The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus

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ELIHU B. POND
Editor and Publisher.

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I. O. O. F.

WASHTENAW LODGE No 9, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows meets at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 6 ½ o'clock.
U. B. WILSON, N. G. F. SORG, Sec'y.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers and Commission Merchants, East side Main Street Ann Arbor.

DR. B. HESSE,

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.

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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.
D. S. TWITCHELL, [743tf] E. P. CLARK.

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LAW OFFICE, No. 2, over Slawson & Geer's Store.

J. M. SCOTT.

AMBROTYPE & PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, in the rooms formerly occupied by Cordley, over the store of Sperry & Moore Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

RISDON & HENDERSON,

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

A. P. MILLS,

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 City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Book Store, 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,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office near the Depot, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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.

MOORE & LOOMIS.

MANUFACTURERS and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Phoenix Block, Main Street, one door North of Washington.

WM. S. SAUNDERS,

DEALER in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Ann Arbor Cash Boot & Shoe Store, south side of Public Square.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers and manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. No. 5, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. B. PORTER,

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over P. Bach's store, Ann Arbor, Michigan. April, 1859.

WM. WAGNER,

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Main st., Ann Arbor.

M. CAMPION,

MERCHANT TAYLOR and dealer in Ready Made Clothing, No 41, Phœnix Block, Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON.

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main street, Ann Arbor.

MAYNARD, STEBBINS & CO.,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, &c., corner of Main and Ann streets, just below the Exchange, 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.

T. B. FREEMAN.

BARBER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Hair Fronts and Curls* kept constantly on hand.

SCHOFF & MILLER.

DEALERS in Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

D. DeFOREST.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit Street, a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LUND, CHAPIN & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
Print, Book,
—AND—
COLORED MEDIUMS,
Wrapping Paper, &c.
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 fo the term.

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.

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.

SPRING.

A flush of green is on the boughs,
A warm breath panteth in the air,
And in the earth a heart pulse there
Throbs underneath the breast of snows.

Life is astir among the woods,
And by the moor and by the streams,
The year as from a torpid dream,
Wakes in the sunshine on the buds—

Wakes up in music as the song
Of woodbird wild, and loosened rill
More frequent from the windy hill
Comes greening forest aisles along—

Wakes up in beauty as the sheen
Of woodland pool the gleams receives
Through bright flowers, of braided leaves,
Of broken sunlights golden gleam.

She sees the outlaw'd winter stay
Awhile, to gather after him
Snow robes, frost crystal'd diadem,
And then in soft showers pass away.

She could not love rough winter well,
Yet cannot choose but mourn him now;
So wears awhile on her young brow
His gift—a gleaming icicle

Then turns her, loving to the sun,
Upheaves her bosom's swell to his,
And, in the joy of his first kiss,
Forgets for awe that sterner one.

Old winter's pledge from her he reaves—
That icy cold, though glittering spar—
And zones her with a green cymar,
And girdles round her brow with leaves;

The primrose and wood violet
He tangles in her shining hair
And teaches elfin breezes fair
To sing her some sweet canzonet.

All promising long summer hours,
When she in his embrace shall lie,
Under the broad dome of the bright sky,
On mossy couches star'd with flowers.

Till she smiles back again to him
The beauty beaming from his face,
And, rood in light, glows with the grace
Of Eden-palaced cherubim.

O Earth! thy glowing loveliness
Around our very hearts has thrown
An undimmed joyance, all its own
And sunn'd us o'er with happiness.
—[*Dublin University Magazine*

IDLE HANDS.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Thornton came home at his usual midday hour, and as he went by the parlor door, he saw his daughter, a young lady of nineteen, lounging on the sofa with a book in her hands. The whir of his wife's sewing machine struck on his ear at the same moment. Without pausing at the parlor, he kept on to the room whence came the sound of industry.

Mrs. Thornton did not observe the entrance of her husband. She was bending close down over her work, and the noise of the machine was louder than his footsteps on the floor. Mr. Thornton stood looking at her some moments without speaking.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the tired woman, letting her foot rest on the tredle, and straightening herself up, "the pain in my side is almost beyond endurance."

"Then why do you sit, killing yourself there?" said Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Thornton's aspect was unusually sober.

"What is the matter? Why do you look so serious?" asked his wife.

"Because I feel serious," he answered.

"Has anything gone wrong?" Mrs. Thornton's countenance grew slightly troubled. Things had gone wrong in her husband's business more than once, and she had learned to dread the occurrence of disaster.

"Things are wrong all the time," was replied with some impatience of manner.

"In your business?" Mrs. Thornton spoke a little faintly.

"No, nothing specially out of the way there; but it is all wrong at home."

"I do not understand you Harvey. What is wrong at home, pray?"

"Wrong for you to sit in pain and exhaustion over that sewing machine, whilst an idle daughter lounges over a novel in the parlor. That's what I wish to say."

"It isn't Effie's fault. She often asks to *help* me; but I can't see the child put down to household drudgery. Her time will come soon enough. Let her have a little ease and comfort while she may."

"If we said that of our sons," replied Mr. Thornton, "and acted on the word what efficient men they would make for the world's work! How admirably furnished they would be for life's trials and duties!"

"You are wrong in this thing—all wrong," continued the husband. "And as to the ease and comfort as you say, if Effie is a right minded girl, she will have more true enjoyment in the consciousness that she is lightening her mother's burdens, than it is possible to obtain from the finest novel ever written. Excitement of the imagination is no substitute for that deep peace of mind that ever accompanies and succeeds the right discharge of daily duties. It is a poor compliment to Effie's moral sense to suppose that she can be contented to sit with idle hands, or to employ them in light frivolities, while her mother is worn down with toil beyond her strength. Hester it must not be!"

"And it shall not be!" said a quick firm voice.

Mr. Thornton and his wife started and turned to the speaker, who had entered the room unobserved, and had been a listener to nearly all the conversation we have recorded.

"It shall not be father!" And Effie came and stood by Mr. Thornton. Her face was crimson; her eyes flooded with tears, through which light was flashing; her form drawn up erectly; her manner resolute. "It isn't all my fault," she said as she laid her hand on her father's arm. "I've asked mother a great many times to let me help her, but she always puts me off, and says it is easier to do a thing herself than to show another. Maybe I am a little dull, but every one has to learn, you know. Mother did not get her hand in fairly with that sewing machine for two or three weeks, and I am certain it wouldn't take me any longer! If she'd only teach me how to use it, I could help her a great deal, And, indeed father, I am willing"

"Spoken in the right spirit, my daughter," said Mr. Thornton approvingly. "Girls should be as usefully employed as boys, and the very things most likely to be required of them when they become women is the most responsible position of wife and mothers. Depend upon it Effie, an idle girlhood is not the way to a cheerful womanhood. Learn and do, now, the very things that will be required of you in after years, and then you will have a requred facility. Habit and skill make easy what might come hard and be felt as very burdensome."

"And would you have her abandon all self-improvement," said Mrs. Thornton, "give up music, reading, and society?"

"There are," replied Mr. Thornton, as his wife paused for another word, "some fifteen or sixteen hours of each day in which mind or hands should be rightly employed. Now let us see how Effie is spending these long and ever recurring periods of time. Come, my daughter, sit down. We have this subject fairly before us. It is one of lifelong inportance to you, and should be well considered. How is it in regard to the employment of your time? Take yesterday, for instance. The records of a day will help us to get towards the result after which we are now searching."

Effie sat down and Mr. Thornton drew a chair in front of his wife and daughter.

"Take yesterday for instance," said the father. "How was it spent; you rose at seven I think?"

"Yes sir; I came down just as the breakfast bell was rung," said Effie.

"And your mother was up at half-past five, I know, and feeling so weak she could hardly dress herself. But for all this she was at work until breakfast time. Now, if you had risen at six, and shared your mother's work until seven, you would have taken an hour from her days burden's and certainly lost nothing from your music, self-improvement, or social intercourse. How was it after breakfast? How was the morning spent?"

"I practiced on the piano an hour after breakfast."

"So far so good. What then?"

"I read 'the Cavalier' until eleven o'clock."

Mr. Thornton shook his head, and asked, "after eleven, how was the time spent?"

"I dressed myself and went out."

"And what time did you go out?"

"A little after twelve o'clock."

"An hour was spent in dressing?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you go."

"I called for Helen Boyd, and we took a walk down Broadway."

"And came home just in time for dinner? I think that I met you at the door."

"Yes, sir."

"How was it after dinner?"

"I slept from three until five, and then took a bath and dressed myself. From six until tea time I sat at the parlor window."

"And after tea?"

"Read 'Cavalier' until I went to bed."

"At what hour?"

"Eleven o'clock."

"Now we can make up the account," said Mr. Thornton. "You rose at seven and retired at eleven. Sixteen hours. And from your account of the day, but a single hour has been spent in anything useful—that was the hour at the piano. Now, your mother was up at half past five, and went to bed, from sheer inability to do her work any longer, at half-past nine. Sixteen hours for her also. How much reading did you do in that time?"

And Mr. Thornton looked at his wife.

"Reading! Don't talk to me of reading! I've no time to read."

Mrs. Thornton answered a little impatiently. The contrast of her daughter's idle hours with her own life of exhausting toil, did not effect her very pleasantly.

"And yet," said Mr. Thorton, "you were always very fond of reading, and I can remember when no day went by without an hour or two passed with your books. Did you lie down after dinner?"

"Of course not."

"Nor take a pleasant walk on Broadway? Nor sit at the parlor window with Effie? How about that?"

"Now the case is a very plain one," continued Mr. Thornton. "In fact nothing could be plainer. You spend from fourteen to sixteen hours every day in hard labor, while Effie, taking yesterday as a sample, spends the time in what is little better than idleness. Suppose a new adjustment was to take place, and Effie were to be employed in helping you eight hours every day, she would still have eight hours left for self improvement and recreation, and you, relieved from your present overtasked condition, might get back a portion of the health and spirits of which these too heavy household duties have robbed you."

"Father," said Effie, speaking thro' tears that were falling over her face, "I never saw things in this light. Why havn't you talked to me before? I've often felt as if I'd like to help mother. But she never gives me anything to do; and if I offer to help her, she says:—'You can't do it,' or, 'I'd rather do it myself.' Indeed it isn't all my fault."

"It may not have been in the past, Effie," replied Mr. Thornton. "But it certainly will be in the future, unless there is a new arrangement of things. It is a false social sentiment that lets daughters become idlers, while mothers, fathers and sons, take up the daily burden of work, and bear it through all the busy hours."

Mrs. Thornton did not come gracefully into the new order of things proposed by her husband and accepted by Effie. False pride in her daughter, that future lady ideal, and an inclination to do all herself, rather than take the trouble to teach another, were all so many impediments. But Effie and her father were both in earnest, and it was not long before the mother's face began to lose its look of weariness, and her languid frame to come up to an erect bearing She could find time for the old pleasure in books now and then, for a healthy walk in the street, and a call on some valuable friend,

And was Effie the worse for this change? Did the burden, she was sharing with her mother, depress her shoulders and take the lightness from her step? Not so. The languor engendered by idleness, which had begun to show itself, disappeared in a few weeks; the color came warm into her cheeks, and her eyes gained in brightness. She was growing, in fact, more beautiful, for a mind cheerfully conscious of duty was moulding every lineament of her countenance into a new expression.

Did self-improvement stop? O, no. From one to two hours were given to close practice every day. Her mind became vigorous in tone, instead of enervated by idleness, chose a better order of reading than had been indulged before, and she was growing toward a thoughtful, cultivated, intelligent womanhood. She also found time amid her home duties for an hour, twice a week, with a German teacher, and she began also to cultivate a taste for drawing. Now that she was employing her time usefully, it seemed wonderful how much time she found at her disposal.

How cheerful and companionable she grew? She did not seem like the Effie Thornton of a few months before. In fact, the sphere of the entire household was changed As an idler, Effie had been a burden to the rest, and the weight of that burden had been sufficient to depress, through weariness, the spirit of all. But now, that she was standing up, self-sustained, but the sharer in the burden of each, all hearts came back to a lighter measure, beating rythmically and in conscious enjoyment.

The London Times on the Amercan Difficulties.

The President's inaugural speech has taken up grounds strictly constitutional. In it the President confines and intrenches himself behind the express powers which the constitution has given him, and refuses to recognize any other. He is capable of considerable flights of fancy, but cannot emancipate himself from the shackles of a merely legal mind. He looks into his bond, and he finds that he is bound to execute the law in all parts of the Union and to preserve the Federal properly, and he intends to execute the law and preserve the Federal property accordingly.—What the consequence of performing these acts may be it is not for him to consider; his business is to execute the law; let those who make the law answer for the rest.

Mr. Buchanan took much the same view of his functions, but he extracted from that view the inference that he was bound to do nothing; while Mr. Lincoln considers that he is bound to do exactly the thing which is sure to produce the war which he conceives it to be beyond his power to declare. Nor is it his discretion alone which the President believes to be circumscribed by the constitution. Not only does he conceive himself prevented from doing anything beyond its strict precepts, but he does not feel that he is allowed to know of anything unconstitutional. He knows that his fellow-countrymen are dissatisfied, but he is forbidden to know that seven States are in flagrant rebellion There is a Presidential as well as a judicial knowledge, and as courts of law are not allowed to know many things which are perfectly notorious to the rest of the world, so it is with Presidents, part of whose duty it is to have purer eyes than to behold anything that savors of rebellion. We see that this way of looking at the question finds favor in the eyes of the purely republican journals, while the South appears to consider it, as far as we can judge from their organs in New York, as the flinging down the glove, which it will not hesitate a momont to take up. Had Mr. Lincoln been President at the time secession was first threatened, an essay on the constitution and a few words of friendly persuasion might have been an appropriate way of dealing with the subject. But it is childish, as well as dangerous, thus studiously to ignore the real state of the case, and to seek by constitutional reasonings to influence men who have placed themselves out of the pale of the constitution altogether. There is no safer maxim in human affairs than carefully to examine one's own position and that of one's antagonists before announcing any resolution, and to base that resolution on actual and real, not on imaginary or conventional, considerations. With the real state of America the Federal constitution has most unfortunately very little to do. The President might almost as well go back to the social contracts of Rousseau. The question is not judicial, but political,—not one of the laws and powers, but of reason and expediency. We believe that, instead of ignoring the secession of the South and determining to treat it as *non avenu*, the President ought to recognize it as reality. We do not say that he ought to recognize the right to secede, which clearly does not exist, any more than the right to rebel against the English Crown claimed by the American colonies existed as a part of the English constitution. We do not say that the President is bound to treat as legal the Confederacy which has risen up in opposition to his own; but what we maintain is, that, as a wise man, a patriotic magistrate and a good citizen, he is rendering an evil service to his country if he does not deal with things as they are, instead of as they ought to be. When civil war is imminent as it appears to be at this moment in America it is well to admit the only possible alternative, that of hearing what terms the South is prepared to propose in order to avert so dreadful a calamity. The last alternative always remains, and the fratricidal sword will not have lost its edge by remaining in the sheath a few weeks longer. But the course adopted, fair as it may sound, leaves no hope or possibility of reconciliation. The South cannot be heard, because it cannot be recognized; and acts which must lead to civil war are to be done rather than admit that things which render civil war possible have actually occurred.

Such a course of proceeding must be received by the South as a direct challenge to give effect in action to its menaces and boastings, and glad indeed shall we be to find the challenge has not been eagerly accepted. It is understood to be the wish of the leaders of South Carolina, and probably of several other seceding States, to bring matters as speedily as possibly to a warlike issue. The leaders have gone too far to retreat, and naturally wish to commit others as deeply as themselves. The border States are understood to be wavering, and it is thought, and probably with much justice, that a bold and decisive policy will decide them. The effect may indeed, be precisely the contrary of what is expected, and the violence of the South may disgust the border States, but from the moment that blood has begun to flow there will be but little room for temporizing or hesitation. Everything will be set on a single cast, and the dice are loaded against the Federal government by considerations growing out of the unwillingness of the border States to sacrifice the internal slave trade. Under such circumstances it would seem to be the wisest policy to delay by any legitimate means the imminent calamity of civil war, and the only means that present themselves are negotiation.—How futile all attempts at reconciliation have been is now apparent. The Peace Conference instituted by Virginia has ended, in a ridiculous failure, repudiated by all parties. The committee of thirty-three has ended in the adoption by Congress of an amendment of the constitution in favor of abstaining from all interference with slavery, which, evidently, has not the slightest effect on any one. The great question in dispute relating to the Territories are left without any attempt at settlement. The tariff has been decided in a manner to render the return of the seceding States almost imposible, and the retention of the border States exceedingly difficult. The South seceded from an Union where native manufactures are by an advantage taken of the absence of the southern Representatives, defended by something like a prohibition, the whole weight of which must fall upon the planting and agricultural States? It is difficult to believe that such a re union can take place; it is difficult to believe that it is even desired. The South has shown no sign of any wish to return on any terms into the Confederacy it has left; and the North has employed the short interval of secession to raise up a new barrier against reunion in the shape of an illiberal tariff, all the benefits of which will be on one side, and all the burdens on the other. The South offers to the border States a market for their slaves and a law against the re-establishment of the slave trade, which may be considered as a protection of the human commodity in which they deal. The North requires them to contribute to its manufactures and tax themselves for the benefit of New England and Pennsylvania. The struggle may be a painful one, but we fear that it will be decided rather by interest than by sympathy, and that Mr. Lincoln's constitutional lectures will avail little against the considerations suggested to the border States by the high price of manufactures and a good market for slaves.

"Providentially Directed."

Devoutly inclined persons frequently imagine that the suggestions of their own human nature are the intimations and directions of God.

They love to be guided by Him, and they love to think that their pleasant desires and purposes are inspired by Him; thus they easily deceive themselves. An amusing instance of this kind took place at a certain Conference.—Among the attendants was a very beautiful, intelligent looking young lady, who drew the admiring gaze of many eyes, particularly eyes of masculines, always on the lookout for pretty feminine faces.

During the intermission at noon, a spruce young minister stepped up to the Presiding Elder, and said with an air of secrecy:

"Did you observe the young lady who sat by the first pillar on the left?"

"Yes," said the elder, "what of her?"

"Why," said the young man, "I feel impressed that the Lord desires me to take that lady for my wife. I think that she will make a good companion and helpmeet in the work of the ministry."

The good elder had nothing to object.

But in a few moments another youthful candidate for ministerial efforts and honors, and for the name of husband, came confidentially to make known to the elder a like impression in regard to the same young lady.

"You had better wait awhile. It is not best to be hasty in determining the source of such impressions," said the prudent elder.

And he had well said, for hardly were the steps of the second youth cold at his side, ere a third approached with the same story, and while the worthy confidant marvelled, a fourth drew near with the question—

"Did you notice the fine noble looking woman sitting near your left?"

"Yes," cried the swelling elder.

"Well, sir," went on the fourth victim of that unsuspicious girl, "it is strongly borne in upon my mind, that it is the will of the Lord that I should make proposals of marriage to that lady. He has impressed me that she is to be my wife."

The elder could hold in no longer.

"Impossible! Impossible!" he exclaimed in an excited tone. "The Lord could never have intended that *four* men should marry that one woman!"

☞ A traveler passing through one of the counties of Tennessee on horseback stopped at a modest cottage on the roadside and asked for shelter, as it was quite dark and raining. The "head of the family" came to the door and accosted the traveler with, "What do you want?" "I want to stay all night," was the reply. "What are yer?" This interrogatory was not fully understood by the traveler, and he asked an explanation. "I mean, what's yer politics?" rejoined the former. "Air yer fur this Union or agin it?" This was a poser, as the travler was not certain whether the "man of the house" was a Union man or a secessionist, and he was anxious to "tie up" for the night; so he made up his mind and said, "My friend, I am for the Union." "Stranger, you kin kum in."

☞ The past was infinitely momentous while we were in it; the future will be so when we are in it; but now that we are here, and that life, with its experienced realities, with its offering possibilities, is here, the present alone should be regarded as really of commanding importance.

New Highway Law.

An Act relative to laying out, altering and discontinuing highways.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That whenever any seven or more freeholders of any township shall wish to have a highway in any part of said township, not included within the corporate limits of any city or village, laid out, altered, or discontinued, they may, by writing under their hands, make application to the commissioners of highways of the townships for that purpose, who shall proceed to lay out, alter, or discontinue such highway as hereinafter directed: *Provided*, That no second application shall be made within twelve months for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Whenever the commissioners of highways shall be applied to, as mentioned in the preceding section, to lay out, alter, or discontinue any highway, they shall within five days thereafter, issue a written notice, stating the object of such application, and appointing a time and place of meeting of the board of commissioners of highways, which shall be served by said commissioners, or one of them, on the owners or accupants of lands through which it is proposed to lay out, alter, or discontinue such road, either personally or by copy left at the residence of said owner or occupant at least ten days before the time of said meeting, and by posting up the same in three public places in the township ten days before the time of meeting.

SEC. 3. The commissioners shall meet at the time and place appointed as provided in the last preceding section, and proceed to view the premises described in said application and notice, and ascertain and determine the necessity of laying out, altering, or discontinuing such highway and justly and impartially appraise the damage thereon, if any is claimed, and shall, within five days thereafter, make a return of their doings in writing signed by them, which return shall state their action in regard to such application and their award of damages, if any, and to whom payable if known, and such return shall be filed in the office of the township clerk, with the application for such highway, and copy of notice attached thereto.

SEC. 4. Upon laying out, altering, or discontinuing a highway on the line between adjoining townships or upon determining what part of such highway shall be made and repaired by each township, the commissioners of such adjoining townships, shall act jointly, and application may be made to the commissioners of either township, who shall notify the commissioners of the adjoining township of the time and place of said meeting, and said commissioners of adjoining townships shall proceed as before provided, and their return shall be filed in the office of the township clerk of each township, and each township shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities in relation to the part of such highway to be made and repaired by such township, as if the same was located wholly in such township.

SEC. 5. Public roads to be laid out according to the provisions of this act, shall not be less than four rods wide, except in cities or villages, where the commissioners or proper authorities may otherwise determine. Private roads shall not be less than one rod in width; and upon application of any person or persons wishing the same the commissioners or other proper authorities, shall have the power to lay out, alter or discontinue such roads, according to the provisions of this act, accept section one hereof: *And providing*, That all the expenses and damages arising therefrom shall be paid by the person or persons making application therefor.

SEC. 6. If any discontinued highway shall be upon a tract of land through which a new highway shall be laid out, the same may be taken into consideration in estimating the damages sustained by the owners, and in like manner, the benefits accuring to owners of lands by reason of laying out or altering any highway, shall be taken into consideration.

SEC. 7. All highways heretofore regularly laid out and established in pursuance of existing laws are hereby declared to be legal highways, subject to alteration or discontinuance, the same as other highways and the commissioners shall have power to lay out and establish highways on section lines, through unenclosed lands, according to the provisions of this act, without the application therefor provided in section one of this act.

SEC. 8. Whenever a highway shall be laid out or altered the commissioners shall, if they shall deem the same necessary, cause an accurate survey to be made of the line of said road, and shall file the minutes of such survey in the office of the township clerk of the township in which such road is situated, the premises belonging to any highway shall be a parcel of land not less than two rods wide on each side of the section line on which any highway shall be established.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the township clerk to record in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, all papers filed in his office relating to laying out altering or discontinuing roads as provided in this act.

SEC. 10. Whenever any owner or owners of land shall give the same or any part thereof, to the township for highway purposes, such owner or owners shall make a statement in writing, signed by him or them to that effect, and the same shall be filed in the office of the township clerk, and if a road shall be opened and worked thereon, within four years thereafter, the person or persons signing such statement or those claiming under him or them, shall be precluded from having any action to recover possession of said land, or compensation thereafter, so long as the same shall be used for highway purposes.

SEC. 11. Any person who shall conceive himself aggrieved by any determination of the commissioners as to the necessity of laying out altering or discontinuing such highway or in their award of damages, may, within ten days after such determination, appeal therefrom to the township board of said township, or in case of a road on the line of townships, where the determination shall have been made by the commissioners of adjoining townships: *Provided*, That any commissioner who may be a member of the township board shall not act on such appeal.

SEC. 12. Every appeal shall be in writing, signed by the appellant, and addressed to the township board or boards, as the case may be, and filed with the township clerk, who shall, as soon as may be, after the time limited for taking appeals shall have expired, call a meeting of the township board or boards, ten days notice of which shall be given by said township clerk to the appellant, and one or more of said commissioners from whose determination the appeal was taken; such notice shall be in writing, and shall state the time and place of meeting, and a copy shall be delivered to said appellant and commissioner, or left at their respective places of residence.

SEC. 13. The said township board or boards shall proceed at the time and place specified in the notice, to hear the proof and allegations of the parties in respect to the said damages, and their decision shall be conclusive and final; such decision shall be reduced to writing, and signed by the board or boards making the same, and filed in the office of the township clerk: *Provided*, That if the appraisal and award of the commissioners from which the appeal is taken be confirmed, or if the award of damages shall be diminished, then, in either case, the appellant shall pay the whole amount of the costs of such appeal, said costs to be ascertained and determined by said board or boards, and deducted from the amount of damages awarded.

SEC. 14. In cities and villages, application may be made by ten freeholders as provided in section one of this act, to the corporate authorities of such city or village, and such corporate authorities shall have power upon such application, to lay out and established, open, alter or discontinue such streets, commons, lanes, alleys, sidewalks, highways, water courses and bridges, as may be necessary for the public convenience, and such corporate authorities shall be governed by the regulations that are required in this act, to be observed by the commissioners of highways and township clerk; except as to appeal, and the city or village clerk, or recorder shall discharge the like duties as are imposed upon the township clerk, by the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to change the manner of opening such roads, streets, alleys, lanes, commons, highways, bridges or watercourse, as is now provided for in the charter of any incorporated city or village.

SEC 15. The damages or compensation awarded by the commissioners of highways, township board, or city or village authorities, shall be assessed, levied and collected upon the taxable property of such township, city or village, in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected.

SEC. 16. When the damage or compensation aforesaid, shall have been paid or tendered to the persons entitled thereto, or an order on the treasurer of the proper township, city or village, for the amount of such damages, shall have been executed and delivered or tendered to such person or persons; said commissioners of highways of any township or city, or village authorities of any city or village, shall then give notice to the owner or occupant of the land through which any such highway, street, lane, alley or common, shall have been laid out, altered or established, and require him, within such time as they shall deem reasonable, not less than sixty days after given such notice, to remove his fence or fences, and in case such owner or occupant shall neglect or refuse to remove his fence or fences within the time specified in such notice, the said commissioners or city or village authorities shall have full power, and it shall be their duty to enter with such aid and assistance as shall be necessary, upon the premises and remove such fence or fences, and open such highway, street, lane, alley or common without delay, after the time specified in such notice, shall have expired: *Provided*, That in townships no person shall be required to remove his fence or fences between the first day of April and the first day of November.

SEC. 17. Every public highway already laid out, or hereafter to be laid out, no part of which shall have been opened and worked within four years after the time of its being laid out shall cease to be a road for my purpose whatever; and all public highways now in use and duly recorded, and all roads not recorded which have been used ten years or more, or which may hereafter be laid out and not recorded, and which shall have been used ten years or more, shall be deemed public highways, subject to be altered or discontinued according to the provisions of this act,

SEC 18. It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of highways of the several townships to cause a statement to be presented at the annual township meeting, of the improvements necessary to be made in the roads and bridges in such townships for the ensuing year, and an estimate of the probable expense thereof, beyond what the labor to be assessed for that year will accomplish; and such meeting may vote for the raising of a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. upon the aggregate valuation of the property in the township according to the assessment roll of the preceding year, and the sum so voted shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other township expenses,

SEC. 19. Act No. 13, of the session laws of 1858, relative to altering, laying out and discontinuing highways, approved February 3d, 1858, and all acts, or parts of acts, contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This act shall take immediate effect,

TO CURE RHEUMATISM — Workmen or workwomen who have induced rheumatic attacks by a too continued immersion of hands in cold water, or from exposure to inclement weather, can effect a cure by bathing the limbs in water in which potatoes, with their skins on, have been boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed. By the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

A Yankee Anecdote.

Dr. Patten, a very eccentric clergyman, was traveling in England. He met a fellow of the colleges, who was anxious to make ann iquiry of the Doctor, provided he would *give no offence*. The Doctor told him to "out with it," as he guessed it would not hurt much.

Fellow.—"The inquiry is this: Do you think your present form of government will stand, or that your people will not soon require a king?"

Dr. P.—"Well, sir, that is indeed a question that does not fall in with my predilections, for I am a thorough Republican. Still, I have no objections to answer your question frankly. It is my opinion, to which I have come after much reflection, that we shall eventually have a king."

Fellow.—"I was sure of it!—but I never admit it. Will you favor me with the reasons on which you found your opinion? for I have no doubt they are good ones."

Dr. P.—I think they are good ones, and I will frankly state them to you.—They are these: I read in the Bible that when Israel was a virtuous people, God governed them generally with judges of their own choosing; but when they became a corrupt and degraded people.—*God in his wrath gave them a King!*—As we are rapidly importing European manners, and corrupt customs into the United States, I greatly fear that we shall degenerate until God will treat us as he has the degraded nations in Europe, and give us a king!"

The fellow grew suddenly red in the face, and would have made fight, but the laugh of the neighbor was so hearty, that he had to join in it, and soon he managed to say, "Well, you have taught me one lesson to-day that I shall never forget."

Dr. P.—"And, pray, what may that be? for it is very rare that an Englishman will admit that he learns anything from an American."

Fellow.—"I have learned to let the Yankees alone, and not meddle with their peculiar matters."

Dr. P.—"Thank you, sir. But allow me to say that you are rather a slow scholars, for we certainly taught you that on Bunker Hill!"

Fellow.—"I see that you are incorrigible."

Dr. P.—"And that's the way of our people'".

Dollar Jewelry.

Speaking of the stores established in many cities of the United States, where purchasers of jewelry can have their "choice for one dollar," the Chicago *Journal* says:

The principal composition used in the manufacture of the jewelry is termed *Oreide*, and is simply an excellent quality of brass. It is the most positive imitation of gold that has ever been discovered; it wears like it—not discoloring anything it touches, as common brass or copper will; it may be engraved or chased—being the same all the way through; it is much softer and more readily fused than gold, however, and its value may be imagined when we say that a dozen finely chased spoons of this metal can be bought for $4 50, with a profit to the retailer, even at that price, of over thirty three per cent.

Of this metal, the New York *Scientific American*, most excellent authority, says:

Oreide of gold, of which so many cheap articles of jewelry are now made, is simply a very beautiful brass, without a single grain of gold in its composition.

The costliest part of the "Oreide" operation is the molds and forms in which the jewelry is shaped and cut. Were they obliged to have these molds made expressly at each change of fashion, it would materially reduce the profits; but they avoid this difficulty by purchasing the molds in which jewelers have made the real gold jewelry, and thus also obtain the latest patterns. Probably the most expensive looking piece of this jewelry does not cost for the metal, molding, putting together and making up, *forty cents*.

THE THEORY OF A BRICK.—A boy hearing his father say, "twas a poor rule that would'nt work both ways," said, "If father applies this rule about his work, I will test it in my play."

So setting up a row of bricks, he tipped over the first, which, striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, which over-turned the fourth, and so on, until all the bricks lay prostrate.

"Well" said the little boy, "each brick has knocked down his neighbor. I only tipped one. Now I will raise one, and see if he will raise his neighbors." He looked in vain to see them rise. "Here, father," said the boy, "tis a *poor rule* that will not work both ways. They knock each other down, but will not raise each other up."

"My son, bricks and mankind are alike made of clay, active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up."

"Father," said the boy, "does the first brick represent the first Adam?"

The father replied:—"When men fall, they love company; but when they rise, they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate before them."

COLOR OF THE EYES.—That the color of the eyes should affect their strength, may seem strange, yet that such is the case need not at this time of day be proved; and those whose eyes are brown or dark-colored should be imformed that they are weak and more susceptible of injury from various causes than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally most powerful, and next to these are the gray. The lighter the pupil, the greater and longer-continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

☞ The man that will take a newspaper for a length of time, and send it back "refused" and unpaid, for would swallow a blind dog's dinner and then stone the dog for being blind.—*Exchange*.

He would do worse than that. He would marry a girl on trial and send her back to her father at the end of the honey-moon with the words "don't suit" chalked on her back.—*Iron City*.

He would do worse than that. He would steal the chalk to do it with, after which he would use it on his shirt to save the expense of washing, and then sue his wife's father for her mother's boarding.—*Advertiser*.

☞ A French philosopher predicts that the accumulation of ice at the South Pole will eventually tip up the earth, bringing new continents to light and deluging the old. The Frenchman announces that the unfortunate event will take place five thousand years hence.

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, April 8.

The Virginia State Convention re-assembled this morning. Secession resolutions from the people of Charlotte and Norfolk counties were presented.

Mr Halliday said that the signers to the latter constituted but a small minority of the people of the county.

Mr Johnson presented a petition for secession, signed by 1590 people of Richmond. He said that the signers constituted but about one-third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation.

The ninth resolution was taken up in committee of the whole, and the amendments offered yesterday were defeated.

Mr. Boulden moved to strike out the whole resolution, and insert a substitute, embodying a declaration that the separate independence of the seceding States ought to be acknowledged without further delay, and such arrangements made and such laws be passed, as the separation may make necessary and proper.

The committee refused to strike out, by yeas 68, nays 71. Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth resolution was adopted, by 92 to 37.

The committee then referred back the eighth resolution, recognizing the right for just cause.

Mr Carlisle moved to strike out the resolution, and insert a substitute, embodying Madison's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every constitutional resort.

The committee refused to strike out, by ayes 22, nays 114.

This vote indicated the strength of the ultra unionists. Other amendments were then proposed and rejected. Pending the resolutions, several firm conservatives changed their votes and voted for Mr. Boulden's substitute for the ninth resolution. The eighth resolution on re-assembling, was taken up in the convention. On motion of Mr. Somers, the words "they concede" in the third line, were stricken out, and the resolution was then adopted, and the committee rose.

In the convention, Mr. Preston, a conservative, offered a resolution, supposed to have been occasioned by the late war movements, declaring that the government has no power to subjugate a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to wait upon the President and present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him to communicate to the convention the policy the government intends to pursue.

The resolution was modified, on the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, and accepted by Mr. Preston, as follows:

Whereas, in the opinion of this convention the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the government intends pursuing towards the seceded States, is extremely injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and tends to keep up an excitement which is unfavorable to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens the disturbance of the public peace; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three delegates be appointed to wait upon the President, &c.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment, to include a desire to know the policy of the seceded States toward the general government. Rejected.

Mr. Preston's resolution was then adopted as modified.

Mr. Jackson moved to reconsider, and the convention agreed to take another vote.

Mr. Jackson made a vehement speech against the proposition, declaring his constituents would never consent to join South Carolina.

Lieut. Gov. Montague made a spirited speech in reply. Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides. Some of the Unionists consider that the adoption of Mr Preston's resolution will annihilate all hopes of adjustment. Without taking a vote, the convention agreed to adjourn, hoping for a more calm session on Monday.

Richmond, April 8.

To-day, Scott and Treadway, conservatives, declared if the President's response was unfavorable, they would go for secession. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded to. The ground assumed was, that Virginia having indicated her policy to be against secession, she has a right to know what these movements mean.

Spirited Protest of the Dominicans.

The following proclamation of the Dominican people in regard to the more than suspicious movements of Spain in that Republic has been published by the Haytien papers, files of which to the 9th ult. have come to hand. It is said to have been in secret circulation for some time past:

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Dominicians—The country is in danger, and there is but one way to save it—by revolution.

Santana, since his last elevation to power has sold the Republic.

The price of the Yankees did not suit him. To-day he has adjudged it to Spain, and is preparing to crush the Dominican people under the colonial yoke for the vile price of a few puerile dignities and of the gold which will be distributed to him and five or six principal accomplices.

To morrow the Tartars will enjoy in quiet the riches gained by this criminal bargain, and will welcome us with an ironical smile on hearing the clank of our chains.

To-morrow shame will settle on our hearth stones, and the stigma of ignominy will soil our brows.

To-morrow our wives will fly from our arms, our mothers will refuse their caresses, and our children their smiles; a degenerate people merit them not.

To-morrow we shall be able to leave to our families neither country, glory, honor, prosperity, nor even the repose of the domestic hearth.

To-morrow—to express it once for all—we shall have changed the noble ægis of the cross for the livery of slavery. What, then, shall be the way of restoration?—Revolution.

A revolution, holy, noble, just, grand, because it has for its object the preservation of a nationality created at the price of the blood and fortunes of its citizens—a revolution, holy, noble, just, grand, because it is undertaken to save our country and liberties.

"Fatherland! Liberty!" this was the heroic cry which preceded the revolution of 1844; and the same cry precedes the revolution of 1861; the cry of a nation, which now suppresses forever the cries of mere factions.

Dominicans, to arms. Let each citizen be a soldier of liberty, and to the cry of *Viva la Nacion!* the tyrant will be forever annihilated. Let the fire of patriotism burn in our hearts as the tropical sun vivifies our existence.

Dominicans, to arms. Shame to those who dally in the rear.

In this great day of our country there are but two classes—those who are good citizens and those who are traitors.

Dominicans, to arms. We must conquer or die; for death is preferable to degradation, and if we remain impassible we can no longer pretend to the dignity of free men.

Dominicans, to arms. Let us arise on the same day and at the same moment, as a single man. No mercy to traitors We must conquer at any price.

Let not reverses discourage us. If we triumph not in the cities and palaces, we will triumph in the villages, in the suburbs, in the plains, in the forests.

We should make a fight of giants, which will astonish the world, and make the earth tremble under our feet.

Dominicans, victory or death before the fall of the Republic. Let us pray to Providence that before this beloved land of Columbus be dishonored it may be engulfed in the ocean.

Dominicans, to arms! to combat! to victory! Let us wear the crown of heroes before we clasp the martyr's palm.

The Virginia Programme—The Ultimatum Adopted by the State Convention.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday gives full particulars of the ultimatum adopted by the State convention of Virginia, of which the telegraphic despatches have furnished very meagre abstracts.

The resolutions which form the basis of Virginia's plan of settlement, were vigorously discussed in the convention, and were subjected to various amendments. As finally adopted, they read as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL PARTIES.

"The choice of functionaries of a common government established for the common good, for the reason that they entertain opinions and avow purposes hostile to the institutions of some of the States, necessarily precludes the people of one section from the participation in the administration of the government, subjects the weaker to the domination of the stronger section, leads to abuse, and is incompatible with the safety of those whose interests are imperiled; the formation, therefore, of geographical or sectional parties in respect to Federal politics is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to its overthrow.

THE TERRITORIES.

"The Territories of the United States constitute a trust to be administered by the general government for the common benefit of the people of the United States, and any policy in respect to such Territories calculated to confer greater benefits on the people of one or more of the States than on the people of the other States, is contrary to equality and prejudicial to the rights of some for whose benefit the trust was created. If the equal admission of slave labor and free labor into any Territory excites unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the Territories ought to be made between them, and each system ought to be protected within the limits assigned to it by the laws necessary for its proper development.

FEDERAL FORTS AND ARSENALS.

"The sites of the Federal forts, arsenals, &c., within the limits of the States of this Union, were acquired by the Federal government, and jurisdiction over them ceded by the States, as trusts, for the common purposes of the Union during its continuance; and upon the separation of the States, such jurisdiction reverts of right to the States, respectively, by which the jurisdiction was ceded. Whilst a State remains in the Union, the legitimate use of such forts, &c., is to protect the country against foreign force, *and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection.* To use, or prepare them to be used, to intimidate a State, or constrain its free action, is a perversion of the purposes for which they were obtained; they were not intended to be used against the States in whose limits they are found, in the event of civil war. In a time of profound peace with foreign nations, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, but whilst irritating questions of the deepest importance are pending between the States, to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in such questions an unusual amount of troops and munitions of war, not required for any legitimate purpose, is unwise, impolitic and offensive.

NOT SECESSION, BUT UNION.

"Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to dissolve their connection with the Federal government, but sensible of the blessings of the Union, impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, and peace, prosperity and fraternal feelings be restored throughout the land."

The Richmond *Whig* explains this programme as follows:

"The resolutions of the committee contain the substance of a programme, which, we fancy, can be made acceptable to the great mass of the people of Virginia. The resolutions, in the main, strongly assert the State rights, principles which have ever been dear to the people of this State. They, together with the proposed amendments to the constitution, constitute an ultimatum to be submitted to the northern States, accompanied with the solemn declaration, that if not acceded to by those States, this State will resume its delegated powers.

"An impression prevails in the country to some extent that by the plan of the committee this ultimatum is first to be submitted to a border slave State convention. This is a mistake. The committee very properly make their own ultimatum, on the rejection or adoption of which by the non-slaveholding States their future action will depend. The border conference is only intended for consultation in the hope that the border States may be induced to concur in the action of Virginia."

A New Protest.—The following form of protest, embracing a novel "constitutional" point, has been prepared by a firm doing an extensive importing business in the city of Boston, and is submitted by them in connection with all their payments of customs:

"We hereby protest against the payment of duties on any amount exceeding the net cost of the merchandise (here follows description of merchandise imported in the steamship Africa), after excluding all commissions, charges for shipping and other expenses, including cost of packages and inland carriage, believing net payment is not required by law and illegally exacted.

"The constitution provides that all duties, imports, and, excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; also, that no preference shall be given by any regulations of commerce or revenue to ports of one State over those of another; and, as goods are entered at southern ports under a different tariff and regulations from those in force at this port, we protest against the payment of duties on this entry."

This is the first sample of a protest based on "constitutional" grounds which has been received at the New York Custom-House.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 12, 1861.

The Board of Supervisors

Augusta, the only Town not heard from at the date of our last issue has "turned up" Democratic, and the Board of Supervisor for the ensuing year is as following:

DEMOCRATS.

Ann Arbor City,	Richard Beahan.
Augusta,	Aaron Childs,
Bridgewater,	Daniel LeBaron.
Dexter,	Lorenzo H. Jones.
Freedom,	Elias Haire.
Lodi,	Egbert P. Harper.
Lyndon,	Thomas Clark.
Manchester,	Philetus Coon.
Northfield,	Patrick McKernon.
Scio,	Luther Palmer.
Ypsilanti City,	Henry Compton.
" "	Charles H. Tisdale.

REPUBLICANS.

Ann Arbor City,	Conrad Krapf.
" " Town,	Orrin White.
Lima,	Morris Thompson.
Pittsfield,	Allen Crittenden.
Salem,	Royal Wheelock.
Saline,	Augustus Bond.
Sharon,	Cyrus Raymond.
Superior,	William Hiscock.
Sylvan,	Horace A Smith.
Webster,	Robert McColl.
York,	Thomas Gray.
Ypsilanti Town,	Ezra D. Lay.

Democrats, 12; Republicans 12 Last year Democrats, 9; Republicans, 15. The Democrats gain in Ypsilanti City, Scio, Dexter, and Manchester; and lose in Superior.

The Judicial Election.

The Board of Canvassers was in session on Tuesday, and we are enabled to present the following "statistics" of the results in this county. The Democrats had no candidate, and the opposition to Manning is scattering:—

	Manning				
Ann Arbor City,	575	B. Harkins, 2			
Ann Arbor Town,	110				
Augusta,	69				
Bridgewater,	72	C.I. Walker 1			
Dexter,	41				
Freedom,	26				
Lodi,	83				
Lima,	58				
Lyndon,	38				
Manchester,	155				
Northfield,	54	O. Hawkins, 92			
Pittsfield,	68	O. Hawkins, 1			
Salem,	138				
Saline,	158				
Scio,	114	J. A. Polhemus, 58	C. S. Gregory 5		
Sharon,	121				
Superior,	63	C. I. Walker 9			
Sylvan,	160				
Webster,	126				
York	106				
Ypsilanti City,	307	Walker,	2	Bogardus,	1
Ypsilanti Town,	108				
	2,839				

Postoffice Row at Jackson.

A public meeting of "ye Republicans" was held at Jackson on Tuesday evening of last week, to elect a Postmaster. The meeting being organized some one questioned the jurisdiction of "Many Citizens" to make the call, and thereupon "Father Treadwell" fathered it and read a letter from Congressman Granger advising such a course. Somebody else read a second one of a later date, advising against or rather giving no advice. After much explosion of "wrath and cabbage" the meeting passed a resolution requesting Judge Granger to "take the responsibility," and adjourned. It is said some very unpretty things were said of each other by the Republican aspirants and their friends.

☞ W. S. Wood, having been appointed local Mail Agent at Detroit, the *Advertiser* pokes sharp sticks at him, and insinuates that he came into the Republican organization at entirely too late an hour, and that his services to the party have been of too mercenary a character, to entitle him to share in the distribution of spoils. The attack smacks of "sour grapes," and we surmise that Joe Warren or some other attachee of the *Advertiser* had a hankering for the sinecure place.

☞ The Allegan *Journal* is very much exercised about the position of Texas, the deposition of Houston, and the threatened raid of Ampudia, etc. If we are not mistaken "Don" represented Texas in the Chicago Convention, and, if so, he ought to "regulate" her now.

☞ "Brad" left for Washington, post haste, on Friday evening last; and those of his Republican supporters and admirers who have been left out in the cold in the distribution of favors, maliciously insinuate that there is a screw loose as to some of his recommendations. We shall see.

☞ The Washington letter-writers and sensation correspondents of the New York press, must be of that class spoken of in Scripture as "Wise beyond what is written;" for they certainly exhibit very little wisdom in what they do write.

☞ The Jackson *Citizen* says that in Ann Arbor the Democrats elected their candidate for Marshal, and the Republicans the balance of the ticket. Vic must have written this item after four o'clock, P. M., and while meditating on his defeat for Supervisor. Take notice, Vic, the Democrats of Ann Arbor elected Recorder, Collector, Street Commissioner,—just half the City ticket, and the *paying*-half—and a majority of the Council.

☞ The Lansing *Republican* says that Mr. F. G. Russell has resigned the principalship of the Second Ward School in that City, to accept a Clerkship at Washington. If Mr. R. don't find teaching *full* as honorable as the clerkship, and *more* profitable, then we are mistaken; that's all.

Kansas Senators.—Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy were elected Senators from Kansas on the 4th instant.

☞ The Democrats gained two members of Congress in Connecticut, and two in Rhode Island, at the elections last week.

☞ The South Carolina Convention, on the 5th inst., adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 146 to 16. There were ten absentees.

☞ The new Board of Supervisors in Livingston County stands 9 democrats and 7 Republicans.

The vote of Scio.

We append a list of the officers elected in the Township of Scio on the 1st inst., with the majorities of the principal ones:

Supervisor—Luther Palmer, 27
Clerk—Louis W. Briggs, 54
Treasurer—Andrew J. Haven, 32
Justice—Peter Tuite, 12
" —Volney H. Potter, vacancy 71
" —John B. Dow, " 1
School Inspectors—Homer P. Finley, George Warner; opp. scattering.
Commissioner of Highways—James L. Smith,
Constables—Thomas Alexander, Ransom Bush, James E. Davis, Wm. April.

Republicans in *Italic*.

☞ The new Republican Marshal of the Northern Illinois district has been arresting and returning some fugitive slaves, which has caused a great stampede of "darkies" form Chicago, and much doleful howling from the ultra Republican organs. For proof see the Detroit *Advertiser* of Wednesday last.

☞ At the election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday, the Democrats elected their entire City ticket by 500 majority.

The Albany charter election was held on Tuesday, and the Democrats carried the City by a majority of 1,600.

☞ Two propellers succeeded in getting out of Buffalo harbor on Saturday night last, and Lake navigation is now considered open.

☞ Navigation on the Mississippi is open to St. Paul.

What of Fort Sumpter.

The following are among the latest news dispatches which assume to throw any light upon Fort Sumpter. We give them for what they are worth, at the same time expressing a hope that sooner or later there will be something certainly known. These "sensation" reports are doing more to excite and unsettle the country than will a real bombardment of Fort Sumpter:

New York, April 9.

The *Times*' correspondent reiterates that an attempt will be made to provision Sumpter by an armed vessel; if the secessionists fire on her they will initiate whatever trouble follows.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the *Herald* states that the authorities had received official notification that supplies will be furnished Anderson at any hazard. Immense preparations immediately commenced. Orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed to their stations.

"Four regiments of 1,000 each, have been telegraphed for from the country. Ambulances and other preparations for wounded are being made.

"At midnight seven guns from the citadel was the signal for the assembling of all the reserves, and the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. Seventeen regiments, 800 strong, assembled in an hour and left for the fortifications at three o'clock in the morning. All the vessels in the harbor, necessary for transportation, will be put in service by noon.

"A fleet of seven Government vessels is reported off the bar.

"Major Anderson displayed signal lights during the night from the walls of Sumpter.

"It is believed that the fight will commence at Stono, 25 miles southward, the batteries along the coast being silenced in turn, and after clearing Morris Island the Government forces will cross to Sumpter while Anderson engages Fort Moultrie.

"Lieut. Talbot was denied admission to Sumpter by the authorities.

"R. S. Chew brought dispatches from Washington to Gov. Pickens, and in company with Lieut. Talbot left for Washington at 11 o'clock last night."

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says that offers of volunteers from the border States continue to be sent to Montgomery, and tenders of 7,000 men and 2,000 Indian warriors have been received there from the West.

Special dispatches to the *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Washington, April 9th, says: "Dispatches have been received here this morning from Charleston, which state that R. S. Chew, one of the clerks of the State Department, had arrived there, and had brought a message from Secretary Seward to Governor Pickens that Fort Sumpter must be supplied with provisions from Charleston market, or if Major Anderson was not furnished regularly, the government would furnish him with those things he most needs.

"We are in hourly expectation of hearing that hostilities have been commenced in Charleston harbor."

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* says: "It is reported from Charleston to-day, that Lieut. Talbot has not been permitted to return to Fort Sumpter."

New York, April 10.

An editorial in the *Tribune* states positively that the principal object of the expedition which sailed hence within the last four days, is for Fort Sumpter.

About 2,000 men will arrive off Charleston to-night or to morrow, under command of Lieut. Col. Harvey Brown, of the 2d artillery.

A small steamer will be sent in with supplies, and if repelled, the *Tribune* says the rebels will be taught, without unnecessary delay, that there is still a power in the United States, and that this power cannot well be insulted with impunity.

The Washington correspondence of the *Times* is entirely satisfied that the Baltic has gone to Sumpter, where she will land supplies in small boats.

The *Tribune's* correspondence says: "Despatches have been received from Lieut. Slemmer at Fort Pickens, explaining that the reason why the troops, were not landed from the Brooklyn, was, that he already had sufficient to hold the fort against any army the rebels could bring against him. He has four months' provisions. He adds that the troops can be landed at any time if needed."

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that: "Orders left to-day to have the Wabash, Vincennes and Savannah, at New York, Jamestown at Philadelphia detailed for immediate service. The South Carolina mails will be stopped upon the first sign of hostility to the fleet of relief."

Charleston, S. C., April 10.

A battle is hourly expected. Fort Sumpter will be attacked without waiting for the abolition fleet.

New York, April 10.

There is a report that Jeff. Davis has telegraphed to Charleston not to fire on any vessel entering the harbor for the purpose of supplying Fort Sumpter with provisions.

A special to the *Commercial Advertiser*, Washington, 10th, says: "The President has ordered two of the most efficient volunteer companies into service. Guards are to be detailed from them to protect the public buildings.

Another battery of light artillery arrived to-day to replace those withdrawn.

Those best informed in the government policy give no credence to the reports that there will be a fight in Charleston harbor, and declare that Sumpter will be evacuated.

European Intelligence.

Portland, April 8.

The steamer Canadian left Liverpool on the 28th and Londonderry on the evening of the 29th ult., and arrived at Portland this morning, in eight and a half days from Londonderry.

The steamship Edinburgh sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 27th with £102,000 in specie.

Great Britain.—Parliament stood adjourned for the Easter season till April 8th.

The strike in London of the building trade again assumes serious proportions. Turn outs among the Lancashire weavers were increasing, and some rioting was feared.

In consequence of Friday and Saturday being holidays, the market news by the Persia will be no later than that now received.

France.—Napoleon received the corps Legislatiff on the 23d ult. In returning thanks, he said that notwithstanding the debate, he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but he hoped the Government and Legislature would mutually aid each other. The speech is regarded as ambiguous.

The Pope's last allocution has been superseded.

France is far less conciliatory than has been represented.

The order for sending re-enforcements of French troops to Rome intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded, after an explanation from Austria.

Italy.—Count Cavour, in his speech on the Roman question, claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her Capitol, and that the union of the temporal and spiritual power was the source of evil.

Great Britain.—It is officially stated that Prince Albert will visit Canada this summer, arriving there the middle of June.

The adjourned general meeting of the Galway Steamship Company, was held in London on the 27th ult. The Directors were authorized to raise an additional £600,000 at 7 per cent. They propose landing the mails at New Foundland every voyage.

Negotiations are being made with the Great Eastern to convey to New York 1200 German emigrants, bound to the Mormon territory.

The London Building strike threatened to assume formidable dimensions. Great contractors had determined to close their yards if the men continued to refuse their offers, thus throwing some 45 000 men out of employment. Preparations were being made to import laborers from Belgium. There wages were lower than in England.

Rev. D. Cheever had been lecturing in Liverpool on the question of slavery and the American crisis.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says that General Gregor has been authorized to make contracts for the French army at Rome for six months longer.

The rumor that Austria intends aggression against Piedmont, and that the French movements were in response, is pronounced to be false.

Italy.—In the Chamber of Deputies, several speakers on the left, proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the Capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

It is reported that some disturbance took place at Warsaw, but nothing serious occurred.

The present regulations for public instruction in Poland were abolished a special Commissioner for public worship and instruction is appointed. A council of State is to be appointed, composed of members of the clergy, high dignitaries, and the most distinguished persons of Poland. The right of petition to the National Government is granted.

Turkey.—A scheme of a forced loan is published. It was stated that there was to be another Turkish loan guaranteed by France, for compliance with French views in Syria.

China.—China telegrams report teas advancing, but are dull at Canton.

At London the funds continue dull. Consols on the 22d declined ⅛. In the discount market the demand for money was active, and at the bank the applications were large and numerous.

Latest via Londonderry—London 20th—The Times' Paris correspondence writes that hostilities appear imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese. Victor Emanuel is said to have written to Prince Napoleon of an attack, and urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

Turin.—In the Chamber of Deputies signor Cheeves spoke against a transfer of the Capitol of the kingdom of Italy to Rome. Count Cavour urged that Rome should be immediately declared the Capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of the law adopted by the Chamber, without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law.

Pennsylvania Preparing for the Crisis.

Harrisburg, Pa, April 9.

Gov. Curtin states that he has received a letter from President Lincoln, stating that he Lincoln has information of a design to attack the city of Washington.

Gov. Curtin sent in a special message to day, calling attention to the military organization of the State, and recommending the Legislature to make immediate provision a for removal of the defects now existing, by establishing a military bureau at the capital, by modifying the military laws, and by making a proper distribution of arms, &c. He calls attention to the serious jealousies and divisions distracting the public mind, and the military organizations of a formidable chacter, seemingly demanded by an existing public exigency, in certain States. He adds, "Pennsylvania offers no counsel and takes no action in the nature of a menace, but desires peace and to effect the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, the true sovereignty of the States, and the supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments, and indulging the earnest hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and friendly relations, I commit the grave subject to your deliberation."

The mesage was referred to a joint select committee, to report by bill.

Ex-Treasurer Slifer says that no State loan is required to supply half a million for military purposes.

The Position of the Administration.

Washington, April 9.

It is persistently said in administration circles that the recent preparations are for defensive purposes, and nothing is intended not strictly justified by the laws, which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance is made, and blood shed, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities. The assurance of the Inaugural is repeated, that the administration will not be the aggressors.

Various theories or reasons are given in the newspapers for the result of the present military demonstrations, amongst which is one that they were stimulated by the result of certain late elections; but this is an error, as at the commencement of the administration the President and cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing both Fort Sumpter and Fort Pickens, but owing to their non-acquaintance with the means at the command of the government, and the condition of the country, the prosecution of the plans now progressing was impracticable. In other words, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed to the President by the late administration. It was deemed advisable to keep secret the objects of the military movements, especially the sailing of vessels under sealed orders, as under the late administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated its purposes to the secessionists, frequently before the orders were reduced to official form, and according to the remark of an ex-Secretary, the administration thus always found itself embarrassed at the threshold. The present administration has limited such knowledge to the members of the cabinet. and, perhaps, to several trusty officers; and precautionary measures were taken so as to render it next to impossible acquiring the forbidden information.

The administration, while constantly declaring a peace policy, claims that it can only be held to strict accountability by the people, and however speculative may be the publications of its movements, it is under no obligation to announce in advance its plans and purposes; in other words, that the administration should be judged by its acts.

That Fort Pickens has been or will be reinforced, admits of no doubt, and the administration will do all in its power to either relieve Major Anderson or secure his evacuation of Fort Sumpter without dishonor or committing the government to the acknowledgment of any right or claim by the Confederate States, or in any way recognizing the doctrine of secession.

The proceedings in the gulf beyond the relief of Fort Pickens, will be governed by circumstances The above is from a reliable source, to show to some extent the basis of the present military preparations.

Death of Hon. John McLean.

From the N. Y. World, April 5.

Another eminent American jurist has gone. The Hon. John McLean, the oldest of the nine Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died yesterday, aged seventy-six years, at his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The deceased was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11th, 1785.—While he was yet a youth his father removed to the then almost unsettled backwoods of Ohio. After such education as the resources of that region afforded, he began life for himself in Cincinnati.—Choosing the law for his profession, and obtaining employment in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton county, he found time to pursue his studies under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, a prominent counsellor and son of the Revolutionary General of the same name. In 1807, young McLean was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lebanon, Ohio, having just previously married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Edwards, of South Carolina.

In October, 1812, he became a candidate for Congress and was elected by a large majority. In 1814 he was again elected to Congress by nearly a unanimous vote—a circumstance of rare occurrence; and remained a member of the House of Representatives until 1816, when the Legislature of Ohio having elected him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, he resigned his seat in Congress at the close of the session. He remained six years upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and attained an enviable position as a sound and able jurist. In 1822 he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office by President Monroe; and in 1823 he became Postmaster General, both of which offices he filled with ability. In the year 1829 he was appointed by President Jackson a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, after he had refused the War and Navy Departments. He entered upon the discharge of his duties at the January term of 1830, and has performed the duties of that station for a period of 31 years.

In politics Judge McLean had of late years affiliated with the republican party, and was understood to be its second choice for the Presidency in 1856.—When the Dred Scott case came up before the Supreme Court, he dissented from the majority decision of his associates.

In his social relations Judge McLean was beloved and esteemed by all who enjoyed his companionship. From early life he was a consistent and earnest Christian of the Methodist persuasion, and ever prominent in religious and benevolent movements. He leaves behind him the memory of a wise and virtuous man.

The Movement of Troops.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, April 7.

It is generally believed here to-night, that the greater portion of the armament of troops and supplies fitted out at New York is destined for Texas. The howitzers, horses, and Flying Artillery are of no avaliable service except on land, and there is no point at the South, except Texas, where they could be advantageously employed. The Flying Artillery would be sent to none of the Gulf forts, where only simple artillerists, accustomed to manage heavy sea-coast guns, would be ordered. The mounted troops will go to Texas to replace the forces now there, demoralized by Twiggs' treason.

The rumor finds credence that Gov. Houston, who is the only Governor of Texas recognized by the Federal government, recently sent a confidential friend here to request either that the present troops be maintained in Texas or new ones sent.

The alleged fact that one of the transport steamers at New York is fitting out with stalls for horses and provisions in the hold, indicates that her mission is to bring home the mounted troops in Texas. Gov. Houston's request for troops is based upon the necessity for protecting the frontier from the Indians. Of course once there the troops, in event of domestic insurrection againt the laws, would form a nucleus around which the Union forces could rally in defence of the government. It is still supposed, however, that part of the embarking troops are destined for Fort Pickens.

Message from Governor Pickens.

On March 28, Gov. Pickens sent in a long Message to the South Carolina State Convention, now in session. First he explains the inaction *in re* Fort Sumpter,—the C. S. A. took from him all responsibility in the premises. The troops which the State enlisted for this purpose, with the officers, are still in commission, and Gov, Pickens urges the necessity of their being provided for by the Confederate authority.—Thus far the expenditures of the State in her new experiment have been $640,317, of which amount $195,000 was disbursed by the Ordinance Board. Since this expense was incurred for the common weal, Gov. Pickens cherishes the belief that the C. S. A. will assume it. Some action should be taken authorizing the transfer to the new Government of the arms seized by the C. S. A. Having disposed of these practical matters, Gov. Pickens proceeded to set forth the philosophy of the secession movement. Hitherto in the history of the world the struggle has been to secure personal rights. That has been accomplished. The United States Government was framed to secure the rights of political communities; and having failed in that object it became necessary to make a new attempt. The Governor adds:

"Our State true to the great principles upon which the Confederacy was formed, and true to those great and progressive ideas which were so identified with American Independance, was forced to resume her original powers of government; and *if she succeeds in engrafting the fundamental rights of a separate and independent State to withdraw from any Confederacy that may be formed, whenever her people, in sovereign convention assembled, shall so decide*, then shall we have made another advance in the science of government, and added another guarantee to the great principle of civil liberty. And if this principle could be secured without an appeal to arms and blood, it would show that the country has progressed in civilization and intelligence, so far as to be able to settle all controversies and issues involving political rights by an appeal to reason, to interest, to free discussion, to conventions, to treaties and covenants, rather than by an appeal to brutal force."

Contemplated Seizure of the Capitol.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city from a gentleman of high position in Washington. It is dated on the 2d instant: "The possession of the seat of Government by the Southern Confederacy is an event most confidently predicted to take place within sixty days. The wife of a United States Senator told me an anecdote illustrative of the purposes of the President of the Southern Confederacy. He holds a very eligible pew in the Rev. Mr. Hall's church, and a lady wishing to obtain it, wrote to him that she would give what he gave for it. He replied, 'that so far from relinquishing my (his) pew, I have ordered an engraved plate to be affixed to it bearing my name.' A lady just from Montgomery, in taking leave of Mrs. Davis, asked, 'And what message must I bear from you to your lady friends in Washington?' She replied 'Tell them I shall be happy to receive their calls at the White House some two months hence.' This is very elaborate trifling or unsurpassed castle-building."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the Paris Pays, March 20.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

The British minister to the United States has notified President Lincoln that the British government would not recognize a blockade of the southern ports, unless such blockade were complete and effective.

No political significance must be attached to that fact. It was very natural that England should not desire, by recognizing the blockade, to show any hostility to the southern States, and by a species of intervention, more or less direct, close those ports against herself and alienate the sympathies of that people from whom she receives the greater part of the cotton which supplies her looms.

In like manner, it is very probable, as has been also announced, that the other great Powers, inspired by the like purely commercial considerations, will follow England's example.

It does not belong to them to meddle in the internal affairs of the United States. They allow the various confederated parts to settle their matters as they think proper. There, as elsewhere, they will respect the principle of non-intervention. Only, in recognizing the blockade, they would necessarily take part with the northern against the southern States, and would commit a political act, instead of confining themselves to taking care of their commercial interests.

From New Mexico.

Independence, April 8.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 25th, arrived this morning.

Col. Loring had arrived and taken charge of the military department of New Mexico, which gives satisfaction to the people of the territory.

The report of the taking of Fort Marcy by the citizens of Santa Fe is incorrect, no demonstration of the kind having been even thought of.

Peace has again been made with the Navajoes.

Great crowds of people are flocking to the San Juan mines, and numbers are leaving, going back to Pike's Peak region.

The grass on the plains is growing fast and in a few days will be sufficient for stock to subsist on.

Emigration to the gold field has commenced over the Southern route, quite a number of emigrants having been met by the mail party.

A great amount of rain has fallen in this section of country, and business is looking up.

Currency Meeting at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 8.

An enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Pittsburgh was held to-day, in regard to currency. The wholesale and retail trade were fully represented, and the strongest determination not to receive depreciated money except at Broker's rates were manifest. Missouri and Virginia at four per cent. discount.

The Negro Exodus.

Chicago, April 8.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada, *via*. Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marshal.

A Startling Story.—The New York *Leader* conveys the startling information that the burglarious excavations under the vault of the Exchange Bank were made by Prince Napoleon's agents to get at the Patterson-Bonaparte papers supposed to be in the safe.

One More Cure for Hydrophobia.—A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public to the Leipsic *Journal* the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's brother in the town of Porter, on Sunday April 7, by the Rev. Mr. George, Mr. CHARLES G. SUTHERLAND, of Ann Arbor, and Miss MARY C. BEACH, of the former place.

We publish the above announcement, wishing the groom and his bride all the happiness in this life that is vouchsafed by Providence to mortals.

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss:—In the matter of the Estate of Phebe Jane Gillett, Amos W. Gillett, and Teressa E. Gillett, of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, Minors.

Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Charles W. Sanford, Guardian of the Estate of said Minors by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the Eight day of April A. D. 1861, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the undersigned in the township of Freedom, in the County of Whshtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the first day of June A. D. 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the Sale) the following described Real Estate to wit: Situate in the township of Bridgewater, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan.—Being the north part of the East half of the north west quarter of Section no five in township no. four south of range four east, containing twenty seven acres of land, be the same more or less.

CHARLES W. SANFORD, Guardian.

Dated April 8th, A. D. 1861.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Patrick Sullivan and Joanna Sullivan to Luther James, dated April eighth, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Register's Office in Washtenaw County, in Liber 24 of Mortgages, at page 422, April 9th, A. D. 1858, at half past three o'clock, P. M., by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of six hundred and three dollars and ninety-six cents ($603 96) being now claimed to be due thereon. Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. seven, and the south-east ten acres of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section number nine, extending seventy rods east and west, and north and south far enough to contain ten acres, all in township No. one south of range five east, being in Webster, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor on the 6th day of July next at noon.

LUTHER JAMES, Mortgagee.

E. W. Morgan, Atty.
Dated, April 12, A. D. 1861.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES,

AND ONE WITHOUT A MATE.

1st.—"THE PAPER NECK TIE." (PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

This Tie is made entirely of paper, in 100 different styles, and in perfect imitation of silk and other fabrics. The price is so low that a gentleman may wear a NEW TIE EVERY DAY, and yet not be chargeable with extravagance, of one Tie can be worn 3 to 6 days days, if necessary to economize.

2d.—THE RELIEF TIE. (PATENTED JAN. 29, 1861.)

This is doubtless the most perfect silk Tie ever invented, and is just what the name implies, a perfect "Relief" from all further trouble in tying bows.

3d.—THE LACE EDGE TIE.

An exquisitely beautiful article—it has only to be seen to be admired.

Smith & Brouwer, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren Street, N. Y.

N. B.—We sell to WHOLESALE JOBBERS ONLY. Country Merchants can order our goods of ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE with whom they are dealing. 1w

FORT SUMPTER EVACUATED.

o

Mack & Schmid

REINFORCED!

with a

Tremendous Stock

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

CARPETS, &c., &c.

Hostilities Commenced in earnest!

Death to High Prices!!

MACK & SCHMID

are now receiving their

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

and will sell them for the

NEXT 90 DAYS,

Much Cheaper

Than has ever been heard of

IN ANN ARBOR.

Come One, Come All, and See.

795 C. MACK, F. SCHMID.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1861.

ROAD WARRANTS

With Pathmaster's return annexed, printed on fine paper and in good style. For sale at this office. Commissioners should send in their orders.

Council Doings.

The old Common Council held its last session on Thursday evening of last week, Mayor BARRY in the chair, and present a full Board except Alderman Beesimer.

Petition of Prof. Brunnow was presented for leave to erect a line of telegraph poles from the Observatory to the Railroad. Granted.

Constitution and By-Laws of Huron Fire Company No. 1, were presented for approval, and laid on the table for the consideration of the new Council.

Bond of Charles Boylan, Constable elect for the First Ward, was presented and the same disposition made of it.

A list of claims for services on Boards of Registration, of Inspectors and Clerks of Election, for Printing, Marshal's services, Street work, &c., &c.,—sufficient we conclude to eat up the balance in the Treasury—were reported from Finance Committee and allowed.

Alderman McCreery reported the brick building, corner of Fourth and Washington streets as being removed and not likely to trouble the incoming Council.

There being no further business before the Council, Mayor Miller, Recorder Webster, and McCreery, Maynard, Fritz, Nye, Jackson, Cowles and Swathel, Aldermen elect, presented themselves, were sworn into office by Mayor BARRY, and the old Council "died a natural death."

Mayor MILLER in the chair, the new Council proceeded to business.

The Bond of Charles Boylan was taken from the table and approved; the Constitution and By-Laws of Huron Fire Company were also taken up and approved, and an ordinance relative to licensing Concerts, Exhibitions, etc., was taken from the table and referred to a special committee.

A Committee was appointed to settle with O. Webster, late Treasurer, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Nye,

L C Risdon was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and bonds fixed at $10,000.

The Council then adjourned until Monday evening, April 15th.

Terra-Culture.

Prof. RUSSELL COMSTOCK, the "original" Terra-Culturist, and the only person who has a right to unfold the great secret of nature, will lecture at the Court House, on Thursday, April 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. If "seeing is believing, and hearing the naked truth," now is the time for both the uninitiated and the unconverted.

☞ MACK & SCHMID have received their Spring stock, and a large and well selected stock it is. Read their advertisement, and give them a call.

ROUTE AGENTS.—John L. Near, of Wayne Co., member of the State Senate; Geo. Latimer, of Detroit; A Hawkins of this City; and W. S. Bostwick, of Niles; have been appointed Route Agents on the Michigan Central Railroad.

☞ Don't stick up a list of Banks in your Office that you wont take, but rather a list that you *will* take—if you can get them. It will be shorter and more convenient.

☞ The Detroit Gas Company, proposes to the City Council, if its charter be renewed for ten years, to furnish the City at $1.60 per 1000 feet, and private consumers at $2 60, or to any single consumer of 500 00 0 feet annually at $2.00. This is a large reduction from former rates.

☞ As the session laws will not be printed and ready for distribution for some months, we give place to the Highway Law enacted at the late session, which makes important alterations in the manner of laying out, altering, and vacating Highways—Commissioners and others will do well to preserve a copy for reference.

☞ At a Parish meeting of St. Andrews Church in this City, held on Tuesday the 2d day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M, the following gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen for the following year:

WARDENS.

John M. Wheeler, Sen.
William Henderson, Jun.

VESTRY

Volney Chapin, Dr. E. Wells, Prof. A. D. White, George Sutton, Chauncy H Millen, A. B. Wood, John F. Miller, James Clements.

☞ IMPORTANT TO OUR READERS.—It is with feelings of joy and gladness that we publish anything which will contribute to the pleasure, interest or health of our patrons. Therefore, with pleasure we say to our readers, one and all, use D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This Saleratus is perfectly pure, healthy and of a uniform quality. Chemists and Manufacturers very well know that it requires trouble and expense to make a perfectly pure article, while an inferior and impure article can be made with much less cost and trouble; while impure Saleratus is very unhealthy, pure Saleratus is harmless and renders the food healthy and nutritious. Knowing these facts, D. B. De Land & Co. have been to great trouble and expense in bringing this article before the public. This Saleratus is manufactured by a new process, known only by this concern in this country and discovered by D. B. De Land, in Europe, two years ago. This Saleratus is put up in bright, red papers and you can get it of any respectable dealer in town, and at wholesale, of the proprietors, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

☞ We have received from H. M HIGGINS, No 117 Randolph St., Chicago, the following pieces of New Music:

"*My Heart is sad to-night, Mother!*" Words by D. W. BARTLETT; Music by BISHOP.

If the music is like the words, and both are appreciated by the performer, even stony-hearted hearers will not need to affect moisterned eyes.

'*Rain on the Roof,*"—as sung by OSSIAN E. DODGE. Words by COATES KINNEY; Music by JAMES G. CLARK.

This song takes one back to boyhood and the bed just under the roof. It is beautiful.

"*Under the Snow:*" Words by SYLVIA A. LAWSON; Music by J. P. WEBSTER

What ought to be the music set to such words as these.

'A wail iling sound doth haunt the winds to-night,
And blackest clouds shut out the silver stars,
That else had shone on earth so chilly white,
Like the cold clay upon the coffind bier,
Under the snow! Under the snow!

☞ The attention of Merchants dealing in gentleman's furnishing goods is invited to the advertisement of SMITH & BROUWER in another column. They offer to the trade really valuable "Novelties."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—English papers state that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company do not altogether despair of being yet able to connect the old and new worlds by means of a telegraphic cable. In their report they state that the portion of the cable recovered on the American side is perfectly sound in every respect, and they attribute the failure in the submersion to causes which might easily be avoided in another attempt to complete their enterprise. They recommend that the company should be maintained on its present footing.

Illinois and Wisconsin Currency.

The *Free Press* of Wednesday had the following relative to "Western Money," and an extra from the office of MILLER, DAVIS & WEBSTER, of this City, gives the same quotations:

The Bank of the Federal Union, Illinois, has made good its securities, and its notes are now taken the same as the best Illinois. This makes four of the Illinois banks that have put up securities, the Lancaster Bank, the Bank of Benton, the Pawet, and the Federal Union.

The discount on the best Illinois and Wisconsin ranges from 7 to 9 per cent.

WISCONSIN.

The following banks have been thrown out at Chicago, and are now taken by the banks at only 75c.:

Bank of Beaver Dam, Beaver Dam.
Bank of Grant County.
Bank of Green Bay.
Bank of Horicon.
Bank of Moneka.
Bank of Monroe
Bank of White Water.
Commercial Bank, Racine.
Corn Planters' Bank,
Dodge County Bank.
Elk horn Bank.
Forest City Bank.
Lake Shore Bank.
Monroe County Bank.
Mercantile Bank, Lodi.
Rockwell & Co's Bank.
Southern Bank, Beloit.
Sun Praire.
Waushara Bank.
La Crosse County Bank,
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.
Bank of Wisconsin.

The following Wisconsin banks, thrown out several days since, now bring but 65c:

Arctic Bank.
Bank of Albany, Albany.
Bank of Eau Claire.
Beloit Savings Bank.
Chippewa Bank.
Citizens' Bank Black River.
Clark County Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers.
Hall & Bro.'s Bank, Eau Claire.
Ka-tan-yan Bank.
Koshkonong Bank.
Laborers' Bank, Markesan.
Mechanics' Bank. Whitewater.
North Western Bank.
Osborn Bank.
Portage County Bank.
Reedsburgh Bank.
St. Croix River Bank.
State Stock Bank.
Tradesman's Bank, Eagle Lake.
Wood County Bank.
Bank of Appleton, Appleton.
Oconta Bank, Laporte.

ILLINOIS.

The following fourteen Illinois banks have been thrown out in Chicago, and now bring but 75c here:

Alisana Bank.
Agricultural Bank.
Bank of Ashland.
Bank of Elgin.
Bank of Metropolis.
Garden State Bank.
Bull's Head Bank.
Jersey County Bank.
Lafayette Bank.
Hampden Bank.
Humboldt Bank.
Naragansett Bank.
Plowman's Bank
Warren County Bank.

The following is the list of Illinois banks first discredited. They now bring but 65c.:

American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Albion, Albion.
Bank of Carmi, Carmi.
Bank of Chester, Chester.
Bank of Pike County, Griggsville.
Bank of Southern Illinois, Bolton.
Bank of Quincy, Quincy.
Bank of Republic, McLeansboro.
Bank of the Commonwealth Robinson.
Union County Bank, Jonesboro.
Bank of Raleigh.
Bank of Aurora
Belvidere Bank, Belvidere.
Canal Bank, Thebes.
Citizens' Bank, Mt. Carmel.
Commercial Bank, New Haven.
Continental Bank, Granville.
Corn Planters' Bank, Marshall.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Edgar County Bank, Paris.
Farmers' and Traders' Bank Charleston.
Farmers' Bank, New Canton.
Farmers' Bank, Metropolis.
Frontier Bank, Benton.
Grand Prairie Bank, Urbana.
Grayville Bank, Grayville.
Illinois State Bank, New Haven.
Merchants and Drovers, Bank, Joliet.
Mississippi River Bank, Oxford.
Morgan County Bank, Jacksonville.
New Market Bank, New Market.
Prairie State Bank Washington.
Railroad Bank, Decatur.
Shawanese Bank, Elizabethtown,
Nationa Bank.
State Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.
Southern Bank of Illinois, Grayville.

FREE PRESS OFFICE Detroit, April 11.

The discount on good western is now firm here at 8@ 10c. An extra of Brown's Bank Note Reporter, issued yesterday, states that all the discredited Wisconsin and Illinois banks are now 5c. lower than we quoted in our yesterday's issue. The Wisconsin banks thrown out at Chicago, but not at Milwaukee, are now quoted at 70c. on the dollar; those thrown out at both places at 60c; the fourteen Illinois banks last thrown out at 70c., and the Illinois banks first thrown out at 60c. The following six Wisconsin banks were thrown out yesterday and are now worth 70c:

Bank of Fond du Lac.
Bank of North America.
Bank of Oconto.
Oneida Bank, Berlin.
Oneida Bank, Ripon.
City Bank.
Exchange at Chicago yesterday advanced to 6 per cent.

☞ A writer in the New York *Tribune* thus accounts for explosive kerosene: "The retailing price of kerosene is about eighty cents per gallon, while camphene and burning fluid are only worth forty cents; consequently dealers, by mixing the camphene with kerosene, increase their profits, although well aware of the fact that thousands of lives are endangered by so doing."

SPEECH FROM GOV. HOUSTON.—The Austin correspondent of the Galveston *News*, under date of the 21st, writes:

"While I am writing, Gen. Houston has just delivered a speech by the side of the Baptist Church. He commenced at half past 11, and continued, as I learn, till half past 1, making two hours, and was then followed by Jack Hamilton, who is now speaking at 2, P. M. A gentleman just now informs me that Gen. Houston's speech is denunciatory of the Convention from beginning to end. He predicts that Jeff. Davis will enact in the South the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon in France."

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—We received a call this week on Tuesday from Mr. Lomax, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company. He has but recently returned from the East, and informs us the prospects of the Grand Rapids Railroad are favorable. A company of engineers are expected from England to make an inspection of the route, and report to English capitalists. Notwithstanding this is a year in which it seems most impossible to build railroads, yet it is thought the twenty miles north of Grand Rapids will be completed this year.—*Three Rivers Chronicle, April 4.*

AN ABSCONDER.—The Boston *Journal* states that H. D. P. Bigelow, of the late firm of Bigelow & Knight, shoe-dealers on Pearl street, in that city, has left for parts unknown, leaving forged notes to the amount of $50,000 in the hands of brokers and others. He also borrowed a considerable amount of money from his friends before leaving.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, April 11, 1861

The following are the selling prices of the principal articles of produce offereed in our market.

Wheat red. bu.	85 95
" white bu.	1,00
Barley, cwt.	1,25
Corn, shelled,	40
" ear,	20 22
Buckwheat, bu.	42
Oats, bu.	20 25
Flour, red, bbl,	5,00
" white,	5,50
" red, 1-0 lbs,	2,50
" white,	2,75
Rye flour,	2,25
Corn Meal.	1,50
Buckwheat flour,	2,25
Beans,	50 75
Flax Seed, lb.	03
Timothy Seed bu.	2,25 300
Clover Seed, bu.	4,00 4,50
Hay, ton,	8,00 10,00
Wool, per cord,	2,00 3 00
Cranberries, bu.	2,00 2,25
Beef, hind qr.	04 05
" fore qr.	03 04
Pork dressel cwt.	5,00 6,00
Mutton, lb.	04 4½
Turkeys, lb.	07 08
Chickens,	05 07
Eggs, doz.	10
Butter, lb.	12 14
Cheese, lb.	08 09
Lard, lb.	10 14
Trillow, lb.	10 12
Potatoes, per bu.	20 25
Onions, per bu.	50
Turnips,	20
Apples, green,	25 38
" dried,	1,50
Peaches, dried, lb.	11
Honey, caps, lb.	10
Beeswax, lb.	30
Salt, rock, bbl.	2,25
" fine, bbl	1,88
Plaster, ton,	800

M. C. R. R.

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

GOING WEST.

	Kal. Ac.	Day Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex.
Ypsilanti,	8.05 A. M.	11 29 A. M.	6.45 P. M	11.10 P. M.
Ann Arbor,	8.30 A M	11.40 " "	7.16 " "	11.35 " "
Dexter,	9.00 " "	12.05 P M	7.55 " "	
Chelsea,	9.20 " "	12.20 " "	8.20 " "	

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex	Eal. A
Chelsea,		6.30 A. M.	3.38 P. M	8.20 P M
Dexter,		6.55 " "	3.55 " "	8.45 "
Ann Arbor,	4.40 A M	7.25 " "	4.20 " "	9.20
Ypsilanti,	5.00 " "	8.05 " "	4.40 " "	9.50

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

Is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New-York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus* or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

To WIVES and MATRONS.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but.

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

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 irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Explicit directions stating when; and when they should not be used, with each Box,—the *Price One Dollar each Box, containing 50 Pills.*

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents.

Pills *sent by mail promptly,* by enclosing price to any Agent. Sold by Druggists general y.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,
20 *Cedar-St., New York.*

For Sale by MAYNARD STEBBINS & WILSON, and GRENVILLE & FULLER.

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 be GRENVILL & FULLER Ann Arbor, and by ruggists in every town.

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. Now we 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 1 y in a supply."

See advertisement in another column

☞ 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 Troches," 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 dvertisement. 776m6

City Meat Market.

The undersigned *Have Removed* THEIR MARKET TO THE CORNER OF ANN AND MAIN 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

Ann Arbor Marble Works.

BATCHELDER & EISELE.

HAVE on hand a fine assortment of American and *ITALIAN MARBLE* which they are prepared to manufacture into *MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES, TABLE TOPS* &c., &c., &c., &c., in all their varieties, and in a WORKMANLIKE manner. Having had considerable experience in the business they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all who may favor them with their orders. Their prices are as

LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Those wishing any thing in their line are respectfully invited to call. BATCHELDER & EISELE.

Ann Arbor. March 6, 1861. 790y1

Side-Walk Order—South Liberty Street

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Washtenaw county, City of Ann Arbor, ss.—Recorder's Office. April 3d, A. D. 1861.—To Chr. Mack & Schmid, Mrs. Aberly, Catharine Schumacker, Doctor Helber, Gottlieb Hauser, Mrs. Caniljnnta Schlack, Henry Krause, Frederick Kuhn, Jacob Gross, Joseph Herwig, John M Roller, Mrs Henory Murry Chr. Hoffstetter, Wm. Markle, Fr. Kirn, Wm. Kuhn, Ryan estate (non resident), Mrs Mulholland, and Samuel P. Jewett:—You and each of you are hereby notified that the Common Council of the City of Ann Arbor has ordered the side-walk on the North side of Liberty and South Liberty streets to be graded and planked from Main street to the west line of the Corporation Boundary; that such side walk is to be constructed five feet wide, of Oak plank two inches thick and from four to six inches wide, and spiked to sleepers of oak four by four inches, and is to be built under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner and Supervisor of the First district of said City, and that you are about to be assessed to defray the expenses of grading and planking such side walk in front of or adjacent to certain premises in said city, owned or occupied by you respectively, and that a report and assessment roll has been made out in the premises, and is on file in this office for inspection; and that the Common Council of said City will meet at the Firemen's Hall in said city, on the sixth day of May, next, at seven o'clock, P. M. to review such assessment roll on the request of any person considering himself aggrieved thereby: and you are further notified that the party is allowed thirty days from the time of the service of this notice upon him, within which to make such grading and side walk under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner and Supervisor of the First district of said city, and that if such side walk shall within that time have been so constructed to the satisfaction of such superintendents no expense of proceeding to collect such assessment shall be incurred by the persons so constructing the same. But if any part of such side walk shall not be constructed within said time, the premises so assessed for the construction thereof will be sold or leased for the shortest term of years at which any person will take the same and pay the tax assessed thereon for constructing such side walk, with the interest and all costs and charges thereon.

By order of the Common Council,
D. S. TWITCHELL, Recorder.

Side Walk Order—Division Street.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, City of Ann Arbor, ss.—Recorder's Office, April 3d, A. D. 1861:—To Mrs. Welch, E. W. Morgan, and Wm. Everest:—You and each of you are hereby notified that the Common Council of the City of Ann Arbor has ordered the Side walk on the west side of Division street from the North-east corner of Jefferson and Division streets to Hanover Square, to be graded and planked; such Side walk to be constructed five feet wide, and of pine plank two inches thick, spiked to sleepers of oak, and to be built under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner and Supervisor of the First district of said city, and that you are about to be assessed to defray the expenses of grading and planking such Side-walk in front of or adjacent to certain premises in said city, owned or occupied by you, respectively, and that a report and assessment roll has been made out in the premises, and is on file in this office for inspection; and that the Common Council of said city will meet at the Firemen's Hall in said city, on the sixth day of May, next, at seven o'clock, P. M. to review such assessment roll on the request of any person considering himself aggrieved thereby: and you are further notified that the party is allowed thirty days from the time of the service of this notice upon him, within which to make such grading and side-walk under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner and Supervisor of the First district of said city, and that if such side walk shall within that time have been so constructed to the satisfaction of such superintendents no expense of proceeding to collect such assessment shall be incurred by the persons so constructing the same. But if any part of such side walk shall not be constructed within said time, the premises so assessed for the construction thereof will be sold or leased for the shortest term of years at which any person will take the same and pay the tax assessed thereon for constructing such side walk, with the interest and all costs and charges thereon.

By order of the Common Council,
D. S. TWITCHELL, Recorder.

Notice.

MY WIFE ELIZABETH CATHARINE has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I shall hereafter pay no debt of her contracting.

VALENTINE BAENHARD

Pittsfield, April 3, 1861. 794w3

New Primary School.

A PRIMARY SCHOOL of the lowest grade was opened in the basement of the Union School building on Monday. No Scholars West of State Street will be admitted, and none above the grade, which usually includes children from five to seven years.

By order of Committee.
E. B. POND, Secretary.

April 3d, 1861. 795w2

SPRING GOODS.

RICH GOODS.

CHEAP GOODS.

BACH & PIERSON

HAVE just opened a large and well selected stock of

Spring Goods.

latest styles and patterns including

Summer Silks,

POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES, TRIMMINGS,

SUMMER STUFFS.

DOMESTICS, STAPLES,

FAMILY GROCERIES!

all Carefully selected, Waranted to please, and for sale cheap.

COME AND SEE.

BACH & PIERSON

March 26, 1860. 793tf

Important National Works,

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The following works are sent to Subscribers in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:

THE NEW AMERIAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEO. RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octave volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I., II., III., IV. V., VI., VII., VIII., & IX., are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months.

Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3.50; Half Russia, $4.50 each.

The New American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned without being pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence.—Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topic on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands *now*. All the statistical information is from the *latest* reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices ask not only of the dead but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

A ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789" to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. THO. HART BENTON, from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 11 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months.

Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $3.50 Half Mor., $4; Half Calf, $4.50 each.

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

To Agents.

No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of agents. AN AGENT WANTED IN THIS COUNTY Terms made known on application to the Publishers.

Ann Arbor, March, 1860. 6092amt

☞ Rev. THOS. WRIGHT, agent at Kinne & Smiths Book Store, Ypsilanti

1861. NEW STORE 1861.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. H. MILLEN & CO.

Have removed to their Brick Store recently occupied by A. DeForest, and are now receiving a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE,

Among which are

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds,

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES,

TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Choice FAMILY Groceries,

BOOTS, SHOES, & CROCKERY.

Also an entire New Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, of New and Beautiful Patterns,

THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES!

And we can satisfy all who will call and examine our Stock, that Goods are *Cheap this Spring for*

CASH OR READY PAY.

C. H. MILLEN & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1861. 2m793

Ho 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.

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 will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ Let every man and his wife or going 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. MARTIN. 6m793 C. B. THOMPSON.

L. F. RANDALL,

Dealer in

PIANO FORTES,

MELODEONS, SHEET Music & Musical Murchandise.

JACKSON - - - MICH.

PIANO FORTES

from the manufactory of A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, for whom I am agt. I will warrant inferior to none, in style of finish quantity or quality of tone and promptness of action

MELODEONS,

manufactured by THELP & CHANE, Syracuse N. Y. & ESTEY & GREEN, of Brattleboro Vt. I will warrant superior to any in the market in every respect that pertains to the good qualities of a Melodeon. I have on hand and am constantly receiving from the publishers large quantities of the most popular

SHEET MUSIC

which I will send by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of marked prices. A good assortment of

GEIL & HARLEY, Publishers.

☞ A Premium has been awarded by the Michigan State Agricultural Society, to GEIL, HARLEY & SIVERS, for their County Maps on exhibition at the Annual Fair, held in Detroit, in 1860.

☞ See Circulars which will be distributed. 780m3

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or a Mustache

in from three to six weeks This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or TOWY hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one weeks use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed on receipt of price and postage $1.18. Apply to our address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

788m5

Rifle Factory!

A. J. SUTHERLAND

HAS removed his Gun Shop to the New Block on Huron street, south of the Court House, on the second floor, where he is prepared to furnish

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and Every other article in his Line.

On the most reasonable terms, and to do all kinds of

REPAIRING

in the shortest notice, and in the best manner,

KEYS,

full assortment always kept on hand, and made to order.

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.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, 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,

Few are aware 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 mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."

REV E. H. CHAPIN.

"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

REV. A. C EGGLESTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."

DR. G. F. BIGELOW. Boston.

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."

REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."

REV. F. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

PROF. M. STACY JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga. Teacher of Music Southern Female College.

"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, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. ☞ 776m6

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 does not make it true.

Many mechanics will works on a job all day and after doing nothing but spoil 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 mechanism, in the arts, in law, in theology, and in physic, will say such things cannot be done. And it is true that they could not be if all men were like themselves. But fortunately there is another class of men, and these, when they take your case in hand, do the jobs you want it, or restore you to health, according to desire. We have only to remember this act to understand why one physician should pronounce that incurable which another can cure.

In mechanics, we sometimes find that by a possession of superior means, by some new invention, of 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.

NEW MAP

OF THE COUNTIES OF

Washtenaw & Lenawee, Mich,

From Official Records and Special Surveys,

By BECHLER, WENIG & CO., and GEIL & HARLEY,

Being Successors to Geil & Harley, Topographical Eng's, Authors of Maps of the Counties of Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Jackson Cass, Van Buren, Berrien, Wayne, Genesee, Kalamazoo, Shiawassee, Monroe, Macomb, St Clair, &c., Michigan; Loraine, Medina, &c., Ohio; Niagam, Erie, Cattaraugus, Greene, Saratoga, &c., New York; Monmouth, Morris, &c., New Jersey; City of Reading, &c., Penn.; Laporte, &c., Indiana—etc., etc.

The undrsigned are preparing to publish, by Subscription, a new and enlarged Map of the Counties of WASHTENAW and LENAWEE, MICHIGAN, from careful surveys of the entire District, made expressly for this work, and from Official Records and other reliable information.—The Map will delineate minutely the various Geographical and Topographical features of

Michigan Argus.

From the American Agriculturist for April.

How to Raise Celery.

A description of celery is unnecessary for most of those who live in or near cities, where it has long been a staple article for the table, but is as yet cultivated in comparatively few farmers' gardens. It is a native of England, where it grows as a rank, coarse weed in marshy grounds. By cultivation, the best stalks, which are edible, have been rendered crisp and delicate, of a most agreeable flavor, and equal or superior to any other plant for salads. It is also used as flavoring for soup and made dishes. When once generally known, it will be considered as indispensable in the garden as lettuce or cabbage. It is usually eaten in fall and winter; by proper management it may be had from August to April.

To raise celery for summer use, a hot-bed is needed, which should be prepared, in this latitude, as early as the second week in March. After the hot-bed is made in the usual manner, but with about twelve inches of soil upon the manure, allow it to stand ten or twelve days for the weeds to spring up, which can then be destroyed, and the bed kept clean with little trouble. Make drills six inches apart by pressing the edge of a board into the soil an inch deep, and sow the seed. The solid white variety is generally preferred. When the plants are up, thin them to an inch apart. Air them a short time each morning; keep them shaded with mats on clear days from about 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Water with cold water about twice a week, applying it at noon, and immediately replacing the mats. Hoe between the rows to keep out weeds, only when the plants and soil are dry; otherwise they become rusted and are spoiled for after culture. When about three inches high, or near the first of May, they are ready for transplanting. It is well to give more air, to harden them off, a few days before removing them.

Dig trenches one foot wide, two feet deep and four to five feet apart. Put in six inches of well rotted cattle or hog manure, fill in with six inches of soil, and mix the whole thoroughly.—Choose a clear day, water the beds freely an hour or more before transplanting, that the earth may adhere to the plants. Fork over the prepared soil in the trenches, and leave the middle rounded up higher than the sides. Put in the young plants twelve inches apart, and shade them for a few days to prevent wilting.

Hoe them occasionally to keep out weeds, but only in dry weather, and when the leaves are free from dew, and always be careful to keep all earth from the centre of the plant; otherwise it will rust and be spoiled. Draw in earth enough from the sides of the trench to cover the lateral roots three inches deep, but do not draw together the heart of the plant while young — If drouth occur, frequent hoeing is better than watering. When eight or ten stalks are formed, and the tallest is eighteen inches high, draw in earth from the sides, and bank up the plant as high as the first outside leaf—draw the stalks together, while doing this, and be careful to keep earth out of the centre. When the heart has grown up even with the outside leaves, give a second earthing, drawing it up so that the bank stands about two feet high.—As soon as the heart reaches to the outer leaves again, the celery is ready for use. It will attain this point about thirty days after the first banking.

For fall and winter celery, choose a rich sandy loam, and enrich it with plenty of good manure, thoroughly worked into the soil. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, the same as directed above. Thin them to about half an inch apart. Hoe frequently to keep down weeds and supply moisture, but never while the dew is on. The plants will be ready for the trenches about the first of July, after which, the treatment is the same as described above. Further directions for digging, preparing for the table, preserving for winter, etc., will be given at the appropriate season. Many of these hints are derived from a treatise by Mr. Roessle, probably the most successful cultivator of celery in this country.

Peas and Oats.

As the season for sowing oats is approaching, we suggest that when oats are intended to be grown for feeding stock at home, that the mixture of peas may be advantageously sown with them. S. E. Todd, in the *Ohio Farmer* commends the practice of sowing these two crops together, and we know that the peas add very much to the value of the crop for feed. Mr. Todd says:

"Raising a crop of oats and peas on the same ground, at the same time, is often attended with good success; and when the object is grain for feeding stock of any kind it is a much better way to sow oats with the peas, than to sow nothing but peas. Peas are far more productive when they have something to sustain them, than when allowed to grow as they may, in a prostrate or half erect position. No grain will fructify as well when prostrate, as when kept in an erect position.

"One object, then, in sowing peas and oats together, is, to have the oats sustain the peas until the grain is matured. In order to accomplish this object most effectually, the oats must not be sowed more than half as thick as they are when no other grain is sown with them. Every good farmer knows that when oats are sown very thick, the straw is quite slender; but when they are not very close together, the straw is quite strong, coarse and stiff, and will remain erect much longer. Now, by sowing about half as many oats per acre as is necessary for a full crop, and by sowing at the same time as many peas as is usually sown, a much better crop may be raised than if nothing but the peas be sown; because the oats will keep the peas erect, and they will fill the better, and require less labor to harvest the crop.

I know that most farmers do not like to sow mixed seed of any kind, but when the grain is all to be consumed on the farm, it matters little whether it is mingled before it is sown, or afterwards. Peas and oats, ground with Indian corn, or without corn, make a most excellent feed, especially for fattening swine; and many good farmers sow oats and peas for the express purpose of fattening swine, by giving them a good start in the fattening process in the early part of the season, before Indian corn has matured enough for feeding"—*Mich. Farmer.*

☞ Men should rather occupy his faculties in comprehending the truths and obligations and possibilities of the present life, in rightly estimating the scope and claims of the passing hour, than in curiously prying after remote secrets which bear no practical part in deciding his daily happiness or moulding his final destiny.

☞ Stand upright.

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 Lin 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.

" Jackson for Adrian at 5,30 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.

FIRE! FIRE!

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS

OVER $200,000.

W. N. STRONG, Agent.

Ann Arbor, March 20, 1861. 792tf

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 accomodates 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.

763y1

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	583,998.39
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,	20,550.38
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,	26,445.19
	$1,767,133.24

Drs. WELLS and LEWITT, Medical Examiners.

743tf J. GILBERT SMITH, Agent

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

Conway Fire Insurance Co., Of Conway, Mass.

Capital paid up,	$150,000 00
Assets (Cash),	269,963 12
Liabilities.	16,440 03

D. C. Rogers, *Secretary*. Jas. S Whitney, *President*.

DIRECTORS.

J S. WHITNEY, L. BODMAN, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, D C. McGILVRAY, E. D. MORGAN, WAIT BEMENT, JOSIAH ALLIS, A. H. BULLEN, W. H. DICKINSON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor References:

Dr. E. WELLS, L. JAMES. L. DODGE, ENOCH JAMES. CAPT. C. S. GOODRICH

J. W. KNIGHT, Agent. Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Capital, - - - $500,000

one of the HEAVIEST, SAFEST and BEST Insurance Co's. in the U. S. Insures on reasonable terms, and always pay promptly. There is no better Fire Insurance Company.

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

General Land Agency.

PERSONS wanting farms, or residence 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 1300 acres each; (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dweling Houses

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

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Among the farms are the Bishops farm, 1300 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak; the Place farm, and 480 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallahan farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield; the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clayu farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, 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, 1856 53

E. W. MORGAN, Agent for

Mutual Life Insurance Company,	New York.
Accumulated Assets,	$5,350,000,
the leading Life Insurance Company in the U. S.	
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company,	New York,
—a first class *safe* Co.—terms reasonable.	
Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,	New York.
Capital, with a large surplus,	$200,000.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	Peoria Ill.
—both a No. 1 Fire Insurance Co's.	707tf
Capital,	$500,000;

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

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

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

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

Amoskeag,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country fo perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors.—Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to 732y1

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and for sale cheap at

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

Dec. 25, 1860. 780tf

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 stomers 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, herefore 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,' nd 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

THE BANNER STORE.

SECOND ARRIVAL

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.

VERY CHEAP

Facts for the People

—OF—

WASHTENAW

—AND—

ADJOINING COUNTIES!

And their numerous questions answered.

Why is Everybody trading at the "BANNER STORE?"—Because

A. P. MILLS,

the Proprietor of that Establishment has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the

Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest, and Most Attractive Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

ever brought to this part of the State.]

Why is Everybody pleased with his Stock?

Because his styles are more beautiful, quality better, and prices lower than at any other store in the county.

Why has he always Something New and Cheap to Show?

Because he has a friend connected with one of the largest Dry Goods Houses in New York, who is continualst "BOBBING ROUND" for cheap bargains and the late styles, as they appear from time to time and in this way keeps him supplied with styles, and consequently customers can always find something Fresh,

NEW CHEAP and DESIRABLE

Why does he sell so much Cheaper than the rest?

Because he has a buyer in the city all the time to take advantage of the continual change of the market, and in that way buys his goods much cheaper than others can, and then he marks them down to the

LOWEST FIGURES.

Why does he sell Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes so much cheaper than was ever heard of by the oldest Shoemakers?

Because he buys his stock in the land of shoemakers, of the manufacturers, fully 25 per cent cheaper than the New York Jobbers sell them, and much better work than they generally keep. This course enables him to sell a better

Gaiter for 35 Cents.

than others sell at 50 cents, and a better FOXED GAITER at 50 cents, than others sell at 75 cents.

Has he any Hats and Caps?

Yes, I should think he has stacks of them, enough to supply the State, at prices lower than was ever heard of round these parts.

Why is his Tea so much better for the price you pay than you get at other places?

Because he takes great care in selecting it, and gives his customers the benefit of a real good 75 cent

TEA FOR 50 CENTS,

It is a way he has got.

Where should you go to get your CLOTHS and have them Cut or Made?

To the BANNER STORE, where the People's Banner is unfurled for the People's good.

South side of Public Square, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.

A. P. MILLS.

Sept. 18, 1860. 766tf

MANHOOD

How Lost and How Restored.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode or cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.*—This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York Post Box, 4,586. 785

BUY YOUR CLOTHING

At the

Cleveland Clothing House

Where they now sell Winter Clothing at greatly

REDUCED PRICES,

A few doors West of Cook's Hotel, Huron Street, Ann Arbor. 782tf

A. & C. LOEB.

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 neccessary 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!

(715tf) MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSO

Stoves & Hardware!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! STOVES

SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

RISDON & HENDERSON

Have now in Store a large assortment of

STOVES,

Hardware and House Furnishing

GOODS.

All work will be sold as CHEAP as at any other

Establishment in Michigan,

They 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. All kinds of tin ware kept on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

JOB WORK;

Which will be done with

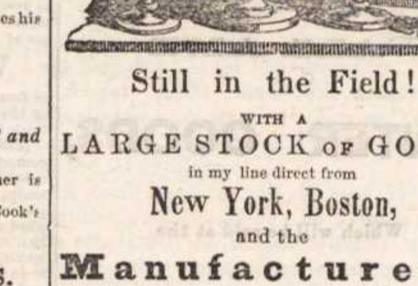
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 5, 1861.

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 well 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

PER SCOPIC GLASS

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

CHEAP for CASH.

Persons having difficult watches to fix with glasses, can be accommodated as my stock is large and complete,

P. S, Particular attention paid to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of Fine Watches, such as

Making & Setting New Jewels,

PINIONS, STAFFS and CYLINDERS, also

CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Neatly Repaired and warranted.

C. BLISS.

August 28, 1860. 768tf

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all — the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,* and *Derangement of the Stomach,* all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type,* or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS.

MAYNARD STEBBINS & WILSON, and by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

J. BURRILL, Traveling Agent.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN aperient Stomachic preparation of IRON purified in Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice

The experience of thousands daily prove that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depressions of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicates its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, *Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver-Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.*

In case of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles,* upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills have often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendent *Costiveness.*

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to *Dysentery* confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects having been equally decisive and astonishing

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption,* in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tubercuolsis,* this medicated Iron has had far more than the good effects of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this *remedy* and *restorative* in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism,* both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscels.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, repid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

B. B. LOCKE, & Co., General Agents, 339 Broadway, N. Y.

477y1

For Sale by GRENVILLE & FULLER, Ann Arbor.

Howard Association, Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Dispensary free to patients in all parts of the United States,

VALUABLE REPORTS on spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES emyed, ent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage be will be ceptable.

☞ Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon Howard Association No 2, south Ninth Street, Philadelphia., 736y1

1000 Vests, Shirts and Drawers

For Sale cheap at GUITERMAN & Co

GREAT. GREATER GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, &

Jewelry Store.

THE Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, and the rest of Washtenaw County in general, that he has just IMPORTED DIRECTLY from EUROPE, a

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

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

Open Face Cylinder Watches	from		$6	to $10
do do Lever	do	do	8	to 21
Hunting Case do	do	do	14	to 35
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Gold Watches from			20	to 150

I have also the

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WATCHES,

which I will sell for $35. Every Watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Clocks,
Jewelry, Plated Ware,
Fancy Goods, Gold Pens,
Musical Instruments and Strings,
Cutlery, &c.,

and in fact a variety of everything usually kept by Jewelers can be bought for the next ninety days at your

OWN PRICES!

Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented, or the money refunded. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in this City.

One word in regard to Repairing:

We are prepared to make any repairs on fine or common Watches, even to making over the entire watch, if necessary. Repairing of Clocks and Jewelry as usual. Also the manufacturing of RINGS, BROOCHS, or anything desired, from California Gold on short notice. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

J. C. WATTS.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. 714w

HORACE WATERS,

AGENT

333 Broadway, New York

Publisher of Music and Music Books

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Alexandre Organs Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violincellos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Triangles, Clarionetts, Tuning Forks, Pipes and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Bass Instruments for Bands, Piano Stools, and covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music,

From all the publishers in the U. S., Bertini's Huntin's, and Modern School, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments; Church Music Books; Music elegantly bound; Music paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandise,

At the Lowest Prices.

New Pianos,

At $175, $200, $225, $250, and up to $800. Second Hand Pianos from $25 up to $160; New Melodeons, $45, $60, $75, $100, and up to $200; Second Hand Melodeons from $30 to $80; Alexandre Organs, with five stops, $160, nine stops, $185 and $225; thirteen stops, $250, $275 and $300; fifteen stops, $320 and $375; A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied at the usual trade discounts

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

John Hewett, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—

"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years. and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood & Gregory, *Mount Carroll, Ill.*

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"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place." JAMES L. CLARKE, *Charleston, Va.*

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount." Rev. J. M. MCCORMICK, *Yarquesville S, C.*

"The piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—ROBERT COOPER, *Warrenham, Bradford Co. Pa.*

"Your piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county."—THOMAS A. LATHAM, *Campbellton, Ga.*

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250."—BRANK, HELD & Co., *Buffalo Democrat.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters pianos from personal knowledge, as being the very finest quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"The Horace Waters pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—*Advocate and Journal.*

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

"Horace Waters' Piano Fortes are of full, rich and even tone, and powerful.—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

Warehouse 333 Broadway, N. Y.

Sabbath School Bell,

100,000 issued in ten Months.

The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 30 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found:—"I ought to love my mother;" "O I'll be a good child, indeed I will." These and eight others from the Bell, were sung at the Sunday School Anniversary of the M. E. Church at the Academy of Music, with great applause. The Bell contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price 13c; $10 per hundred, postage 4c Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c, $20 per 100 It has been introduced into many of the Public Schools.

The Bell is published in small numbers entitled Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, in order to accommodate the million; price $2 & $3 per hundred No. 5 will soon be issued—commencement of another book. Also, Revival Music Books, No, 1 & 2, price $1 & $2 per 100, postage 1c. More than 300,000 copies of the above books have been issued the past eighteen months, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Published by

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New Music,

Publised by Horace Waters

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

Vocal, "Kind Words can never die;" "The Angels told me so;" "Wilds of the West;" "Thoughts of God;" "Give me back my Mountain Home;" "Day Dreams;" "Dandy Cock Robin;" "I'm with thee still;" "Pet names;" "There's no darling like mine;" "Sarah Jane Lee;" "Ever of thee;" "I'm leaving thee in Sorrow;" "Bird of Beauty;" "Home of our birth;" "Grave of Rosabel," and 'Wake, lady, wake,' price 25c each.

INSTRUMENTAL—'Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka,' 40c; "Swinging Schottische;" "Mirabel Schottisch;" 'Thomas Baker's Schottische;" "Piccolomini Polka, 35 cents each. The above pieces have beautiful Vignettee. "Welmer Polka;" "Arabian Watcry March," the very last; "Vassovianna Doniells Mazurka; "Reading Polka;" "Crinoline Waltz," and "Lancers' Quadrille," 25c each. "The Empire of Reich's Quadrille;" a new dance, and "The Hibernian Quadrille," 35c each. Many of these pieces are played by Baker's celebrated orchestra with great applruse. ☞ Mailed free. A large lot of Foreign Music at half price.

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The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices very low Second Hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instructions of all kinds, at the lowest prices. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

TESTIMONIALS;—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.' —*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.* 719tf

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Sash, Doors Blinds, Plaster Paris Grand River Plaster, Water Lime, Nails of all sizes, Glass, Paint and Putty, &c., &c.,

D. DeForest,

HAVING Increased his facilities for doing business and enlarged his Yard and Stock, is prepared the present season, with the best, largest and cheapest seasoned stock ever in this market, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all. Our motto is not to be undersold for cash on delivery I will not undertake to frighten the public by saying that they will get shaved if they buy elsewhere, for we presume that others will sell as low as they can afford to.

All kinds of Timber, Joists,

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Planed and Matched Pine, Whitewood

Ash Flooring. Planed and rough Pine and Whitewood siding, Fence Posts, Oak and Cedar Posts and Pickets of all kinds.

Pine Lath, and Whitewood L. th

Pine, Ash and Whitewood Shingles,

Barn Boards and Barn Floor Plank,

Black Walnut, and Cherry and thin stuff, Wagon and

BUGGY AXLES and TONGUES,

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Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech,

Of all thicknesses, widths and lengths, &c., &c.,

Plaster Paris, and Plaster

of all kinds. Nails of all sizes, &c., &c.

SASH, DOORS, & BLINDS,

made by hand to order as low as factory prices, on the shortest notice by the best of workmen, and

Best Seasoned Lumber.

Bills of all description in the above building line furnished on the shortest of notice, for

We have Mills Cutting Regularly.

A full and a perfect assortment of the above and other kinds of

Building Materials

Constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates

Call and be Convinced,

A few rods south from R. R. Depot on Detroit Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ROOFING.

N.B.—I am now operating Extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

THE CAMPAIGN OPEN.

Campion's Platform!

THE subscriber has just returned from the east with his

Fall and Winter

GOODS

Which he is

Determined to Sell

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH!

at which, First Quality Gods can be afforded in this city. My cloths are all of the

FINEST QUALITY

and as I manufacture them into clothing myself, I am enabled to

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

I sell, to be WELL MADE, which is a strong inducement to customers to patronize my store in preference to places where large quantities of half made goods are kept for sale.—I have the LATEST FASHIONS, and can give you as *Fine and well Fitting Garments as can be bought anywhere,* I am bound to sell

CHEAPER AND

BETTER GOODS!

than any other similar establishment in this city.

Your custom is most respectfully invited.

M. CAMPION.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 1860. 773y1

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

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES,
FANCY GOODS,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
SHADES,
ROLLERS,
CORDS,
TASSELS,
GILT CORNICES,
CURTAINS,
HOOKS AND PINS,
STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

SANTA CLAUS' LINE

that they can secure a

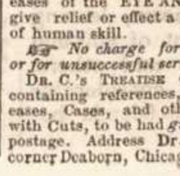
Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to $50.

☞ They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5. 1860. 777tf



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DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. BEING A REGULAR Physician, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

☞ *No charge for an examination or an opinion, or for unsuccessful services.*

DR. C.'s TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, of 300 pp., containing references, Testimonials, Description of Diseases, Cases, and other important matter, illustrated with Cuts, to be had *gratis*, by sending *Ten Cents* to pay postage. Address DR. CADWELL, 93 Randolph Street corner Deaborn, Chicago, Ill. 1y768

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bearing date the 29 day of July, 1860, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof land and tenements of John T. Raywault defendant therein named, I did on the 29th day of July, 1860, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said John T. Raywault in and to the following described land and premises to wit: commencing four rods North of the North-west corner of Lot No. one, in Block No. one, in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, and running thence North along the East line of the highway running North from said Village of Chelsea eight rods, thence North-east or parallel with North street, in said village, four rods, thence South or parallel with said highway eight rods to the north line of said North street, thence South-west along the North line of said North street four rods to the place of beginning, containing thirty-two rods of land, be the same more or less, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, all of which premises I shall expose for sale at public auction, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, on Saturday the 18th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. THOS. F. LEONARD, late Sheriff.

Dated, March 27th 1861. 793td

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Nelson Ellsworth and Eleanor his wife to Jabez Hibbard, dated the 30th day of August, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Register's office, in the county of Washtenaw in Liber No. 22 of mortgages at page 770, on the second day of September, A. D. 1856, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and assigned by Jabez Hibbard to S. W. Kneeland by assignment under seal, dated the 9th day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber No. 22 of Mortgages at page 770, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the sum of five hundred and three dollars and thirty-three cents being now claimed to be due thereon: Notice is therefore hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Lyndon, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows. The north-west part of the south-west fractional quarter, and the part north of the State road running from Dexter to Grand River, in the south-west part of the south west fractional quarter, all on section six (6), township one south of range number three (3) east; containing fifty-eight (58) acres and 53-100 of an acre, more or less, or some part thereof, at public vendue at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on the eleventh day of June next at noon.

S. W. KNEELAND, Assignee.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN, Att'ys.

Dated, March 19, A. D. 1861. 792td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain Mortgage executed by James Connelly, Jr., and Catharine Connelly his wife to Hiram G. Warren, dated the fifteenth day of December in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 20 of Mortgages on page 156, at eleven and a quarter of the clock in the forenoon on the nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1853, which Mortgage was on the thirty-first day of October, A. D., 1854, duly assigned by said Warren to Zebedee Waldron, and said assignment was recorded in the said Office of said Register on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1861 at nine and a half o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 20 of Mortgages, on page 157, and the said Mortgage was also on the Eighteenth day of February, A. D., 1861, duly assigned by said Waldron to Alpheus Felch, which last mentioned assignment was recorded in the said Office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D., 1861, at nine and a half o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 27 of Mortgages on page 614, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt now secured thereby or any part thereof, and the sum of three hundred and fifty one dollars and fifty four cents being claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice:—

Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises to wit: the West half of the South West Quarter of Section Number Two, in Township One South of Range Six East, being in Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the sum claimed to be due with the interest, costs and charges, at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, on the tenth day of June, A. D., 1861, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day. ALPHEUS FELCH, Assignee.

Dated, March 7, 1861. 791td

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bearing date the 13th day of January, 1860, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof lands and tenements of Richard Conaty, and John Conaty, defendants therein named, I did on the 13th day of January, 1860, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Richard Conaty, and John Conaty, in and to the following described land and premises, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter section thirty-two, the south west quarter of section thirty two, also, the south part of south east quarter of section thirty-one, in the Township of Lyndon, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, all of which premises I shall expose for sale at public auction, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, on Monday, the sixth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

THOMAS F. LEONARD, Late Sheriff.

Dated, March 13, 1861. 791td

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bearing date the tenth day of July, 1860, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof lands and tenements of Ira Beckley, defendant therein named, I did on the eleventh day of July, 1860, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Ira Beckly in and to the following described land and premises, to wit: The north half of the north-west quarter of section number sixteen, in Township number two, south of range six east, containing eighty acres, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan. all of which premises I shall expose for sale at public auction, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, on Monday the sixth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. THOMAS F. LEONARD,

Dated. March 13, 1861. td791 Late Sheriff.

Marshal's Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT of the United States, District of Michigan, ss:—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Michigan, bearing date December 29, 1858, to me directed and delivered, I did on the first day of January, A.D., 1859, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of Preserved Buffington, the defendant therein named, in and to the following described lands or premises, to wit, Lot number two (2) in Bowers addition to the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and District of Michigan, which I shall sell at public auction or vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April, A, D. 1861, at twelve o'clock, noon, of said day.

JOHN S. BAGG, U. S. Marshal.

By N. B. NYE, Deputy.

Dated, at the city of Ann Arbor, this 13th day of March, 1861. 791td

Chancery Sale.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the County of Washtenaw—in Chancery—Isaac L. Dennis, complainant, vs. James Bignall, defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree in this cause bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty, the undersigned Circuit Court Commissioner for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan; will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit:—All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows: Being the west half of the south-west quarter of section number twenty-three, (23); also the west half of the north west quarter of section number twenty-six, (26), in the township of Salem, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, be the same more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree in this cause with interest and costs.

D. S. TWITCHELL, Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw Co., Mich.

BEAKES & ABEL, Solicitors for Comp'lt.

Dated, Feb. 26, 1861. 789td

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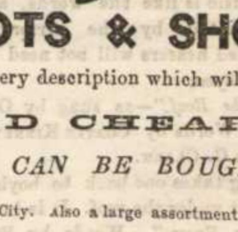

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