

The Michigan Argus

Vol. XV.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

No. 780.

The Old Soldier's Prayer.

From the Wash. States and Union.

The main sentiment related in the following lines, written by a gentleman in one of the departments, actually occurred:

By the wayside sat a poor old man— He was coarsely and meanly clad; He had journeyed far and long, and rest, And was weary, and faint, and sad.

His locks were white as the driven snow, His eyes were dim, and his face was old; He bowed the weight of many years. For he counted fourscore and more.

A rough-wrought staff in each hand he bore, As support for his tottering frame, And I saw, ere he seated himself to rest, He was crippled and very lame.

"My aged friend, what has brought you here?" I approached him and kindly said; "Would you visit the grave of Washington— The tomb of the mighty dead?"

"Oh, no! I have come a long, long way," He answered with trembling voice; "To 'embrace the living in tender love, And him of the people's choice."

"Do you see that building with lofty dome?" He pointed with earnest air; "They tell me it is the Capitol, And I would that I now were there."

"My days are short and I hate to see The men who assemble there; I've fought and bled in my country's cause, And they'll surely grant my prayer."

"Strange-talk I've heard in my native State Where Sumner and Marion dwell; Oh! the pain it hath brought to my aching heart, None have ever so piteously felt."

He paused, and his withered face grew pale, And the tears coursed down his cheek; He heaved, but the fearful word he said, He heaved, but in vain, to speak.

I grieved not his troubled heart to soothe, But discerned dwelling on— "Oh! do not let it be done!" he cried, "Unless I am dead and gone!"

The Little Grave.

"It's only a little grave," they said, "Only just a child that's dead; And so they carelessly turned away From the mound the spade had made that day."

Ah! they did not know how deep a shade That little grave in our home hath made.

I knew the coffin was narrow and small, One yard wide had served for an ample pall, And the man in his arms could have borne away The rosewood and its freight of clay; But I knew that dazling hopes were hid Beneath that little coffin-lid.

I knew that a mother stood that day With folded hands that form of clay; I knew that burning tears were hid 'Neath the drooping lip and aching lid; And I knew her lip, and cheek, and brow Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I knew that some things were hid away— The crimson frock, and wrappings gay; The cap with its plumes and tassels blue; And an empty crib, with its covers spread As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave; but, oh! have care! For world wide hopes are buried there; And ye, perhaps in coming years, May see, like her through binding tears, How much of light how much of joy, Is buried up with an only boy!

The Little Outcast.

Mayn't I stay, ma'an? I'll do anything you give me—cut wood, go after water, and do all your errands."

The troubled eyes of the speaker filled with tears. "Was a lad that stood at the outer door, pleading with a kind looking woman, who still seemed to doubt his good intentions."

The cottage sat by itself on a bleak moor, or what in Scotch would have been called such. The time was near the end of November, a fierce wind rattled the boughs of the only naked tree near the house, and fled with a shivering sound into the narrow doorway, as if seeking for warmth and a blazing fire within.

Now and then a snow flake touched, with its soft bill, the cheek of the listener, or whitened the angry redness of the poor boy's benumbed hands.

The woman was evidently loth to grant the boy's request, and the peculiar look stamped upon his features would have suggested to any mind an idea of depravity far beyond his years.

But her mother's heart could not resist the sorrow in those large, but not handsome, gray eyes.

"Come in, at any rate, till the gude-man come home; there, sit down by the fire; you look pishing with cold."

And she drew a rude chair to the warmest corner, then suspiciously glancing at the child from the corners of her eyes, she continued setting the table for supper.

Presently came the tramp of heavy shoes, the door swung open with a quick jerk and the "gude-man" presented himself, weary with labor.

A look of intelligence passed between his face and himself—he too scanned the boy's face with an expression not evincing satisfaction, but nevertheless, made him come to the table, and then enjoyed the rest with which he dispatched his supper.

Day after day passed, and yet the boy begged to be kept only till to-morrow; so the good couple, after due consideration, concluded that so long as he was docile and worked so heartily, they would retain him.

One day, in the middle of winter, a peddler, long accustomed to trade at the cottage, made his appearance, and disposed of his goods readily, as he had been wonted for.

"You have a boy out there splitting wood, I see," he said, pointing to the yard.

"Yes; do you know him?"

"I have seen him," replied the peddler, evasively.

"And where?—who is he—what is he?"

"A pack bird!" and the peddler swung his pack over his shoulder; "that boy, young as he looks, I saw in the court, myself, and heard a sentence—ten months; he's a hard one—you'd do well to look keeful arter him."

Oh! there was something so horrible in the word "jail," that the poor woman trembled as she laid away her purchases, nor could she be easy till she had called the boy in and assured him that she knew the dark part of his history.

Ashamed and distressed, the child hunched down his head; his cheeks seemed bursting with his hot blood; his lip quivered, and anguish was painted vividly upon his forehead, as if the words were branded in his flesh.

"Well," he muttered, his whole frame relaxing as if a burden of guilt or joy had suddenly rolled off. "I may as well go to jail at once—there's no use in my trying to be better—every-body hates and

despises me—nobody cares about me. I may as well go to jail at once!"

"Tell me," said the woman, who stood off far enough for flight, if that should be necessary; "how came you to go so young to that dreadful place? Where was your mother?"

"Oh!" exclaimed the boy, with a rush of grief that was terrible to behold. "Oh! I ain't got no mother—oh! I ain't had no mother ever since I was a baby. If I'd only a mother," he continued, his anguish growing vehement, and the tears gushing out of his strange looking gray eyes, "I wouldn't 'a' been bound out with kicks and cuffs, and laid out to with whips; I wouldn't 'a' got knocked down, and then run away, and stole because I was hungry. Oh! I ain't got no mother since I was a baby."

The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing hot tears with his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she boldly bid him pick up and be off—the jail bird?"

No, no—she had been a mother, and although all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, was a mother still. The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing hot tears with his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she boldly bid him pick up and be off—the jail bird?"

She went up to that poor boy, but to hasten him away, but to lay her fingers kindly, softly on his head—to tell him to look up, and from henceforth to find in her a mother. Yes, she even put her arm around the neck of that forsaken, deserted child—she poured from her mother's heart some of those words, words of counsel and tenderness.

Oh! how sweet was her sleep that night—how soft was her pillow! She had linked a poor suffering heart to hers by the most silken, the strongest bands of love. She had plucked some thorns from the path of a little sinning but striving mortal. None but angels could witness the joy that shone in her eyes.

Never—she is with her still; a vigorous, manly, promising youth. The low character of his countenance has given place to an open, pleasing expression, with depth enough to make it an interesting study. His foster-father is dead; his good foster-mother—aged and sickly—but she knows no want. The once poor outcast is her only dependence, and nobly does she repay the trust.

"He that saveth a soul from death, hideth a multitude of sins."

Captain Maury in London.

On Monday evening, the 26th, the large room at Burlington House, in which the Geographical Society hold their meetings, was crowded to hear a communication from Captain Maury, of the United States Navy, on the physical geography of the Antarctic regions.

The President (Lord Ashburton) occupied the chair, and, before the business appropriated for the evening commenced, he mentioned that another letter had been received from Captain Maury, who is endeavoring to reach the sources of the Nile, and he stated that the Geographical Society were so much impressed with the importance of sending an armed expedition to assist and protect Captain Speke from the hostile tribes of Africa that the Council had, contrary to their usual custom, contributed £100 for that purpose, and the Foreign Office had contributed a similar amount. It was hoped, therefore, that these sums, added to the private subscriptions, would enable Mr. Consul Petherick to start on his proposed route.

Captain Maury was heartily greeted when he came forward to address the meeting, which he did in a forcible manner, and only occasionally referred to notes. He commenced by noticing the Nautical Congress at Brussels in 1853, at which a plan of observations was determined on by the representatives of England, the United States, Holland, France, and Russia; and, in accordance with that plan, instructions were given to the commanders of the ships of those nations to observe the latitude of the various points of the globe.

He then stated that the result had been the collection of upwards of a million observations on the currents of the ocean, the direction of the winds, the temperature, the height of the barometer, and other meteorological phenomena, the whole of which Capt. Maury undertook to discuss, and some of the results of which he described.

He stated that in pursuing the investigation of physical geography of the sea, he inquired to account for the phenomena connected with various sciences, which he must pursue to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The points to which he especially directed the attention of the meeting were the directions and variations of the trade winds north and south of the equator, and the difference in the temperature and in the height of the barometer. The much larger portion is sufficient to account for the warmer temperature, and Capt. Maury accordingly supposed the effect to be produced by the greater fall of rain observed in the south.

Taking bands of latitude five miles wide from the equator, he found that on the south the direction of the wind in the bands nearest the equator was more southerly, on arriving at the bands more remote, 35 deg. and 40 deg., the wind directed the other half northerly.

On the Coast of Patagonia the annual fall of rain, if estimated from the observed fall during forty-one days, must be nearly 12 feet, instead of 2 feet, as in the neighborhood of London; and this condensation of the vapor, he assumed, causes it to be so latent, heat, and warm the atmosphere of the lowest state of the barometer in the Southern hemisphere he did not attempt to explain, but contented himself with mentioning the fact that the average of a vast number of observations shows that the mean height of the barometer is half an inch less than north of the equator—Beyond 50 degrees south the wind blows generally toward the pole, and this regular current.

Another curious fact is that the wind is much stronger in the south than in the north. The frequent appearance of large icebergs in the Antarctic Sea indicates that there must be land there, for icebergs are never formed at sea; and he called on the Royal Geographical Society to promote explorations to the south pole, which might open more than of the moon; and if this country did not shortly undertake to investigate the hidden treasures of the Antarctic circle, the United States would "go ahead."

Admiral Fitzroy eulogized Captain Maury's exertions in promoting the knowledge of the physical geography of the sea.

After some observations of the President, thanks were voted to Capt. Maury, and the meeting adjourned.—London paper.

A Beautiful Extract.

The following extract is from a letter which was written upon the death of a child:

It went in the morning—a bright and radiant morning—many went yesterday, more to-day, and there are dozens to be shed for the departed to-morrow—And can it be wondered that pleasant Summer mornings should beguile them into going? Is it a marvel they do not wait for the burden and the noon, but follow the lark and her song over the rain of the rainbow? That those words so beautiful, they should make so true, "and joy cometh in the morning?"

Oh! no—she had been a mother, and although all her children slept under the cold sod in the churchyard, was a mother still. The strength was all gone from the poor boy, and he sank on his knees sobbing great choking sobs, and rubbing hot tears with his knuckles. And did that woman stand there unmoved? Did she boldly bid him pick up and be off—the jail bird?"

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Fourth Infantry, Captain Anderson, Third Artillery, appear to have been particularly distinguished for their gallant defence of the captured works. In addition to this testimony to his bearing on that occasion, we have that of General Worth, who particularly directed the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the part he had taken in the action.

The great merit of his conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, dating from September 8, 1847. October 5, 1857, he was promoted to the position he now holds.

Plan of Adjustment Presented by Gov. Engellin, Kentucky.

Governor Engellin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the slave States:

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Dept., Frankfort, Dec. 9, 1860.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, I have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series of propositions, and ask their candid and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of all said States, and a Convention of all said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and a general Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet on this basis for a full conference.

It is a real, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has national, lands, treasury, organization of army, navy, ships, dock yards, arsenals, &c., &c. Shall we renounce these rights and possessions, because wrong doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another? Are these rights not as precious as the fourth right of property in negroes? But

Fourth. If you see, you not only renounce the Union and its possessions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and Constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is infringed and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending the same against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you.

Fifth. Then, how is this to be done? The 3d clause of the 10th section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States permit a State to keep troops and ship-of-war in time of peace, and to engage in war, when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Now, are we actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide?

Sixth. And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event?

I say then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all, and save all! Yours truly, HENRY WISE.

To Dr. J. A. Pleasants, Columbus, Georgia.

"Inalienable Rights."

A wag has made the following summary of what he calls the inalienable rights of Americans, and which are enumerated in the Declaration of Independence:

To know any trade or business without apprenticeship or experience.

To marry without regard to fortune, state of health, position, or opinion of parents.

To have wife or children dependent on contingencies of business, and in case of sudden death, to leave them wholly unprotected.

To put on hiring strangers the literary, moral and religious education of your children.

To teach your children no good trade, hoping that they will have, when grown up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people.

To enjoy the general sympathy, when made bankrupt by reckless speculation.

To cheat the Government if possible.

To hold offices without being competent to discharge the duties.

To build houses with nine and six inch walls, go to the funeral of tenants firemen and others killed by the fall, weeping over the mysterious dispensation of Providence.

To build up cities and towns without parks, public squares, broad streets and ventilated blocks, and call pestilence a visitation of God.

PROTECTION OF BRICK WORK.—The penetration of moisture through the surface of brick work may be obviated by the following simple remedy:

Three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap are to be dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, and the solution spread steadily



The following is the declaration of rights...

The State of South Carolina, having determined to resume a separate and equal rank among nations...

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The Extradition Case in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 17.

Judgment was pronounced on Saturday by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Anderson, now in custody on the charge of having murdered a man in the State of Missouri, while making his escape from slavery.

The court room was densely crowded, a considerable portion of those present being of the same race as the prisoner.

Anderson having been brought to the court at 12 o'clock, the judge proceeded to read the documents which he had received. It will be seen that Chief Justice Robinson and Mr. Justice Barnes concurred in refusing the application for Anderson's discharge.

While Mr. Justice McLean took strong ground that he was entitled to be discharged.

A profound silence was maintained in the court during the reading of the judgment, and no demonstration of feeling was made by any of the spectators.

When Mr. Justice McLean finished reading his opinion there was a burst of applause. The Chief Justice marked his disapproval of this proceeding by half rising from his seat and looking at the Sheriff, who authoritatively commanded silence.

The prisoner, an intelligent looking man, listened with the closest attention to the learned judges as they read their judgments.

When all was over, a shade of disappointment rested on his countenance. It was very evident that he was painfully sensible of the horrible results that would follow his being assigned to the tender mercies of a jury of slaveholders—the fate allotted to him by a majority of the judges.

After the reading of the opinions, Mr. S. B. Freeman, for the prisoner, said it was of course the intention of the prisoner's counsel to appeal the case to the Court of Error and Appeals, and he should ask the court to give its assent to an appeal being taken.

Chief Justice Robinson—We are not called to consider that question just now, but if, on looking into the matter, you find this a case for appeal, the court will do everything in its power to facilitate the appeal.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, for the Crown, said, if the consent of the Crown would aid his learned friend in carrying the case to the Court of Appeal, that consent would be most cheerfully given.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, for the prisoner—It may be necessary to make some allusion with reference to the prisoner, to allow us the necessary time to apply for an appeal.

The prisoner was then remanded till Saturday, the 22d, when the court again sits, and the question of the right of appeal will be disposed of.

Mr. Sheriff Jarvis having given instructions that none but members of the bar and law students should be allowed to enter Osgoode Hall without tickets, a crowd composed of about two hundred persons gathered on Queen's street, and anxiously waiting to learn the decision of the judges.

The police force, under the command of Capt. Prince and Mr. E. Robinson, Deputy Chief of Police, marched up to the hall about 10 o'clock, and "stacked arms" in front of the building.

Everything passed off quietly until the parties who had been inside the court began to come out about half past 1 o'clock, when the police were ordered to shoulder their muskets. A cab then drove up in front of the main entrance, and in a few minutes the prisoner, Anderson, came down stairs escorted by the Sheriff and his officers, and entered the cab, followed by Mr. Skinner, Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Allen, Governor of the gaol, and Mr. McKenna, head turnkey. A couple of officers mounted the box-seat with the driver, and the crowd rushed forward to get a view of the prisoner.

The police who were under arms, were ordered to open columns, and the cab drove up between the files, the prisoner being guarded on each side by "bridging boys."

The word "march" was given, and the cortège moved forward towards the west gate, followed by a posse of constables without arms. On reaching Simcoe street the cab drove at a rapid rate down the street to King street, and thence to the gaol. The police force returned to the City Hall, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

There was no ebullition of feeling on the part of any one. A company of Royal Canadian Rifles were under arms in the vicinity of the Government House, but their services not being required, they returned to the garrison.

It is believed that the appeal to the Nine Judges will be granted, and that Mr. McLean will not stand alone when the case reaches that court, but will find others to support his opinions. An appeal to the Privy Council in England may yet be taken, and there, we cannot doubt, the slave will be safe.

"Hark from the Tombs."

Washington reports say, that on the 24th inst. Senator Toombs telegraphed the following address to his constituents in Georgia:

"I came here to secure your constitutional rights and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee of your rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a committee of thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party, the committee, were all treated with derision and contempt. A vote was then taken in the committee on amendments to the Constitution proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the black Republican members of the committee. In addition to these facts a majority of black Republican members of the committee declared distinctly they had no guarantee to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members.

The black Republican committee-men of this committee are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them. The Committee of 33 on Friday adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the black Republican members of the committee, who seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them it shall not be by my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you. Now, I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity.

"Secession by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory.

(Signed) R. Toombs.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1850.

The Personal Liberty Law.

The Republican organs of this State protest that the personal liberty law of 1850 does not nullify the fugitive slave law, and was not aimed at any of the provisions of that law, but was only designed to furnish more stringent provisions against kidnapping. This is a falsification of the record. The law of 1850 had in view the fugitive slave law, and that only. It forbids the officers of the State to assist a United States Marshal or his deputies, while acting under that law; it forbids the confinement of fugitives—not of kidnapped citizens—but fugitives arrested by due process of law, in any jail in the State; it makes it the duty of Prosecuting Attorneys to defend fugitives held for extradition; and it provides for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus by a State Court to take a fugitive from a United States Marshal, held by him by virtue of a process regularly issued by a United States judicial officer. If this is not affecting a legal resistance to the fugitive slave law, what is it? If it is not aiming at preventing the enforcement and execution of that law, what is it? If it does not really and designly abrogate and nullify the fugitive slave law, what does it do? An officer of the United States Court, by virtue of a warrant issued under a law held to be constitutional by the proper authority, arrests a fugitive, and an officer of a State Court, a Court of inferior jurisdiction, takes such fugitive from the United States officer and discharges him or permits him to escape. And this is called prevention of kidnapping. It is unmanly and cowardly to give the act that name. It was designed to nullify a law of the United States, and it does nothing else.

There has always been a statute in our State against kidnapping, a statute sufficiently powerful to protect citizens and punish kidnappers; and until now no one ever claimed that the statute of 1850 was for any such purpose. It was originated to express the opposition of the Republican party, then just come into power, to the fugitive slave law, and for nothing more. It was an unnecessary and uncalled for statute, and its effect has only been to place our State in direct antagonism to a constitutional law of Congress, and make it a co-laborer with those Southern States which have carried the doctrine of State Rights to the verge of secession and disunion.

And against the repeal of this same needless, nullifying statute, Republicans are protesting and remonstrating, not because they can or will attempt to do it as right, but because to repeal it might be interpreted as yielding to the secession clamor of the South. Is it not better that Michigan should do right, that she should free herself from any well-grounded charge of disloyalty to the General Government, than that she should persist in wrong through false pride. Let Michigan be true to the Union and the Constitution, and then insist upon every State doing its duty, and the preservation of the Union inviolate.

It is said that threats are openly made in Pennsylvania, to burn the mansion of President Buchanan, at Wheatland, in the event of the report proving true that Maj. Anderson has been ordered to surrender Fort Moultrie to the authorities of South Carolina in case of an attack. We hope the indignant neighbors of the President will think better of the matter, and not burn the house—the house is not to blame. Better burn James Buchanan, that is with the finger of scorn.

Our Democratic cotemporary, the Detroit Free Press, is disposed to derive consolation from the fact that the Democratic vote of the State has steadily increased at each and every election since 1840. The Free Press says:

In 1840 it was 21,181  
" 1844 " 27,759  
" 1848 " 30,687  
" 1852 " 41,842  
" 1856 " 52,192  
" 1860 " 65,056

The trouble then, is that the Republicans have increased too rapidly for the good old Democratic party. It must be so.

The Senate and House were both in session on Monday. Resolutions to adjourn over the holidays failed, and both branches adjourned until yesterday.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, has proclaimed the 4th day of January as a day of January as a day of fasting and prayer for the Union.

VERY UNPROMISING.—The telegraph says that Gen. JOHN TYLER (is that the Ex-President?) made a strong disunion speech at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday evening last, which he concluded with the exclamation—"Let the Union go to hell." He "shouldn't" send the Union in that direction if he wishes to part company with it.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, which has already passed the House, was the special order in the Senate on Monday, and after several speeches upon "the crisis" was postponed and made the order for Monday next. We wish it might pass and Kansas be hereafter "counted out." It has been a foot-ball too long.

Senator JOHNSON, of Tenn., was burned in effigy at Memphis, on Saturday night last, by parties who disrelished his recent Union speech.

The Suffering in Kansas.

Just now, when rumors are rife of suffering, starvation, and famine in Kansas, all reliable information is welcomed by those who sympathize are enlisted. We, therefore, willingly give place to the following letter received a day or two since by our neighbor, Dr. PORTER. The writer, E. P. BANCROFT, Esq., long resided in this country, and for a year or two in this City, and is well known to many of our citizens. Confidence may be placed in his statements, and we give them without further preliminary remark:

EMPIRIA, December 15th, 1850.

FRIEND PORTER—Yours of the 2d is in hand. It would be a hard task to give a complete account of the condition of the people here, but I will give you the outlines upon which you may rely. My business brings me in contact with nearly the whole people in five counties. In those five counties not one-tenth of an average crop of anything was raised last season. In three of them, the land has been brought into market, compelling the settlers to pay for it or risk losing it. Many mortgaged their lands, and many others left the country utterly discouraged. There are a great many who must have help or suffer severely before they can raise anything. Many would prefer to repay whatever was furnished to them as soon as they can, while others must have charity. I have given my whole time to this matter since the 1st of November, and believe I am thoroughly conversant with the wants of this portion of our country. The suffering need plain, substantial clothing, boots and shoes, provisions of all kinds, and spring wheat for sowing in February and March. Freight is so high, and grain so much cheaper further west, that it will not pay to send anything from Michigan, except money and clothing. These can be sent to Leavenworth in care of Hon. J. W. McDOWELL, free of charge, through the liberality of the Express Companies. I direct all supplies sent here to be directed to me, in care of J. W. McDOWELL, Leavenworth, and marked Kansas Relief. Whenever anything is received, I immediately send a receipt to the person sending it, and when distributed, I send certified copies of the receipt I take, so that every one may know exactly what is done with his contribution. Most of the supplies thus far received, have been used in the northern and south-eastern portion of the Territory. If the good people of Ann Arbor should conclude to send their donations here, they will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied.

Yours truly,  
E. P. BANCROFT.

The latest intelligence from Washington and the South leave the Southern members of the Confederacy in a liquid and moving state. South Carolina alone has acted—she has seceded, and now stands out in the cold, an independent State, without any government or nationality. At least she assumes so to stand, while most of the United States Officers, within her limits, are doing their duty, and at all events pocketing their pay. The other States have not yet held their Conventions, but the whole movement is approaching a crisis. If the Federal Government was worth a straw as at present administered we should hope more heartily in the future. As it is we fear the secession movement cannot have a peaceful solution; in fact there is no peaceful solution. If reason was permitted to rule both North and South the Union might yet be saved, but the fanatics of both sections are determined on disunion, though civil war overruns the country.

The Legislature of the State will convene at Lansing on Wednesday next, January 2d. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as to any doings of general or local interest.

Messrs. McQueen, Bonham, Royce, and Ashmore, of South Carolina, united in a letter of resignation on Monday, which the House laid on the table, and ordered printed. By direction of the Speaker their names are retained on the roll and regularly called, and official recognition of their resignation is in that way avoided. Better accept it and stop their pay.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, has received the appointment of Attorney General in place of Judge BLACK transferred to the State department. Pennsylvania now has two cabinet officers.

The rumor comes by the last Foreign arrival that Garibaldi has been assassinated. We trust that it is unfounded. No man in the whole Italian States can fill his place.

PANORAMA OF PALESTINE.—We have heretofore noticed a Panorama of the Holy Land as being in process of painting under the direction of Rev. W. H. FRANKS, of this city. The work is now nearly completed, and before starting on his travels Mr. F. proposes to exhibit it here. The scenes have been selected with reference to permanent interest and instruction, and are mainly copied from drawings made on the spot by Mr. PARKER during his recent travels in Palestine. The Painting has been executed chiefly by Mr. WHEELER, a competent artist. He has done his work well, and more especially, and as a work of art it will be found to excel. It will be exhibited in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening next, and following evenings, our citizens will be better gratified by seeing it for themselves than by any description we can give.

Mr. J. S. THOMSON and Lady gave one of their Operatic Musical Entertainments in Hangsterfer's Hall on Wednesday evening. They are accomplished in the Art, and their selections were of a high order, and their performance of them gave evident satisfaction, especially to admirers of the operatic style. Mrs. T. has a fine voice and sang with great skill. They were to give a Concert of a more popular order last evening.

New England Society Anniversary.

The New England Society of this City held its thirty Anniversary Festival on Saturday evening last. The annual address was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. A. BANCROFT, of Detroit. We did not hear it, but it is generally spoken of in terms of warm commendation.

At 8 o'clock P. M., the annual business meeting was held in Hangsterfer's lower hall, at which a large number of members were present. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—ENOCH JAMES.  
Secretary—R. S. SMITH.  
Corresponding Secretary—J. L. TAPPAN.  
Treasurer—W. N. STRONG.

The list of officers also includes several Vice Presidents and an Executive Committee, but their names have not been furnished us, and we do not recollect them.

At 9 o'clock, the signal for dinner was given, and about 125 ladies and gentlemen proceeded to the large upper hall, where the tables had been spread and a sumptuous entertainment provided, to which ample justice was done, a fact more complimentary to Mr. HANGSTERFER, the provider of the feast, than anything we can say.

After the physical man had been cared for, came in due order, as on all such occasions, a "feast of reason and flow of soul," in the shape of toasts and speeches; preliminary to which, however, the New England Glee Club, under the lead of Mr. DENNISON, sang, in excellent style, "The Old House at Home."

Having taken no notes of the responses, we give the Toasts without comment, simply saying that the speakers without exception, were brief, pithy, and to the point. "Where all did well," as an old saying runs, "it is unjust to discriminate." The Toasts were announced by Geo. DANFORTH, Esq., "Toast-Master," as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The foundation stone of this glorious Republic. The thunders of dissolution may rattle over it, and the waves of fanaticism may break upon it; yet it cannot be removed from its moorings; it is anchored in the hearts of the American people.

Response by Rev. Geo. TAYLOR, MAINE.—As her sails whiten every sea, so do the natives of Maine diversify and adorn the prairies of the West.

Response by C. B. GRANT, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The old Granite State, Stark and Webster have made her heroes, the one for his heroism, and the other for his overshadowing intellect.

Response by J. M. WHEELER, VERMONT.—The birth place of Ethan Allen; his her mountain tops pierce the heavens, so do her children rise prominent in courage, patriotism, and knowledge.

Response by D. S. TWICHELL, MASSACHUSETTS.—'Twas here the Pilgrims smote the rock, from which her mountains have made Liberty. Tall churches, crown each mountain top. School houses grace each mountain side. And stern but honest men in puritan simplicity abide.

Response by Gen. G. D. HILL, RHODE ISLAND.—Small but pugnacious State. Should she secede, there would be trouble indeed. Prof. FRIEZE responded, and concluded his remarks by reciting the following stanzas hastily prepared for the occasion.

But little Rhodey, who shall speak for thee? Thy patch of land, half swamped by the sea! Its speech proportioned were to breadth of space, Brief speech, indeed, thy honored name would grace;

If speech were made to match thy history, Then, little State, long speech were brief for thee.

But little Rhodey is a lady, Of the good New England school, Stays at home with loom and spindle, Trains her boys to mind her rule;

Trains them to be just and truthful, Frugal, diligent, and brave; Trains them their best to offer, State and country both to save.

'Twas thus she reared 'em at the mill Valiant Greece, her patriot son; Right arm of that divined chieftain, Faithful friend of Washington.

The south lay prostrate, bleeding, dying, 'neath the foeman's ruthless blow; Rhode Island, as a loving sister, Sent her Greens to smite the foe.

Her avil boy flew to the rescue, Tarleton, Rawdon quailed and fled; Her avil boy struck down at Eutaw All the lost that Stewart led.

Agail, heroic Perry, nurtured On the breast of her blue waves, With many a Narragansett brother, Northward rushed the land to save.

Thus little Rhodey trains her children Not in words but deeds to speak, Look at Eutaw, look at Erie, There her praise and glory speak.

CONNECTICUT.—The land of steady habits; her sons are distinguished for talking, whittling, and trading; look out for good bargains when they come this way.

Response by Rev. Mr. ELDRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.—Small in territory, but great in enterprise, her sandy soil produces sound and stalwart men.

Response by Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, MICHIGAN.—The energy of Maine, the heroism of New Hampshire, the patriotism of Vermont, the learning of Massachusetts, the shrewdness of Connecticut, and the grit of Rhode Island, have all culminated in the Peninsular State.

In land and water, fish and coal, Pine trees and copper, salt and wool, In plaster, iron, wheat, wind and weather She beats New England altogether.

Response by Mr. DENNISON, THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ANN ARBOR.—May its members be distinguished among men as New York is among States.

Response by Prof. WHITE, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—The wisdom of its founders, and the ability of its President, and Professors, are only surpassed by its glorious influence on the People of Michigan will prove themselves its faithful guardian.

Response by Dr. TAPPAN, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.—Wee to the traitors who would trample on the one, and dissolve the other. The sons of New England will

stand by the Union and the Constitution.

Response by Rev. Mr. BLADES, THE CLERGY OF NEW ENGLAND.—The teachings of the pulpit of Lexington caused to be struck the first blow of the American revolution.

Response by G. B. STANBURN, THE PRESS.—The organ of religion, knowledge, and liberty. Muzzle the Press and the world would relapse into barbarism.

THE LADIES.—Without their society this world would be a hard road to travel. As the small hours of a Sunday morning obstinately refused to postpone their coming, the last two toasts were permitted to stand "out in the cold," without responses, and the company joined the Club in singing "Old Hundred" and dispersed.

The Circuit Court is still in session. Almost the entire of last week was occupied by a trial of the case entitled, Hiram Arnold vs Nelson B. Fry, et al, known as the Arnold-Bevin Case. Judgment was rendered for the Plaintiff in the sum of \$400, a singular judgment the hangars on around the Court House say—as it either should have been more or nothing at all—Jurors are sometimes, "like white men," mighty uncertain.

The present week has been wholly consumed by the Fletcher Will Case. This is an appeal from the Probate Court which admitted the will to Probate. It has been twice tried in the Circuit Court; once the jury disagreed; the second time a verdict was rendered sustaining the will. It was then taken to the Supreme Court by writ of error and the judgment below was made. This is consequently the third trial.

For the last two or three weeks we have noticed an unusual rush of customers to the Book Store of SCORR & MILLER, and on inquiring into the cause, we found that they had fully adopted the Gift principle made so popular by Evans and others, and were giving beautiful prizes in jewelry, etc., valued at from 25 cents to \$50, to every purchaser of a volume worth a dollar. While standing at the counter we saw some beautiful prizes given out, and no longer wondered that people were buying books. We would advise any one to buy a book they don't want in order to get a prize, but at SCORR & MILLER's you can get such as you do want, at regular trade prices, and a prize thrown in, Go and see.

The January number of the Liberator is on our table. It comes freighted with good tidings, and as ever, is a welcome guest. It is embellished with full page steel plates. "The Ten Commandments," printed in tint, a perfect gem of the graver's art; "Harriet E. Hooper," a life-like portrait, from a drawing by Miss Stebbins; and a beautiful Vignette Title, the subject being a "Twilight" landscape. The Liberator is second to no other periodical in its department, while its contents are always highly toned and chaste, cultivating a pure literature and inculcating virtue. Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D., is still at the editorial helm, and Poe & Hycroth, skillful sponsors for the perfect typography. \$2 a year. Address, Boston, Cincinnati, Ohio, or send your money to any Pastor of an M. E. Church, all such being authorized agents.

A circular prospectus from the office of the Michigan Farmer reminds us that that excellent Agricultural and Family journal will enter upon a new volume with the new year. The Farmer has been published weekly during the present year on a large quarto sheet, and in its various departments has done good service to the grain growers, stock breeders, wool producers, and fruit growers of Michigan. Knowing the wants of the Michigan farmers and capabilities of Michigan soil, it is better prepared to speak intelligently to Michigan men than a foreign journal, and Michigan producers, of whatever name, should give it a generous support. It will continue the coming year under the editorial charge of R. F. JOHNSTON, Esq., and L. B. ADAMS. \$2 a year to single subscribers; clubs of seven or more \$15.00. Address R. F. JOHNSTON, Detroit.

The Annual Meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held at Roger's Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, January 1st, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The Board of Managers will meet at the Secretary's office on Saturday, Dec. 19th at 1 P. M. J. L. TAPPAN, Cor. Sec.

We have received the January number of the Liberator Monthly, printed in the most beautiful typography, and bringing forth a readable, interesting, and instructive table of contents. Among the papers, are the Professor's Story, which has approached a "crisis" in interest; Midsummer and May; Washington City; Barbarism and Civilization; The Oregon Crisis; and, The Question of the Hour. \$3 a year; two copies \$5. Address TUCKER & FIELDS, 135 Washington street, Boston.

The Atlantic Monthly and the Argus for \$3.50.

The Indian Trust Fund Fund. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. The entire extent of Bailey's operations is unknown. He had in charge five millions in State bonds. Another loss was discovered in the Interior Department; \$80,000 in cash is reported to be missing. Secretary Thompson promises to restore the loss from his private fortune. Bailey is reported to be a nephew or otherwise relation of Secretary Floyd.

It appears from the facts in connection with the late abstraction of the bonds of the Indian trust fund that, about five months ago, Wm. E. Russell, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, held about one million dollars of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War.

These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business, for transportation of supplies for the government. Mr. Russell, not finding himself able to negotiate these acceptances, and being greatly embarrassed pecuniarily, and ascertaining from Godard Bailey, with whom he was intimately acquainted, that the latter had control over three millions of Indian trust funds invested in bonds of different States arranged with him to let him have about half a million of those bonds to be hypothecated in New York, and as security for which he gave Bailey the acceptances of the War Department, which Bailey placed in the safe where the bonds were kept. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and the bankers in New York who made advances on them therefore called for additional security. Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered over \$200,000 worth of them, and the other \$580,000 worth of them still retained, he addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior frankly imparting these facts, and requesting an investigation. This letter he gave to a Senator to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from North Carolina.

Fort Moultrie.</







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**LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,**  
School Books,  
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**STATIONERY:**  
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**GOLD**  
And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils  
Washers, Corals, Shades and Flatware.

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And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to  
wholesale than to the retail.

In conducting our business, we shall do all that can  
be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall  
fail to be satisfied.

We possess facilities which enable us to supply our  
customers at the  
**Lowest Possible Figures.**

We propose to sell for CASH, at a small advance,  
what we expect a good profit on our goods, but  
**Cash Sales will Admit of Low  
FIGURES.**

We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING,  
heretofore associated with us, to attend to all our  
visiting, wedding and all other Cards  
written to order, with neatness and  
dispatch, by mail or otherwise.

The "Empire Book Store" is managed by a good "crew",  
and they will be found on the "quarrel deck",  
ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will  
ever give them a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store."  
**JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.**  
Ann Arbor, Mich., 1890. 74c

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**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**  
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**CLOCKS, WATCHES,  
JEWELRY,  
SILVER & PLATED WARE,**  
Musical Instruments,  
Table and Pocket Cutlery  
**GOLD PENS,**  
And a great variety of Yankee Notions, and  
I would call particular attention to my large  
stock of  
**SPECTACLES,**  
of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated,  
with  
**PERSCOPE & GLASS**  
A superior article, and a great variety of articles in the  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
I have a few difficult watches to fix up, please, can  
be accommodated as you wish in price and complete,  
I am, therefore, offering them at the  
**REPAIRING**  
of all kinds of Fine Watches, such as  
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PINIONS, STAFFS AND CYLINDERS, AND  
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The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.  
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\$5,000,000 is securely invested, as may be seen by refer-  
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**JAMES G. WATSON,**  
Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.,  
7571

**C. H. MILLER & Co's.**

**LIFE INSURANCE.**  
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.  
Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.  
WHICH 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.  
The Company is purely mutual and the policy  
holders get all the surplus over the exact cost of insur-  
ance. It accumulates the largest fund of \$3,500,000  
any insurance company in the world. For particulars  
apply to the nearest office of the Company.

**Dividends are Declared Annually!**  
and give you amount to fifty per cent on the premium,  
cash and note, and are increasing they may be  
applied to extend term.

The rates of premium are as low as any other re-  
sponsible company. The amount of \$3,500,000 is  
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**JAMES G. WATSON,**  
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**STRONG'S,**  
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Cheap Cash Store,  
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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.

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,  
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Ann Arbor, Oct. 1890. 76c

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**RISDON & HENDERSON**

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

**NEW**  
**BLOCK-**  
**NE HARDWARE STORE!!!**

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC  
to our stock of  
**HARDWARE**  
And  
**STOVES,**  
IRON, STEEL,  
NAILS, TIN,  
COPPER, & SHEET  
CHAIN AND  
CISTERN PUMPS,  
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,  
BRITANNIA WARE,  
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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 LATE**  
**STOVES**  
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And will sell them Cheaper than  
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Please call and see. All kinds of tin work kept on  
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**JOB WORK,**  
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**GREAT BARGAINS**

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's.

WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH  
the most splendid stock of  
**GOODS,**  
as low as can be found in the Union

**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 show  
that we are not one that is afraid to call, we say to them, take  
care.

**SELL YOUR WEAR!**  
Will longer wait for higher prices, come in,  
**PAY UP**  
old notes, and then  
**BUY OF US!**  
at such prices as will in all cases pay for them. It is hard  
enough to accumulate our funds, for

**We have Everything!**  
A large assortment of  
**CARPETING, CROCKERY**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**MEDICINES,**  
**GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS,**  
**HATS,**  
**APPS,**  
**BOOTS,**  
**SHOES,**  
**YANKEE NOTIONS**  
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(7114) MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON

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