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J. M. SCOTT. Attorney & Prosecutor at Law, in the rooms formerly occupied by G. W. S. Sutherland & Son, 10 East Side Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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KINGSLEY & ORGAIN. Attorneys, Counselors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, Exchange Block and Place showing titles of all lands in the county, and a place for conveying and collecting money, and for paying taxes, and for all other business of the State. Office east side of the Square, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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M. GULPERMAN & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. B. PORIER. Surgeon Dentist. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over P. Bach's store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WM. WAGNER. Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cashmere and Suits, Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

M. CAMPION. Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, No. 41, Phoenix Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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SLAWSON & GEER. Grocers, Fresh and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Family Groceries, Exchange Block, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVI. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861. No. 796.

THE WATCHER.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The streets are smothered in the snow. The chilly stars are gleaming low.

And dropping down, and raising higher, Her shadow wavers to and fro.

No foot disturbs the sleeping floor, No motion saves the wintry breath.

That, stealing through the crannies door, Creeps coldly as a thought of death.

It chills her, or her airy stream, O, cold, O, cold, my little maid!

Hath skimmed the sweetness of the past. She sits not yet. The night has drawn

Its veils of mist and stars away. The half-crushed tear-drop lingers still;

She sits not yet. Within her eye, She sits not yet. The night has drawn

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Go to the soup-house," said one, at last, more churlish than the rest.

"The city provides for such as you."

"It was a new idea to her, and fast as her feet could carry her she went, and entering in breathless haste, told her story to the attendant matron.

"I will report the case to the committee," said the woman quietly, making a memorandum of the name and number of the street. "Come in to-morrow, and I will do what I can for you."

"Not now, ma' petite mere ange," he said, huskily; "not now, I am too busy; to-morrow will do as well; or to-day, I will come in this evening."

"But I will try again. Keep up good hope. There will be plenty out of the oven soon. Yes, plenty," she said to herself as she plucked her cloak on the threshold; "plenty and I'll have some too. They shall not starve. Men and women forsake me; God doesn't hear me any longer; there is nothing left for me to do but starve!"

Her face paled as she spoke it, and for a few moments there was a wrinkle in her brow. Then she went on quietly, pausing an instant before each backward glance, and looking anxiously within. By and by she found one that seemed empty. A whole pile of steaming loaves lay upon the counter.

She rushed in, and seizing one, and hiding it under her cloak, hid madly up the street. But the baker had seen her from the little sitting room door, and was after her, crying lustily, "stop thief!"

A crowd followed her, and the poor child was soon run down.

"A clear case," said the police officer who took her in hand—property found on her. She must go to the court-room."

In vain she pleaded with them and told her story. "They must do their duty; she might have begged; she might have gone to the soup-house; there was no excuse for stealing, at any rate."

No excuse, and her mother was dying for food!

An important trial was just closing, and all the avenues to the court-house were thronged.

"They will be through soon," said the officer to the baker; "we'll wait here a few moments. No danger of her getting away, while my grip is on her," and he tightened his hold on her shrinking arm, till the flesh quivered with pain.

"Take me home first," she said sadly; "hey will worry about me so, My poor mother will die if she thinks I'm lost!"

"They will soon find out where you are," said he, grimly. "Bad news is like lightning; it travels fast."

"O, dear! What will become of them?" she sobbed aloud.

A little girl, about her own age was passing by—a rich man's child; you would know it by the embroidered dress and cloak, the rich velvet hood and the costly fur tippet and muff.

But there was no false pride hidden under the expensive raiment; a warm pathos went out largely toward the poor, and she turned to the child, and said, "What will become of them?"

"My little sunbeam," the father fondly called her, while the mother would say, in her low, sweet tones "our angel."

One night the young housekeeper waited till it was pitch dark for her father to come home to his frugal supper, and then, with fearful forebodings at her heart, she looked at the boys and put them to bed and tied on her hood and cloak to go for him. A crowd met her at the very threshold. With a wild cry, she rushed towards the inanimate form they carried upon a board. It was her father, brought home to them with a broken leg.

A week had passed—since this misfortune. By the sale of her few pieces of furniture, the wolf had been kept from the door. But now, nothing remained save the coarse bed on which the distressed one lay, and the few children. What should she do?

It was a question little Marie asked herself again and again, as she lay there watching the few pale sunbeams that struggled through the windows. And she asked it oftener after she had arisen and dressed herself and brothers, and smoothed the two beds. Bread they must have had that day. They were all faint even now, and the boys clamored for their breakfast. Suddenly a bright thought came to the little daughter. She remembered having seen in some coffee-house young girls no taller than she, waiting on customers. Perhaps they would try her. "If they only would," she murmured softly. "I am handy, quick, and patient, and I would try hard to oblige." I am pretty, too, she might have added, had there been a spark of vanity in her heart; for she was a sunny snow-drip, and eyes like the spring violets that nestle in the woodlands. "I will try, at any cost, and see what I can do; and after watching a few moments the weary steady of her parents, she whispered to the little boys that she was going out to get some bread for them, and hurried away.

She did go to the baker's, but her pitiful story failed to touch his hard heart, and there were tears on her cold cheeks as she turned away. Even if she secured a place, she could hope for no wages till Saturday, and there were four weary days to wait this and that. Bread would be too late if she waited till then. What should she do—beg? She asked herself the question with a quivering lip. Never before had their poverty driven them to that, and it was hard, even now, with the picture of that wretched home fresh in her vision, to plead for charity. But she did it. Again and again she said to the passer-by, "Please sir, please, ma'am, give me a penny to buy bread for my sick parents." But the gentlemen had their overcoats buttoned to their chins, and the ladies were enveloped in furs, and it was too much trouble to find their pocket books or purses, just to supply a beggar's wants.

he stroked the glossy curls as tenderly as a father might.

She hesitated, and then opened her heart to him. There was a mist on his eyes, when she finished her plaintive story. He walked the floor a moment as if irresolute, then stopping before her, he took out his pocket-book, and handed her two half eagles. She put them in her purse, and quietly took off her hood.

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sunny, shining, human flower was ever afterwards worn next his heart—a talisman against besetting sins.

An Oily Letter from Oily Springs. The Oil Springs in Trumbull County, Ohio, are exciting a great deal of interest, we prevailed upon the Fat Conductor to get there last week, in order that we might furnish our readers an authentic account of the locality. We have received the following interesting letter:

GENTLEMEN—Everything about here is greasy and oily; it is with extreme difficulty that I write at all. My pen slips out of my fingers, there is an oily soun on the ink, the paper is fairly transparent, and I slosh around in my chair in a very unpleasant manner. Patience and perseverance (sweet oil is unnecessary here) will, however, overcome many obstacles.

Drilling is unnecessary here, as the oil boils up in springs, sometimes to the height of twenty-five feet, and is caught in the pupils as it comes down. On a hot day, I am told, it is not unusual thing to see women frying doughnuts in these jets of oil. The balls of dough are dropped into the jets, where they are allowed to toss about like corks in a fountain, until they are fried in the heat of the sun.

The only specimen of tree which abounds here is slippery elm. These trees are so slippery that a squirrel can't climb them without dipping his paws in prepared glue, a small bottle of which he always carries suspended about his neck. There are a few maple trees here, but no sugar is made, as nothing but oil runs out when they are tapped.

The principal amusements here are climbing greased poles, and catching oiled pigs, the necessary appliances being constantly on hand. Slipping down hill is popular among all classes during the summer months. This is effected with our sleds, on a hill of solid tallow, just back of the tavern.

There was a thunder storm in the afternoon, and as the electric fluid ran down on the slippery elm I had a shock. I was treated to a first view of "greased lightning." It is quite common here; they say thunder is divested of all its harsh intonations by the minute particles of oil which fill the air and grease the wheels of Jove

were exhausted—that is, if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces. Of the snub-nosed batteries in position, only seven have opened fire on Fort Sumpter; the remainder are held in reserve for the expected fleet. Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

The bombardment continues from the floating batteries and other batteries. Sumpter continues returning the fire. It is reported that three war vessels, two of them large steamers, are in sight over the bar. The largest appears to be engaging Morris Island. The flames have nearly subsided in Fort Sumpter, but Major Anderson does not fire any guns. Gen. Beauregard left the wharf just now in boat for Morris Island. The excitement, if anything, is increasing.

Charleston, April 12. The firing has ceased for the night to be renewed early in the morning. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent any reinforcement of Anderson tonight. A special dispatch to the Herald says that two men are wounded on Sullivan's Island, and a number have been struck by spent projectiles. Three ships are visible in the cove. It is believed that an attempt will be made to-night to reinforce Fort Sumpter.

From the regularity of the firing it is believed that Major Anderson has a large force of men. The firing has not ceased for the night. It is supposed that Anderson is resting his men for the night. The Government vessels cannot get in, as a storm is raging and the sea is rough, making it impossible to reinforce the fort to-night. The floating battery works well.

Washington, April 12. It is said that the expedition to reinforce Fort Sumpter was dispatched against the advice of General Scott, who urged the evacuation of both Forts Sumpter and Pickens. At Baltimore the war news were received with regret, though general sympathy with the government is expressed. Charleston, April 11. Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution.

New York, April 12. The Commercial says: Reverdy Johnson, now here, expresses warm approval of the President's present movement, and confidently affirms that Maryland will give the administration cordial support. Harrisburg, April 12. A bill has been reported in the House, appropriating half a million of dollars for arming and equipping the militia of the State. It provides for the appointment of an Adjutant, Commissary and Quarter-Master-Generals by the Governor.

Harrisburg, April 12. The war bill passed both Houses to-night without amendment, and has been signed by the Governor. Louisville, April 12. Dispatches have been received here from the War Department at Montgomery, to hold the Kentucky volunteer regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Montgomery, April 12. An extra session of Congress has been called for April 20th.

Charleston, April 13. The cannonading is going on fiercely from all points, from the vessels outside and all along our coast. It is reported that Fort Sumpter is on fire. Charleston, April 13—10:30 A. M. At intervals of twenty minutes, firing was kept up on Fort Sumpter. Major Anderson ceased firing from Fort Sumpter at six o'clock in the evening. All night he was engaged in repairing damage and protecting the barbette guns. He commenced to return the fire at seven o'clock this morning. Fort Sumpter seems to be greatly disabled. The battery on Cummings' Point does not seem to be firing.

Charleston, April 13. The firing ceased at one and a half o'clock, and an unconditional surrender made. The Carolinians are surprised that the fight was over so soon. After the flag-staff was shot away, Wigfall was sent by Gen. Beauregard to Sumpter with a white flag, offering assistance to subdue the flames. He was met by Anderson, who said he "had just displayed the white flag, but the batteries had not stopped firing. Wigfall replied that Anderson must haul down the American flag. 'Surrender or fight was the word.' Anderson then hauled down his flag. Gen. Beauregard's staff came over and stipulated that the surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to conditions with Beauregard. Anderson is allowed to remain in actual possession for the present.

Charleston, Sunday, April 14. Negotiations were completed last night. Anderson's command will evacuate the fort this morning, and embark on the war vessels now off the harbor. Five of Anderson's men were wounded, one it is thought, mortally. After the surrender a boat with ten men was sent from the fort to Morris Island, requesting permission for the vessel to enter and take off Anderson's command. It is reported that Anderson surrendered because the officers' quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcement. The fleet lay by 30 hours, and could not, or would not, help him. His men were prostrated by over exertion. The explosions which were heard in Sumpter were caused by a lot of shells igniting. The barracks caught fire three times from hot shot thrown from Fort Moultrie. Everything is in ruins but the casemates. Many guns were dismantled, and the walls look like honey comb. Fort Moultrie is badly damaged, and the houses on the Island are riddled. A boat was sent from the fort to-night to officially notify the fleet of the surrender of Fort Sumpter. It is not known what was done with Sumpter or the vanquished.

Charleston, Sunday, April 14. Major Anderson and his men will leave to-night on the Isabel for New York. The fleet is still outside. New York, April 15. The New York Herald's special from Charleston says: "Anderson saluted his flag, formed his command on the parade ground, and marched to the wharf, the drum and life playing Yankee Doodle. During the salute a pile of cartridges burst in one of the casemates, killing two and wounding four. One was buried in the fort with military honors. The other will be buried by the Carolinians. The wounded men will be taken to Charleston. The fort was burned to a mere shell. The guns on one side of the parapet were entirely dismantled and others split, and the gun-carriages knocked to splinters. Sumpter has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards, under the command of Col. Ripley. The fire has again broken out in the ruins of the fort, and the engines have been sent down."

Charleston, April 14. The steamer Nashville, from New York, arrived here at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. An eye-witness of the firing on Friday night says: "It was terrifically grand, and reached the climax at 10 1/2 o'clock, when the sky was overcast by rain and clouds. The streets were filled with people nearly all night, also covering house tops, shipping, and every available place. Towards morning the firing diminished. A few random shots only were fired, and replied to only occasionally by Sumpter. When the fire and smoke were first seen issuing from Fort Sumpter, it was supposed to be only a signal to the fleet, which were in firing, apparently blocking the port, as they remained quietly at anchor. Every one anxiously waited to see what the vessels would do, and fully expected the engagement would become general. At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sumpter was plainly seen to be on fire, flames bursting through the roofs of houses within it. At this time, Major Anderson severely fired a shot which bomb-shells and grape scattered like hail over him, and drove the soldiers under cover. The iron battery at Cummings' point, only 1,500 yards from Sumpter, kept up a continual fire from its rifled cannon. The fire from the floating battery and Moultrie was regular and accurate. The sand battery was scarcely injured by the war fire kept up by Anderson, while a missile from this battery missed Sumpter. The floating battery proved impenetrable, but every shot from it told on Sumpter. Shells from mortars at Mt. Pleasant Battery were thrown with great precision while Sumpter was on fire. Anderson was obliged to cease his cannonading, to direct all his efforts to put it out. Twice he succeeded, and to do this his men had to go twice outside the walls and pass water through the port holes, being exposed to a terrific fire. This was not resorted to till the fort was on fire for the third time, and when the flames had increased to an alarming extent. At these moments he ordered them in and shut the batteries, as the smoke was too thick to work there. At noon the flames burst from every part of it, and the destruction was complete. Charleston, April 15. Major Anderson is on board the Isabel, and leaves to-night. He will go on the Baltic. He expresses regret at the destruction of property. Captain Doubleday fired the first gun from Sumpter. All the men looked heartily and well fed. He complimented the firing of Stevens' iron battery, but did not think much of the other. The walls of the fort are not much injured, and except in appearance are as strong as ever. Anderson said he expected aid from the Carolinians to put out the fire. He was surprised that no blood was shed. It was the best evidence of skillful engineering. It is not believed here that the fleet will prevent ingress or egress from the harbor. It is reported that a British brig was prevented from coming in. Major Anderson evacuated the fort with the honors of war. The American flag was brought down with a salute of fifty guns. Incidents of the Bombardment of Sumpter. Dispatch to the Associated Press. Charleston, S. C., April 14. The last act in the drama of Fort Sumpter has been concluded. Major Anderson has evacuated, and with his family and staff departed by the steamer Isabel from the harbor. He saluted his flag, and the company, then forming on the parade ground, marched out upon the wharf, with drum and life playing "Yankee Doodle." The fort is but a mere shell, not a particle of woodwork can be found. The guns on one side of the parapet are entirely dismantled, others split, while the gun-carriages are knocked to splinters. Major Anderson says the accuracy of the firing surprised him, and that, if he had had two hundred more men, one-half would have been killed for want of suitable protection. When Colonel Chesnut, Aid of General Beauregard, went to offer assistance after the fire, he says the fort was like an oven, and he could hardly breathe. Anderson did not say, as Major Anderson has reported, that he had no orders to surrender. He said, "I gave orders not to fight, but to silence batteries." The batteries which have done the most mischief are the Dahlgren battery, Stevens, battery, and the rifled cannon. The fort was set on fire three times with the hot shot on Friday, but was extinguished. On Saturday it was again in flames, and then beyond control. After the cease-fire, the Star, a General of the State troops went down and offered his personal services to aid the wounded. As regards harbor defense, the fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and bear on both sides. Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard a large quantity of powder to prevent explosion, and it was floating around the fort to-day. One of the Aids carried brandy to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers. Just before the demand for the evacuation Major Anderson received a letter from his wife, informing him that the Lord's orders that the demand should be made. He was much surprised, but more so when the fact was verified three minutes afterwards. The fort has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards, and put under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ripley, who commanded Fort Moultrie after the departure of Major Anderson. Resignations. It is stated that of the eleven hundred and ten officers' names on the army register, the number of resignations to date, since the secession movement commenced, is eighty-six; and that of eight hundred and six commissioned officers, from all causes since the 1st January, to which should be added four Lieutenants who resigned in December from their sympathy with secession. Of the seventy-seven commissioned officers of the Navy from the seceded States on the 1st of January, fifty remain in the service. Extraordinary Regia.—Four stock cars filled with darkies passed through this city this morning bound to Detroit and the land of promise for Canada. The excitement is great, and the determination to stand by the Federal Government in the exercise of all its legitimate functions general. A Union Meeting was held in Jackson, on Monday evening. Hon. J. C. Wood presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Wood, Gregg, Shoemaker, Loomis, Livermore and others. Gov. Blair being present, was tendered by Capt. Wellington with the services of the Jackson Grays, which were accepted on the spot. Five thousand persons were said to be present, and intense feeling prevailed. Large Union demonstrations have been made in Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Monroe, Adrian, and nearly all the Cities and large towns of the State. The excitement is great, and the determination to stand by the Federal Government in the exercise of all its legitimate functions general. The Northern States through both their governments and the people are responding earnestly to the call of the President, and in every city, town, village and hamlet in the land the notes of military preparation are heard.

ANN ARBOR ON THE CRISIS.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 15th inst., the Court House bell gave the signal, and without other notice, the house was soon filled to overflowing. The meeting was called to order, and organized by the election of Dr. TAPPAN, of the University, President; and E. B. POND and L. DAVIS, Secretaries.

In taking the chair Dr. T. spoke of the recent events at Charleston, events now agitating the country and exciting every patriot. He thought the General Government had forborne with disorganizers, secessionists and traitors until forborne was no longer a virtue, and until it had seriously been a question whether or no we had a government. But the overt act had been committed, the Government could no longer ignore the fact of open rebellion, and it must act or fall in pieces, and the good old flag trail in the dust. He was in favor of conquering a peace, of planting the flag again on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter, on the Arsenal in Charleston City, and on every government fort and building in the land. His remarks were received with applause.

Senator BINGHAM, being present, was called out, and briefly addressed the meeting in defense of the position now occupied by the Federal Government. The Star Spangled Banner was then played by the Martial Band, after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. R. G. DePuy, C. H. Smart, A. A. D. Crane, Rev. J. S. Smith, Rev. F. A. Blakes, Prof. A. D. White, and Rev. J. M. Gregory, all of whom were enthusiastically cheered as they pledged themselves to stand by their country.

Mr. G. D. Hill offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the people of Ann Arbor City will stand by the President of the United States in the proper and continued performance of his duties in executing the laws of the United States. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to take immediate measures to secure the organization of all citizens of Ann Arbor who are prepared to stand by the Federal Government in the present emergency, into military companies, in order to be ready to meet a draft upon the State of Michigan, which the President's proclamation intimates will soon be made.

The Chair announced as the Committee: Gen. G. D. Hill, Gov. Felch, Jas. Kingsley, Maj. Barry, and Maj. Vance. On motion, President Tappan was elected to the committee. The Band played Yankee Doodle, and the meeting adjourned.

A Boston dispatch of the 15th, says: "Gen. B. F. BUTLER, an ardent supporter of Breckinridge during the election, has tendered his services with his entire brigade." And Gen. B. F. BUTLER has done no more than his duty; he aided in breaking up the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, which brought defeat to its candidate and the present difficulty upon the nation, and if he is a man and a patriot he will give himself to the work of undoing the wrong done to his country by himself and associates. All the Breckinridge men should stand by the government and the administration they have directly aided in placing in power.

The Governors of Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina have refused obedience to the proclamation of the President. Tennessee and Arkansas not heard from. In Virginia, Gov. Letcher is waiting the action of the Convention, in which the secession ordinance hangs in the air. The Carolinians begin to fear the decision. Maryland and Delaware will stand by the Union.

In this crisis, when all are eager for the news, every family in the country ought to have the Argus, and to get both local and general intelligence. Now is the time to subscribe. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a free banking bill. We wish some Legislature would pass a bill making every man's note current as money. It would be emphatically a bill to encourage immigration.

Hon. JAMES BIRNEY has resigned the office of Lieut. Governor and received the appointment of Judge of the 10th Circuit, vice Woodworth, compelled to resign. THOS. ALEXANDER, Jr., has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for this County, and JAS. R. BENNETT, of Adrian, as designated as the principal Deputy for the transaction of criminal business. Dispatches from Lancaster say that Ex-President BUCHANAN comes out squarely in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards. Ex-Senator BIGLER also takes the same position. In fact, Pennsylvania is a unit.

Ex-Vice President BRECKINRIDGE is reported as declaring in favor of the Southern Confederacy. And this is the end of his treason to the old Democratic party which had dealt with him so boundlessly. The Stenben Guards of this City are filling up their ranks, and Lieutenant Moxe was sent to Detroit on Wednesday to tender their services to the Governor. Another Company is also being formed.

Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration on all political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country is in danger, and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future, without reference to the past. Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

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The Border States. All eyes are now anxiously turned to the border slave States, and in that term is included all those slave States which have not yet seceded from the Union. The universal question is, what will they do? We fear that all except Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, as States will strike hands with the Confederate States and against the National Flag and National Union. We append a number of dispatches which seem to indicate the opinions of those who occupy high positions and control public action: Louisville, April 15. The recent news has considerably paralyzed the people, and they have not yet recovered from its effects. Companies are enlisting for the Southern Confederacy. It is rumored that several start to-morrow. The citizens generally deplore the positions of Lincoln's proclamation, and the following resolution was passed: "Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved February 28th, 1797, I have the honor to request your excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or militia for a period of six months or sooner if discharged. Your excellency will please communicate to me the time about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be 75,000 under the positive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota to each State is as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota—one regiment each. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, two regiments each. New York 12 regiments, Pennsylvania 16 regiments, Ohio 13 regiments; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana six regiments each; Virginia three regiments." It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an aggregate of officers and men of 780—73,200 men. The remaining quota will consist of 75,000 under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

Position of Gen. Cass.

Gen. Cass was present on Wednesday when the National Flag was raised on the Board of Trade Rooms, Detroit, and briefly addressed the gathered multitude in favor of standing by and sustaining the Federal Government in this crisis. At the same time he prayed that the Almighty might avert the horrors of a long civil war, and that a peaceful solution of the difficulties might be brought about. The General promptly subscribed \$3,000 to the loan offered the State to put the regiment called by the President in the field.

A. T. STEWART, the Merchant Prince of New York, has tendered the Government, so says report, \$1,000,000. NOT ENTIRELY BLOODLESS.—The N. Y. Express claims reliable information that 49 were killed and 130 wounded in Fort Moultrie.

The President's Proclamation. On Monday, President LINCOLN, in view of the attack upon, and surrender of Fort Sumpter, issued the following proclamation, calling upon the States for seventy-five thousand Militia troops, commanding the secession troops to disperse, and convening Congress in extra session: Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law, now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities, through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction, or of interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the marshals to assemble and to organize the companies aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Appointment of Military. The War Department has made an appointment of the 75,000 troops called for by the President, among the several loyal States. It requires Michigan to furnish one regiment of 780 men including officers. Should any of the States refuse to respond to the call, the deficiency will probably be apportioned among the other States. We give the apportionment.

Washington, April 15. The following is the form of call on the respective State governments, for troops, issued through the War Department to-day: "Sir:—Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved February 28th, 1797, I have the honor to request your excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or militia for a period of six months or sooner if discharged. Your excellency will please communicate to me the time about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be 75,000 under the positive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota to each State is as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota—one regiment each. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, two regiments each. New York 12 regiments, Pennsylvania 16 regiments, Ohio 13 regiments; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana six regiments each; Virginia three regiments." It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an aggregate of officers and men of 780—73,200 men. The remaining quota will consist of 75,000 under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

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The Border States. All eyes are now anxiously turned to the border slave States, and in that term is included all those slave States which have not yet seceded from the Union. The universal question is, what will they do? We fear that all except Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, as States will strike hands with the Confederate States and against the National Flag and National Union. We append a number of dispatches which seem to indicate the opinions of those who occupy high positions and control public action: Louisville, April 15. The recent news has considerably paralyzed the people, and they have not yet recovered from its effects. Companies are enlisting for the Southern Confederacy. It is rumored that several start to-morrow. The citizens generally deplore the positions of Lincoln's proclamation, and the following resolution was passed: "Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved February 28th, 1797, I have the honor to request your excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or militia for a period of six months or sooner if discharged. Your excellency will please communicate to me the time about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as possible by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be 75,000 under the positive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota to each State is as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota—one regiment each. Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, two regiments each. New York 12 regiments, Pennsylvania 16 regiments, Ohio 13 regiments; New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, four regiments each; Illinois and Indiana six regiments each; Virginia three regiments." It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an aggregate of officers and men of 780—73,200 men. The remaining quota will consist of 75,000 under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

ANN ARBOR ON THE CRISIS.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 15th inst., the Court House bell gave the signal, and without other notice, the house was soon filled to overflowing. The meeting was called to order, and organized by the election of Dr. TAPPAN, of the University, President; and E. B. POND and L. DAVIS, Secretaries.

In taking the chair Dr. T. spoke of the recent events at Charleston, events now agitating the country and exciting every patriot. He thought the General Government had forborne with disorganizers, secessionists and traitors until forborne was no longer a virtue, and until it had seriously been a question whether or no we had a government. But the overt act had been committed, the Government could no longer ignore the fact of open rebellion, and it must act or fall in pieces, and the good old flag trail in the dust. He was in favor of conquering a peace, of planting the flag again on the ramparts of Fort Sumpter, on the Arsenal in Charleston City, and on every government fort and building in the land. His remarks were received with applause.

Senator BINGHAM, being present, was called out, and briefly addressed the meeting in defense of the position now occupied by the Federal Government. The Star Spangled Banner was then played by the Martial Band, after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. R. G. DePuy, C. H. Smart, A. A. D. Crane, Rev. J. S. Smith, Rev. F. A. Blakes, Prof. A. D. White, and Rev. J. M. Gregory, all of whom were enthusiastically cheered as they pledged themselves to stand by their country.

Mr. G. D. Hill offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the people of Ann Arbor City will stand by the President of the United States in the proper and continued performance of his duties in executing the laws of the United States. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to take immediate measures to secure the organization of all citizens of Ann Arbor who are prepared to stand by the Federal Government in the present emergency, into military companies, in order to be ready to meet a draft upon the State of Michigan, which the President's proclamation intimates will soon be made.

The Chair announced as the Committee: Gen. G. D. Hill, Gov. Felch, Jas. Kingsley, Maj. Barry, and Maj. Vance. On motion, President Tappan was elected to the committee. The Band played Yankee Doodle, and the meeting adjourned.

A Boston dispatch of the 15th, says: "Gen. B. F. BUTLER, an ardent supporter of Breckinridge during the election, has tendered his services with his entire brigade." And Gen. B. F. BUTLER has done no more than his duty; he aided in breaking up the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, which brought defeat to its candidate and the present difficulty upon the nation, and if he is a man and a patriot he will give himself to the work of undoing the wrong done to his country by himself and associates. All the Breckinridge men should stand by the government and the administration they have directly aided in placing in power.

The Governors of Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina have refused obedience to the proclamation of the President. Tennessee and Arkansas not heard from. In Virginia, Gov. Letcher is waiting the action of the Convention, in which the secession ordinance hangs in the air. The Carolinians begin to fear the decision. Maryland and Delaware will stand by the Union.

In this crisis, when all are eager for the news, every family in the country ought to have the Argus, and to get both local and general intelligence. Now is the time to subscribe. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a free banking bill. We wish some Legislature would pass a bill making every man's note current as money. It would be emphatically a bill to encourage immigration.

Hon. JAMES BIRNEY has resigned the office of Lieut. Governor and received the appointment of Judge of the 10th Circuit, vice Woodworth, compelled to resign. THOS. ALEXANDER, Jr., has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for this County, and JAS. R. BENNETT, of Adrian, as designated as the principal Deputy for the transaction of criminal business. Dispatches from Lancaster say that Ex-President BUCHANAN comes out squarely in favor of sustaining the Government at all hazards. Ex-Senator BIGLER also takes the same position. In fact, Pennsylvania is a unit.

Ex-Vice President BRECKINRIDGE is reported as declaring in favor of the Southern Confederacy. And this is the end of his treason to the old Democratic party which had dealt with him so boundlessly. The Stenben Guards of this City are filling up their ranks, and Lieutenant Moxe was sent to Detroit on Wednesday to tender their services to the Governor. Another Company is also being formed.

Senator Douglas called on the President to-night. He had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration on all political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action were necessary. The capital of our country is in danger, and must be protected at all hazards, at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and the future, without reference to the past. Mr. Lincoln was very much gratified with the interview.

The position of Senator DOUGLAS is his position every Northern Democrat, every Republican should take. Our Country first, and a settlement of party differences afterwards. Proclamation of Gov. Blair. Gov. BLAIR visited Detroit on Tuesday to initiate measures to comply with the requisition of the President. A meeting was held and a resolution passed to raise \$100,000 as a temporary loan to the State, Detroit guaranteeing one half, and subscribing \$15,000 for immediate payment. At the close of the meeting Gov. Blair issued the following— PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The President of the United States has made a requisition upon the State of Michigan for military aid in enforcing the laws and upholding the constitution and the Union of the United States; And Whereas, The laws of this State already authorize the raising of two regiments of military for the service of the Federal Government; And Whereas, The laws contemplate that the uniformed volunteers shall first be called in such exigencies; Now, therefore, the Adjutant General of this State is now authorized to accept the service, first, of ten companies of infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three months (unless sooner disbanded). To this end, those companies of the uniformed volunteer militia that may be forthwith reported, through their company commanders, to the Adjutant General at Detroit, the names of company officers, and the number of the rank and file, ready for service; the number, kind, and condition of their arms; and the number of officers and men already in uniform, in kind of uniform, and the number in want of uniform. All companies formed and reported will be instructed and put in serviceable condition as soon as possible, and will at once begin drilling according to "Hardee's Tactics." Those not immediately required will be formed into one or more additional regiments, as the exigencies of the service may demand. It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizen-soldiers of Michigan will come forward to enlist in the cause of the Union, against which an extensive rebellion in arms exists, threatening the integrity and perpetuity of the Government. The Adjutant General will issue and enforce the necessary orders to carry out the objects of this proclamation. Given at Detroit, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1861. Governor and Commander-in-Chief. JNO. ROBERTSON, Secy. State.

The Border States. All eyes are now anxiously turned to the border slave States, and in that term is included all those

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 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. A meeting of the Common Council was held in Firemen's Hall on Monday evening. Present Mayor MILLER, Recorder WESTER and all the Aldermen except Alderman SWATHWELL.

GOING EAST. Night Ex. Jack, Ac. Mail Ex. Day Ex. Detroit, 2:40 P. M. 4:40 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

On Monday last new time tables were put in operation on the various Railroads centering in Detroit, the schedules being arranged both with reference to local wants and the through connections.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week a can filled with Phosgene burning fluid, which Mrs. Russell, of Flint was sealing up, exploded and scattered its ignited contents over Mrs. B. and a young son and daughter.

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Arrival of the North Briton. The steamship North Briton has arrived from Liverpool the 4th, and Lundy the 5th. Concessions to the workmen in London will probably terminate the strike.

Mr. Train has been nominally fired on complaint of obstructing the streets of London by a horse railroad, and has appeared before the Court.

The French navy has been re-organized into five divisions. One division has been ordered to Syria.

It was announced that the Emperor was about to review the garrison of Paris.

Government measures are being taken for the suppression of unorganized religious associations.

The reported modifications in the Ministry are denied.

The Paris Bourgeois was depressed. Rentes lower.

Garibaldi was received with great enthusiasm at Turin.

The Opinions, at Turin, advocates the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, as the National Italian army will soon perform their duties.

The military force in the provinces will be increased.

The Emperor of Austria has decreed the resumption of payments in silver in Lombardy-Venetia.

LATEST.—It is reported that Garibaldi and the Hungarian leaders have a very understanding.

It is expected that the Hungarian Diet will call Hungarian troops from other parts of Austria to concentrate in Hungary.

If opposed by Austria, the Hungarians will refuse to pay taxes, and an insurrection will take place.

TURKEY.—The Porte has ordered the blockade of the coast of Montenegro.

Omar Pasha will be Commander-in-chief in Bosnia.

FORT SUMPTER EVACUATED. Mack & Schmid REINFORCED! with a Tremendous Stock of DRY GOODS!

Choice FAMILY Groceries, BOOTS, SHOES, & CROCKERY. Also an entire New Stock of Carpets and of Cloths, of New and Beautiful Patterns.

These goods were bought at PANIC PRICES! We can satisfy all who will call and examine our Stock, that God save Cheap this Spring!

Hostilities Commenced in earnest! Death to High Prices! Elegant Ware-Rooms EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

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. C. MACK, F. SCHMID.

SPRING GOODS. RICH GOODS. CHEAP GOODS. BACH & PIerson HAVE just opened a large and well selected stock of Spring Goods.

Summer Silks, POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES, TRIMMINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, DOMESTICS, STAPLES, FAMILY GROCERIES!

Carefully selected, warranted to please, and for sale cheap. BACH & PIerson. March 26, 1860, 7936f

Rifle Factory! A. J. SUTHERLAND. H. A. SUTHERLAND'S Gun Shop, 200 North Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wines & Knight have received their second purchase of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

NEW STORE. 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.

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds, BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

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ANTHER ARRIVAL AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, NO. 2 PHENIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Wm. WAGNER. has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and desirable stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Among his assortment may be found BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, & VESTINGS, of all descriptions, especially for FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

He is now offering at unusually LOW PRICES! Among his assortment may be found BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, & VESTINGS, of all descriptions, especially for FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

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Mrs. WINSLOW. An excellent French Preparation, for the relief of mothers, for SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and giving the child a SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Relief and health to your Infants. We have put up and sold this article for many years, and it is now the most celebrated in the world. It is a SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS, and gives the child a SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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Michigan Argus.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

How to Enrich a Garden. Messrs. Editors—A few years ago I had occasion to occupy a new garden. It had been worn by continual cropping without manuring, till it would not produce half a crop of anything I had no means to put up it. I cleared the height upon it, and manured it had been enriched and bleached through the year till most of the salts and all the urine was gone, but I thought it would not pay well. Nor could I any better afford to cultivate a garden at the height. There was a half acre in the garden. I planted about one-third of it to white sugar beets—the remainder to corn, potatoes, peas, beans, squashes, melons, cabbages, tomatoes, onions, &c. &c. There was one thing that I could do. I had a family of five, three adults and two children, an infant. I placed a half hoghead, convenient for receiving the dirty slops of the family, including the urine of the chambers.—This was filled about once a day through the week and two or three times on Mondays. My method of applying it was this: At evening I began at one end of the garden, and walked a path and bed of the garden, and on the hills and beds of which I planted, till the tub was emptied. The second evening I began where I left off the first, and continued on till the tub was again emptied. So I continued till I had gone over the whole garden. I continued to repeat the same process through the entire season, or until the garden had become so matured as to need no more food. The first thing I did was to water the garden, and the second was to use a large watering pot, with coarse soil. The second time through, I used the pail and dipper, and applied the liquid around the plant. As the plants became large and nearly covered the ground, I applied the liquid to the ground wherever it was naked.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Train runs on this road, weekdays excepted, as follows: From Toledo to Chicago daily except Mondays at 12 1/2 P. M. From Chicago to Toledo daily except Mondays at 12 1/2 P. M. From Toledo to Chicago daily except Mondays at 12 1/2 P. M. From Chicago to Toledo daily except Mondays at 12 1/2 P. M.

FIRE! FIRE! WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS Insurance Company. CASI CAPITAL & SURPLUS OVER \$200,000. W. N. STRONG, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Accumulated Capital, \$3,500,000.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President, J. C. KENDALL, Vice President, PLYN FREEMAN, Actuary. \$100,000 DEPOSITED.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Accumulated Jan. 1890, \$1,707,123.24.

Insurance Agency! C. H. MILLEN. THE AGENT for the following first class companies: THE HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital paid up, \$150,000.00. Assets (Cash), \$269,963.12. Liabilities, \$16,440.03.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS. Capital, \$500,000.00.

Who will lend money? I AM REQUESTED BY SEVERAL PERSONS to obtain money for them at Ten Per Cent Interest, (Or More).

General Land Agency. PERSONS owning farms, or residences around Ann Arbor, can call on me to sell them at a profit.

Money Wanted. At a Farmers' Meeting, Solon Robinson read a letter from the Rev. J. S. Weisampel, sen., Baltimore, Md., upon the tree of hot water, which I think is not a tree, but a herb.

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GREAT BARGAINS.

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson. WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE with the most splendid stock of

CASH OR PRODUCE as low as can be found in the Union

WE want Money! Great Sacrifices on Anything

OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS. We cordially invite ALL CASH CUSTOMERS to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS to come and buy their supplies for the Winter. To those who do not care to call, we say to them, finance

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 set up all bodies. It is hard, we would to encourage our friends.

WE have Everything! CARPETING, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS &c., &c., &c.

WASHTENAW ADJOINING COUNTIES! and their numerous questions answered.

A. P. MILLS, Proprietor of this Establishment has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest, and Most Attractive Stock of

NEW CHEAP and DESIRABLE. Why does he sell so much cheaper than the rest?

Why does he sell Ladies' and Children's Shoes so cheap? Because he has a friend connected with one of the best Dry Goods Houses in New York, who is continually bringing in cheap bargains, and he sells them at a profit.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alkaline that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater activity to afford an efficient and effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure.

It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Stricture complaints, and that one who will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens.

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GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST BARGAINS, EVER OFFERED.

1859. 1859. In this City, are now being offered at the CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, & Jewelry Store.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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City Cheap Lumber YARD.

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

Having increased his facilities for doing business and enlarged his yard and stock, he is prepared to furnish all orders promptly and cheaply.

Plaster Paris, and Plaster of Paris, of all sizes, &c., &c.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court of the County of Washtenaw, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as filed in my office on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1890.

Mortgage Foreclosure. D. DeForest, Plaintiff vs. The Estate of John DeForest, Defendant.

Mortgage Foreclosure. D. DeForest, Plaintiff vs. The Estate of John DeForest, Defendant.

Mortgage Foreclosure. D. DeForest, Plaintiff vs. The Estate of John DeForest, Defendant.

Mortgage Foreclosure. D. DeForest, Plaintiff vs. The Estate of John DeForest, Defendant.

Mortgage Foreclosure. D. DeForest, Plaintiff vs. The Estate of John DeForest, Defendant.

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