the history of our country."—*Taunton Gazette.* "Almost all that relates to him is peculiar, extraordinary, and interesting."—*Amexia Times.*

"Those who have been most familiar with the career of Jackson will be surprised at the mass of new matter the author has collected"—*Boston Journal.* "It exhausts the subject."—*New York Day Book*

"It is an honest book throughout."—*Nashville Union.* "It is equally free from the spirit of detraction, on the one hand, and of unmixed glorification, on the other—Faults and virtues are alike faithfully delineated."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

"One of the most readable of books. Every page is *alive.* It is as romantic as a mediæval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true."—*Home Journal.* "Possesses a degree of interest which can scarcely be overtasted.—*New York World.* "A fresher, livelier account was never written of any hero, by any author.—*Boston Traveler.* "No work of fiction could be better fitted to hold the attention and bear the mind along with a sustained enthusiasm, than this account of the real life of one of our own countrymen."—*Boston Recorder.* "From first to last, the work is intensely interesting."—*Philadelphia Item.* "Perfectly fascinating."—*New York Day Book.*—"The narrative is flowing and charming. We confess having read the whole (one volume) at two prolonged sittings."—*Harper's Weekly* "The most difficult task was where and how to part company with it"—*New York Crayon.* "Of intense and permanent interest"—*New York Observer.* "The most interesting political and personal history ever written of any public man in this country."—*Pennsylvanian.* "Hoskyl is fairly eloquent with vividness and fluency. His account of the defense of New Orleans from its inception to its climax, interest more deeply than a tale of chivalry, or an oriental romance."—*Amexia Times.* "One of the most interesting and instructive books we have ever read"—*Russels Magazine (Charleston, S. C.)* "A Life indeed, and before which the conventional and common place biographies of modern times sink into stupidity and insignificent"—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. By Benson J. Lossing Vol. 1. Crown 8 vo., 492 pages. With Steel Portraits Cloth, $1 50.

For the first time a gentine biography of Gen. Schuyler is written. The character and services of this efficient laborer for our country, as well as the established reputation of Mr. Lossing as a writer on kindred topics, give to the book no ordinary interest and value. The work will be complete in two volumes.

ITALY; FROM THE EARLIEST PER ON TO THE PRESENT DAY. By John S. C. Abbott. Crown 8vo., 587 pages. With Steel Portrait. Cloth, $1 50.

This volume is one of the series of Mr. Abbott's Monarchies of Continental Europe, of which Austria and Russia have previo sly appeared. The volumes are of uniform style and price, but each distinct in itself.

PUBLISHED BY

MASON BROTHERS.

778w2 Nos. 5 & 7 Mercer Street, New York.

For Sale by Booksellers generally.

Insurance Agency!

C. H. MILLEN

IS THE AGENT for the following first class companies:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City.—Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford.—Capital and Surplus, $400 000.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City—Capital and surplus, $100,000.

Three-quarters of the nett profits in this Company is divided annually among its policy holders.

C. H. MILLEN.

Ann Arbor, December 13, 1860. 6m778

NOTICE OF DITCH SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED Commissioners, will offer for sale at public auction, to the lowest bidder, at the house of WILLIAM WATTS, in the Township of Lyndon, in Washtenaw Co. and State of Michigan; on the 10th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a quantity of Ditch, denominated Watts, ditch, located in said Township of Lyndon, containing 846 rods of ditch to be of an average depth of 4.3 feet and an average width of 6.3 feet. Also two branches to the above containing about 82 rods of ditch to be 4.3 feet deep and of an average width of 5.3feet. Average width of top of main ditch 10.6 feet, average width of top of branch ditches 9.6 feet

JACOB PRESTON,
JOHN B. STARK, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRAY,

Dec 12th, 1860. 3w778

NOTICE OF DITCH SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, Commissioners, will offer for sale at public auction, to the lowest bidder at the house of Thomas Mitchell, in the Township of Lima, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the 8th day of January 1861, at 10, o'clock A. M about 100 rods of ditch to be 12 feet wide on the bottom, and 1,226 rods of ditch to be 9 feet wide on the bottom, and of an average depth of 4 feet, and each bank to slant outward one foot to a foot of depth; also 334½ rods of ditch, a branch to the above ditch to be 2 feet wide on the bottom and of an average depth of 4 feet and each bank to have the same slant as the main ditch. All of the above named ditch is located in the Township of Lima

JACOB PRESTON,
JOHN B. STARK,
JOSEPH PRAY,

Commissioners to superintend the draining of swamp, marshes, and their low lands.

Dec 12th, 1860. 3w778

Livery Stable.

B. GREEN, at his Livery Stable, rear of Franklin, holds himself ready to furnish the best "turn out," single or double, at short notice. Call and see his Horses and Carriages. Office second door west of Webster's Book Store.

P. S. A fine stock of Cutters for those who delight in the slippery season.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat: Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS,

For a trial of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," containing demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a more whisperer!" N. P. WILLIS.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Almost instant relief in the distressing abor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW. Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN,

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. T. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Lagrange, Ga. Teacher of Music Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a BOX.—☜ 776m6

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flippant Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public

Early Copies.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original edition

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	6 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

☞ Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus—Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-Four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Fourteen Cents a year for each of the Reviews

N B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum 777w3

GO TO

HANGSTERFER'S

FOR TOYS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

CONFECTIONERIES,

&c., &c.

He has everything on hand that will please

Old and Little Folks.

His Stock is extensive, and those wishing to purchase Christmas and New Years Gifts would do well to give him a call as he is bound to sell cheaper than any one this side of the Alleghanies.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 7, 1860 4w

Traveling Agents Wanted!

CHICAGO OIL.

CARL ERLER MANAGER.

Address Box 2344

CHICAGO

ESSENCES OF LIQUORS

RESPECTFULLY OFFER THEIR CELEBRATED

in their acknowledged purity to the trade.

CHICAGO

City Meat Market.

The undersigned *Have Removed* THEIR MARKET

TO THE CORNER OF ANN AND FOURTH STREETS,

And will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Fresh Meats,

which they will always be found in readiness to cut upon SUIT CUSTOMERS. No PAINS will be spared to keep their market

Clean, and Meats Sweet

and patrons may rely upon getting the best ROASTS STEAKS, CHOPS, etc., that can be found in the City CALL AND TRY US. S. PROCTOR T. WALKER.

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1860. 745m6

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1860. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1861

Trains now run on this road, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Toledo for Chicago daily except Mondays at 12 15 A. M., and 12.40 P. M, and via Air Line at 9 A. M.

Leave Detroit for Chicago at 10.20 A M. and 9.30 P. M

Arriving in Chicago from Toledo and Detroit at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

Arrive at Detroit from Toledo, at 6.15 A. M., & 6:00 P. M.

Arrive in Detroit from Chicago at 6.00 P. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Arrive in Toledo from Chicago 3.40 P. M. and 4.20 A. M

Leave Adrian for Jackson at 9.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

Leave Jackson for Adrian at 8.30 A. M., and 11.55 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO—With Cleveland & Toledo Rail Road, with Wabash Valley Rail Road.

AT DETROIT—With Grand Trunk Railway, with Great Western Railway, also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee. Railroad

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO—With Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—North West Railway—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all Points West and South.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.

☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains on this Route.

☞ Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road Route

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, General Superintendent.

Ann Arbor & Lodi Plank Road Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor & Lodi Plank Road Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company in Ann Arbor on

Tuesday the 1st day of January 1861.

at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ann Arbor, Dec 6th, 1860 H. BOOTH, President. 3w777

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber, on the first day of October, a BLACK HORSE, white spot in forehead, two white feet, and about 12 years old. Any person calling, proving property, pay charges, can take said horse away.

ANDREW J. SMITH, on Miller's Farm.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 12, 1860. 778w6

RELIEF! RELIEF!! RELIEF!!!

TRY Royce's Universal Relief for internal complaints, such as Colic, Cholera Morbus, Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c. Also for Cuts, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Influenza, Chilblains, Lame Back or Side, Toothache, Earache, Headache, &c.

Be sure and get J. G. ROYCE'S UNIVERSAL RELIEF prepared in Wales, Mass., and for Sale by Druggists and Grocers generally. 777m3

MOORE & LOOMIS

Have Removed to the STORE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY C. MACK, Phœnix Block, East side of Main St., AND HAVE

In Store and Complete STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Of every description which will be

SOLD CHEAPER

THAN CAN BE BOUGHT IN

This City. Also a large assortment of

HOME MANUFACTURE,

Of all kinds made in the most

Fashionable Style

BY GOOD AND

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

—OUR—

FRENCH CALF BOOTS

are NOT SURPASSED this side of New York City, and are warranted not to RIP. Our

BROGANS AND KIPS,

are made of the best materials Our stock of

Morocco Bootees

for Ladies is the finest in town, with heels or without We Make to Order, and never miss of SUITING the first time so give us a call and we will show you our stock free of charge We have secured the services of two Experienced Journeymen who do our mending in the Neatest Manner, and on shortest notice. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits

Thankful for past favors we hope by paying strict attention to our business to merit a liberal share of your patronage for the future.

☞ Remember we are not to be undersold. ☜

MOORE & LOOMIS

LUNG & BLOOD INFIRMARY.

Fisher's Block Woodward Ave Detroit,

Drs. S. J CARPENTER & RAINARD.

DOCTORS generally pretend that Consumption is incurable, because they cannot cure it themselves; but this doesn't make it true.

Many mechanics will excuse on a job all day and after coming home, find they have spoiled the material they will tell you it never can be done in the way you want it. But by applying to a better workman—one who thoroughly understands his business—you will get your work accomplished in shape.

In this respect there is the same difference to be found in all trades and professions. The bungler in medicine, in the arts, in law, in theology, and in mechanics, may such things cannot be done. And it is true that they could not be if all men were like them selves. But fortunately, in your case in hand, do the and these, when they take your case, there is another class of men, who, according to the skill they act to, will restore you to health, according to the skill they act to, to desire. We have only to remind, announce that understand why one physician should pronounce a case incurable which another can cure.

In mechanics, we sometimes find that by a possession of superior means, by some new invention, or which he has the sole use, or by the greater ingenity of his mind, one person will make or do what no other can.

Exactly it may be so in physic. And this is the very reason why I have such great success over all others in the treatment of Consumption. By having the original genius, by possessing the Lung-Meter, which enables me to clearly determine the nature of the disease and by having such remedies for Consumption as no other physician ever had, make bold to say that I have, and can effect a cure of this disease beyond the reach of any other man. To prove this to have been the case, I might give you numbers upon numbers of certificates from men and women given over to the grave, who have been rescued and restored to health by the persevering use of my remedies for Consumption. But it is not necessary for me to do so here, for the fact of one man doing what another cannot cannot, is evident to all men of common sense. If the Consumptive wishes further proof than this, I can only say, come and satisfy yourself by trial of my skill in the cure of your complaint

Doctor Carpenter will visit Ypsilanti, and Ann Arbor, during 1860-61. Ann Arbor, at Cook's Hotel, 3d and 4th of each month; Hawkins House, Ypsilanti, 5th and 6th of each month. The remainder of the time, he will be found at his Lung Infirmary in Detroit 1y773

HEAD QUARTERS.

For all kinds of

PETROLIUM, COAL OIL, & FLUID

LAMPS.

—ALSO—

PETROLIUM FLUID,

and

Coal Oils.

Superior quality, at prices guaranteeing satisfaction Lamps altered to the above on short notice.

A DeFOREST.

Nov. 10, 1860. 774tf

WINES & KNIGHT

have received their second purchase of

FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Prices,

FOR

CASH, BARTER, OR PROMPT

PAY.

We invite all to call and be satisfied that our

GOODS ARE AS GOOD

AND

PRICES AS LOW

as can be found in the city.

Nov 10, 1860. 775tf

General Land Agency

PERSONS wanting farms, or residences in or near Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over

100 Farms For Sale!

Of various sizes from 3, to 130 acres each; (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dwelling Houses

in this City, from two hundred to fourthousand dollars each; and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Among the farms are the Bishop farm 130 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak; the Place farm, 84 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallaho farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield; the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi the Patrick Clay farm in Freedom; W. S. Dawson, B. G. Baker's and Buck's farms in Sylvan. Most of these and many others can be divided to suit purchasers

E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1st 1860 tf

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

76, 77, 79, 81, 83 & 85 Duane Street, New York

WOULD NOTIFY THE TRADE that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUT

ARE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS AND Manufacturers, a New and Complete stock of

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books &c.

STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments, Music, Juvenile Libraries, Envelopes, Inks and Cards.

GOLD

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to which they would invite the attention of the country.

In conducting our business, we shall do all that can be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall find any fault.

We possess facilities which will enable us to supply our customers at the

Lowest Possible Figures.

We propose to sell for READY PAY, at a small advance. We expect a profit on our goods, but

Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING, therefore are prepared to furnish

Visiting, Wedding and all other Cards written to order, with neatness and dispatch, by mail or otherwise.

The "EMPIRE BOOK STORE," is manned by a good 'crew,' and they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will favor them with a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store"

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 746

C. BLISS

Still in the Field!

WITH A

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

in my line direct from

New York, Boston,

and the

Manufacturers!

I have just received a large and wel. selected assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Musical Instruments,

Table and Pocket Cutlery!

GOLD PENS,

And a great variety of Yankee Notions &c I would call particular attention to my large stock of

SPECTACLES

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERSCOPIC GLASS

A superior article, and a great variety of articles in the line,

CHEAP for CASH.

Persons having difficult watches to regulate, can be accommodated as my clock is regulated complete.

REPAIRING

of all kinds of clocks, such as

Making & Setting New Jewels,

PINIONS, STAFFS and CYLINDERS, also CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Neatly Repaired and warranted.

C. BLISS.

August 28, 1860. 768tf

NEW

FALL

GOODS,

AT

C. H. Millen &Co's.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, . - $3,500,000.

WILL INSURE LIVES for any amount not exceeding $10,000 for the whole term of Life or for a term of years, on the most favorable terms.

N. B The Company is purely mutual and the policy holders get all the surplus over the exact cost of insurance It accumulates the insured in the settlement of their premiums ON LIFE POLICIES, if desired, by taking a note for one half the amount, bearing interest at six per cent, per annum.

Dividends are Declared Annually!

and since they now amount to FIFTY per cent on the premium, cash and note, and are increasing they may be applied to cancel the notes.

☞ The rates of premiums are as low as any other responsible Company and the large accumulated fund of $3,500,000 is securely invested, as may be seen by reference to the statement made according to law, on file in the office of the County Clerk, at Ann Arbor.

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.

GUY R. PHELPS, Secy.

For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON, Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.

765y1

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY.

Accumulated Jan, 1860, $1,767,133,24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President,*
J. C. KENDALL, *Vice President,*
PLINY FREEMAN, *Actuary*

$100,000 DEPOSITED

with the Comptroller of the State of New York. Dividends average 40 per cent. annually.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank,	$ 31,355.49
invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York and of the U. S.,	258,870.79
Real Estate and Fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per ct. interest	883,998.39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies, bearing interest,	675,315.85
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1860	29,550.38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	36,488.77
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	1,708.34
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	26,148.19
	$1,767,133.24

DR. WELLS and LEWRY, Medical Examiners.

744tf J. GILBERT SMITH, Agent.

STRONG'S,

STRONG'S,

STRONG'S.

Cheap Cash Store,

Cheap Cash Store,

Cheap Cash Store.

New Goods,

New Goods,

New Goods,

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED,

JUST RECEIVED.

Call see them,

Call and see them,

Call and see them,

EXCHANGE BLOCK,

EXCHANGE BLOCK,

EXCHANGE BLOCK,

EXCHANGE BLOCK

Dress Goods of all descriptions

Domestic Goods very low,

YANKEE NOTIONS & HOSIERY,

Ladies and Children's Shoes,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES.

HATS & CAPS.

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Only 4 cents a Hoop.

LADIES' CORSETS,

LADIES' CORSETS,

All sizes—Latest styles.

Woolen and Worsted Shawls,

WOOLEN HOODS, CLOAKS, &c

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

EXCHANGE BLOCK,

EXCHANGE BLOCK

Ann Arbor, Oct. 1860. 768tf

Go for the Mammoth Cabinet Ware Rooms.

MARTIN & THOMPSON,

HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR new and

Elegant Ware-Rooms

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

Ann Arbor,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY and

Black Walnut

SETS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE

INCLUDING

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany

ROSE-WOOD, BLACK WALNUT,

Plain and Marble Topped

CENTER TABLES,

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

ALSO,

Elegant MIRRORS,

Bureaus, Secretaries,

Complete

Bed-Room Sets,

INCLUDING LATEST STYLES,

-of-

BEDSTEADS,

with-

MATTRESSES

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND

Different Material.

In Fact they Have Everything

WITH WHICH TO FURNISH

PARLOR,
BOUDOIR,
SITTING ROOM,
OR KITCHEN,

AND OUR CITIZENS NEED NO longer go to Detroit or elsewhere To Find A LARGE ASSORTMENT THIS

FURNITURE

MUST BE SOLD

—AND—

And Will be Sold:

AT

VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ Let every man and his wife or gong to be wife COME AND SEE. They also have a

HEARSE CARRIAGE,

And are always ready to attend to the burial of the dead in the City and adjoining country. Ware-Rooms east side of Main Street, between Washington and Liberty

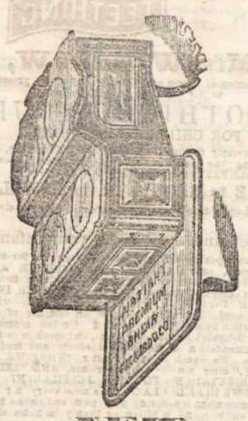
O. M. THOMPSON.
C. B. THOMPSON

GO TO GUITERMAN & CO'S FOR GREELY'S PATENT PANTS.—A new article and just the thing. They have the exclusive right for the City.

Also for the patent Brace Suspender.

RISDON & HENDERSON

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!



SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

—NEW—

BLOCK.

NE WHARDWARE STORE!!!

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to our stock of

HARDWARE

-And-

STOVES,

IRON, STEEL,
NAILS, TIN,
COPPER, & SHEET
IRON WARE,

CHAIN AND
CISTERN PUMPS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
BRITANNIA WARE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

And every kind of

Hardware and House Furnishing

GOODS.

All work will be sold as CHEAP as at any other

Establishment in Michigan,

We say we have got the

Best Assortment of Cooking

PARLOR AND PLATE

STOVES

IN THIS STATE,

And will sell them Cheaper than

THE CHEAPEST,

Please call and see us. All kinds of tin ware kept on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

JOB WORK;

Which will be done with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

☞ Please call and see our STOVE ROOM in 2d story of New Block.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 7, 1859.

A Novelty in the Art World!

Photography on Porcelain!

Secured by letters patent in the United States, England France, and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN COMPANY

No. 781 Broadway, New York,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing and withiterto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of tint not to be obtained, upon Porcelain ware of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured in their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process they have determined, in order

To afford People in every section of the Union an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China,

to make the following proposition to

Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York

Persons sending a photograph ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

Five Dollars,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

Ten Dollars,

they will receive in like manner,

A handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patent process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

Fifteen Dollars,

they will receive in turn

A pair of rich Sevres Vases,

with the portraits executed equal to the miniature paintings; and in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or

Vases of every quality of finish,

ranging in price from

Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

'*Manager American Photographic Porcelain Co.,*'

768m3 781 Broadway, NEW YORK.

LOOMIS & TRIPP,

Successors to

Chapin & Loomis, and Chapin, Tripp & Loomis

THE above firm of Loomis & Tripp having purchased the entire interest of the former companies will continue the business at the old stands, where they will be ready, on the shortest notice, to fill all orders in the line of

Castings and Machinery,

in the most workmanlike manner, and on as liberal terms as any other shop in the State. Among the various articles manufactured by us, we would enumerate

STEAM ENGINES

of all kinds; Mill Gearing and Fixtures, wrought and cast; all the various castings for making and repairing

Horse Powers & Threshing Machines

such as are at present, or have formerly been in use in this part of the State, as well as all the various kinds of castings and machine work called for by farmers and mechanics in this section of the country.

PLOWS,

of all the various patterns, up in sizes and prices, will be kept constantly on hand, got the most modern and improved styles.

HUBBARD'S WROUGHT IRON

REAPERS & MOWERS.

Having commenced manufacturing this superior Machine, single and combined, the farmers are invited to call and see a specimen machine now in our ware room, before purchasing elsewhere, believing that this machine need only to be seen to convince the farmer of

ITS SUPERIORITY

over the Reapers and Mowers in this market.

Thankful for former patronage to the old firms, we would solicit a continuance from old friends, and a trial by all wishing for anything in our line of business.

LOOMIS & TRIPP.

Ann Arbor, May 18th, 1859. 697tf

Money Wanted.

Who will Lend Money?

I AM REQUESTED BY SEVERAL PERSONS to obtain money for them at

Ten Per Cent Interest, (Or More.)

For any one willing to lend, I can at once invest on good unencumbered abundant REAL ESTATE security any sums of money and see that the title and security are ALL RIGHT.

☞ The borrower paying all expenses, including recording.

E. W. MORGAN,

Ann Arbor, Oct. 7, 1859 715tf

1000 Vests, Shirts and Drawers,

For Sale cheap at GUITERMAN & Co's

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's.

WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH the most splendid Stock of

GOODS,

that WAS ever offered in any one establishment in the State, all of which we offer for

CASH OR PRODUCE

as low as can be found in the Union

We want Money!

and will make

Great Sacrifices on Anything

we have to obtain it, not excepting

OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

We cordially invite

ALL CASH CUSTOMERS

to call and examine our Goods and Prices. We also invite our

Prompt Paying Customers

to come and buy their supplies for the Winter. To those bashful ones that are afraid to call, we say to them, take courage

SELL Your WHEAT

without longer waiting for higher prices, come in,

PAY UP

old scores, and then

BUY OF US?

at such prices as will make up all losses. It is hardly necessary to enumerate our Goods, for

We have Everything!

A large assortment of

CARPETING, CROCKERY

DRY GOODS,
MEDIINES,
GROERIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,

HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES
YANKEE NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

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