

# The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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## The Michigan Argus.

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ELIUB P. BOND, Editor and Publisher.

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C. H. MILLEN.

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Residence and office on Detroit street, near the depot.

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ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chief. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster's Book Store.

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PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office at the residence of Dr. Lewitt, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.

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I. O. O. F.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory.

MEXICO.

Mexico continues to be a theater of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan, and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties, which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement. It would be doing injustice to an important South American state not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claim convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

VENEZUELA.

The new liberal constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been reorganized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding, and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these republics. And, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and earnestness.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1821, has been paid in full by the government of Chili.

Civic war continued in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

LIBERIA.

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

PROTECTION TO THE COLONY.

I solicit your authority to furnish to the republic a gunboat, at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by installments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that state against the native African race, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave-trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it, would win forbearance and favor toward the colony from all civilized nations. The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe by the way of Behn's straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens with the cordial good will and support as well of this government as of those of Great Britain and Russia.

Assurances have been received from most of the South American states, of their high appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain, has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage her former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation, which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office, and the government of the Pacha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with the Barbary powers are entirely satisfactory.

CHINA.

The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China, has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this government and the other western commercial states. The judicial consular establishment has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need

legislative requisition to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire.

China seems to be accepting, with hearty good will, the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations.

JAPAN.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that empire in performing stipulations is inconsistent and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the Western powers moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and the Island sea has been re-opened to commerce.

There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan toward the United States.

SOUTHERN PORTS.

The ports of Norfolk, Ferdinand, and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military operations, at least by a lawful and effective blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power of the executive under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last ten years than they were before that time in their efforts under favor of that privilege to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the maritime states to defeat that design, are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own; nevertheless unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their governments. Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by recent assaults and depredations committed by Indian and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the right of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which were temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th day of June 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the colonial authorities are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the imperial government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

IMMIGRATION.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration has, as far as was possible, been put into operation.

It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and place of settlement. A liberal disposition toward this great national policy is manifested by most of the European states, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its waste of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

The financial affairs of the government have been successfully administered. During the last year the legislation of the last session of Congress has bene-

ficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation. The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were \$1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of \$96,739,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution thereof, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were: Receipts, \$84,076,646 77; disbursements, \$86,234,087 86, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 71. Of the receipts, there were derived from customs, \$102,316,152 99; from lands, \$588,333 29; from direct taxes, \$475,648 96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,134 10; from miscellaneous sources, \$47,511,348 10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, \$623,443,929 13. There were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505,590 46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,317,930 97; for the War Department, \$690,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, \$85,733,292 78; for interest of the public debt, \$55,685,421 59; making an aggregate of \$865,234,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of \$18,842,558 71, as above stated.

THE TREASURY.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectation of the secretary.—The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty thousand millions, six hundred and ninety thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents (?). Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and competent for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue for public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation, and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitation as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities to the amount limited most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they can not be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt on the 1st day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of \$3,995,079 23. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The national banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people.

On the 25th day of November, 584 national banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from state banks. Changes from the state system to the national system are rapidly taking place and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the government. That the government and the people will derive general benefit from this change in the banking system of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of state bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year.

It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force. The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of 671 vessels carrying 4,610 guns, and 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of 83 vessels, 167 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,379, of which 207 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported, amounts to \$14,396,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department, of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are \$238,647,262 35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy-yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes on our inland waters.

THE VICE ADMIRALTY.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the secretary, as to the propriety of creating the new rank of vice-admiral in our naval service.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Postoffice Department.

The postal revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to \$12,438,253 78, and the expenditures to \$12,644,786 20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,532 42.

The views presented by the Postmaster-General on the subject of special grants by the government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries, should receive the careful consideration of Congress.

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement, and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portion of our country, have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which at first glance would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

NEVADA.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed, in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is fully established in the mountains, which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste, between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific ocean.

THE TERRITORIES.

The territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and full operation. As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific railroads, and mineral discoveries, contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his department. The quantity of public land disposed of during the five quarters ending on the thirtieth of September last, was 4,221,342 acres, of which, 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certified to states for railroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees was \$1,019,446. The income from sales during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1864, was \$678,007 24, against \$136,077 95, received during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed land.

PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific states by railroads and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has

been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the great bend of Meeker river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and precious minerals, have been added to the many heretofore known, and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains and the subordinate ranges, now teems with enterprising labor, which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the products of the mines of precious metals in that region has during the year reached, if not exceeded, \$100,000,000 in value. It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California; and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render it secure for the advancing settler and to provide for the welfare of the Indian.—The secretary reiterated his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited. The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the republic; and to the widows and orphans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle or died of disease contracted, or of wounds received, in the service of their country have been diligently administered.

PENSION BUREAU.

There have been added to the pension rolls during the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16,770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy enrolled pensioners 711. Of widows, orphans, and mothers 22,198 have been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present number of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 793.

At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensioners was 1,430. Only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died.—The remainder are those who, under the law, receive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers.

During the year ending the 30th June, 1864, \$4,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or fostered by Congress, and respectfully refer for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the capitol, and other matters of local interest to the report of the secretary.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and faithful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to advance. It is particularly the People's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

THE WAR—PROGRESS MADE.

The war continues. Since the last annual message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other states, have again produced reasonably fair crops.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year, is Gen. Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our general-in-chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have, also, occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union although short of complete success; it is so much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal state governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction, more extensive though less definite in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked.

MARYLAND.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and union for all the future.—The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another four spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed,

but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not. Hence, there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the states for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes and further than as additional element to be considered in their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

In this case, the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal states to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those who supported the "union ticket" (so called), but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowed that he was for giving up the Union. There have been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the







**The Michigan Argus.**  
ANN ARBOR,  
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 16, 1864.  
S. M. Pettengill & Co.,  
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State Street Boston, are Agents for the Argus in these cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.  
Closing of the Mails.  
Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close as follows: 7:30 P. M. Gino West, 2:20 A. M. a bag for Detroit and the East is also made up for the afternoon Express, closing at 3:30 P. M. Office open on Sunday from 9:30 until 10 o'clock.  
J. H. Thompson, P. M.

**Tax Receipts.**  
We have just printed a convenient form of Tax Receipts on good paper. Treasurers or others will be promptly filled.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 30th, 1864.

**We earnestly invite every one** indebted to the Ann Arbor Office, either for Subscription, Advertising, or Job Work, to make immediate payment. The prices of Paper, Labor, Fuel, and all the necessities of life, have advanced to such unprecedented figures, that we can not continue the Argus without promptness on the part of our patrons, combined with a more liberal patronage, except by using up the little we have carefully saved in the past, a thing we are unwilling to do. Let all interested do their duty, and that quickly.

**It has snowed several times** since our last issue, and at this time—Thursday noon—there are fair prospects of getting enough to make good sleighing, at least there is an accumulated capital of a foot to start on, with more falling.

**Friday last was the coldest** day of the month, the mercury marking in our city from 17 to 20 below zero, according to the location of the instrument. During the week it has not been above 24° and has averaged about 15°.

**The annual meeting of the** Washtenaw County Agricultural Society is to be held at the Court House in this City, on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M. All members of the Society ought to be present.

**The Fair of the ladies of St. Thomas** Church opened on Wednesday evening, at Hanger's Hall, with a good attendance. It will be open this and to-morrow afternoons and evenings.

**Prof. P. C. Porter** proposes to organize a class in vocal music, at Rogers' Hall on Monday evening next. Prof. P. won a fine reputation in Detroit last summer, and we commend him to those musically inclined.

**DAVID WEBSTER, son of STEPHEN** WEBSTER, Esq. of this city, a member of the 4th Michigan Infantry, captured by the rebels at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863, and since confined at Belle Isle, Pemberton Prison, Danville, Macon, Andersonville, Savannah, and Millen, has been exchanged, and has arrived home. We have not seen him, but understand that he is looking hearty, having regained since his removal to Savannah. Details some tough stories of prison life in rebellion. His term of service expired some months ago.

**We have sent during the last** week a large number of bills to our subscribers, and we assure them that it is of the utmost importance that we receive an immediate and generous response from all. Though the indebtedness of each subscriber is but little, the aggregate is large. We hope those to whom we have not yet sent bills will not subject us to the necessity of so doing, but will save us the labor, postage, etc., by prompt payment.

**The announcement that Dr.** HOLLAND would lecture on Tuesday evening has filled the M. E. Church, despite the prevailing storm, to its full capacity, an evidence that Dr. H. is popular without lecture-going public. His subject was "Cost and Compensation," and without attempting a synopsis, we may say that the lecturer was happy in his treatment of his theme. The illustrations were beautiful, and the instruction was above the average given in an hour's lecture.

**HOLIDAY GIFTS.**—The place to purchase gifts for the holidays is at the Christmas Festival, to be held by the Ladies of the Baptist Church of this City, on the evening of Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d instants. The Festival will be held in Rogers' Hall, where, in addition to a large assortment of Fancy Articles such as are usually offered at such Fairs, several Novel Entertainments will be provided, and a sumptuous repast furnished. Tickets of admission to the Hall 25 cents. The proceeds of the Festival are to be devoted to aid in the erection of a Conference and Sunday School Room for the use of the Church.

**DIED.**  
In New Orleans, November 26, 1864, Capt. E. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1862.  
Captain Edwin D. Phillips, 1st U. S. Infantry, was appointed to the Military Academy in 1847. Remaining there five years he graduated and joined his regiment in Texas as a 2nd Lieut. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. and then to Captain. He was a thorough soldier and a perfect gentleman, beloved by both officers and men. To the young officers of his regiment his loss is irreparable. Ever ready to instruct and advise, he won their love and respect, and it will be long ere the blank that his death has created will be again filled.  
New Orleans papers.

A private letter informs us that the remains of Capt. PHILLIPS had his body embalmed, with a view of sending it to West Point, for interment in the U. S. Cemetery, and that they would be glad to communicate with the sister of Capt. P., who resides in the country, and wishes to see the body and to have the remains of the remains. She may address Adjutant KIRKPATRICK, New Orleans.

**A Card.**  
Mrs. E. E. DeBora wishes to open a class for instruction in History, English Literature, and Composition.  
Those who wish to commence the study of French and German can also be accommodated.  
The design is to afford opportunity for continued mental discipline, to young ladies who have completed the usual course of school instruction; and who, amidst the duties of home life, and the attractions of society, may be in danger of falling into habits of careless and desultory reading, and of losing their earnestness in the pursuit of intellectual culture.  
Should this plan meet with sufficient encouragement, its provisions will be gradually expanded to meet all the wants of the class of persons for whose improvement it is intended.  
Applications will be received until the second week in January.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 16, 6 P. M.  
WHEAT.—But little is coming in, and we are without quotations. Detroit papers of today quote No 1 White, \$2.10; No 2 White, \$2.05.  
CORN.—No quote same as last week, \$1.25.  
OATS.—70c.  
PORK.—Comes in freely. During the week it has brought \$14.50. To-day the range is \$12.40 to \$14.30, with \$14.40 paid for extra. Yesterday's Detroit figures were \$13.50 to \$15.  
HAY.—Under the pressure of the snow has an upward tendency. Was selling to-day at \$22.25 per ton.  
BUTTER.—\$8 to \$40c. for roll.  
POULTRY.—Chickens, 12c; Turkeys, 12 1/2 to 13c.  
BEES.—From sleighs, 6 to 8c.  
WOOL.—Lively. No one asks less than \$5 for a pound, which would make it \$8 to \$10 for cord. Contractors scarce, and want \$6 to \$8. God help the poor.

**English View of the Election.**  
[From the London Times, Nov. 22.]  
Under the influence of current causes, Mr. Lincoln has, no doubt, been, as everybody foresaw he would be, elected President. The question which concerns us now is not so much how he came to this second elevation as what influence that elevation is likely to have on our own relations with the United States. On this point we see no reason for alarm; nay, it may probably be that we are safer in the hands of Mr. Lincoln than we should be in those of any one else. As regards foreign states, ourselves in particular, we may reasonably believe that he has shown his wild oats; he has gone through the course of defying and insulting England, which is the traditional way of obtaining the Irish vote, and we may not unreasonably hope that he is not likely to repeat the experiment. Ever since he found himself firmly established in his office, and the first effervescence of national feeling had begun to subside, we have had no great reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Lincoln toward England. His tone has been less exciting, his language has been less offensive, and due allowance being made for the immense difficulties of his situation, we could have parted with Mr. Lincoln, had such been the pleasure of the American people, without any vestige of ill-will or ill feeling. He has done as regards this country what the necessities of his situation demanded from him, and he has done no more. A new President might possibly feel called upon for a demonstration of more hostile spirit. We may regard the re-appointment of Mr. Lincoln as little less than abdication by the American people of the right of self-government, as an avowed step toward the foundation of a military despotism, towards the subversion of a popular government, which may still exist in form, but which in substance is gone. We would not be supposed to insinuate that it is the destiny of Mr. Lincoln to be the real founder of the dynasty to which he has taken so long a step; whatever be his merits, his warmest admirers themselves can scarcely contend that he is made of imperial stuff. His hand has shaken the tree, but we yet await the man who is to gather the fruit. Future historians will probably date from the second presidency of Mr. Lincoln the period when the American Constitution was thoroughly subverted, and had entered on that transition stage, through which republics pass on their way from democracy to tyranny.

[From the London Morning Herald.]  
For our own part we rejoice heartily in the defeat of General McClellan, as a prelude to the defeat of the North. We rejoice that the cause of oppression, robbery and injustice is entrusted to the hands of a vacillating, helpless, impotent, rather than to those of an able, resolute, and efficient soldier. Nor do we think that the hopes of peace have been seriously impaired by Mr. Lincoln's success. Peace, depends not on the wishes of a man, but on the disposition of the nation. So long as the nation was resolute in the prosecution of the war, neither General McClellan nor Mr. Vallandigham could have made peace. So soon as the North shall be heartily sick of the war, convinced that victory is impossible, and eager for a compromise even on the basis of Southern independence, peace will have become necessary to Mr. Lincoln, and could not be long delayed even by a Summer or a Brownslow. We believe that nothing could tend more strongly to bring about such a state of things as will effectually discourage the war party, and dispose the North to abandon its hopeless enterprise, than the continuance of Mr. Lincoln's rule, and in that belief we hail his re-election as an event of excellent augury for the interests of the South and of mankind.

**THE AMOUNT OF GREENBACKS.**—The amount of greenbacks in circulation is stated at \$400,000,000, besides 50,000,000 held in reserve for the payment of temporary deposits; also about \$22,000,000 of postal currency and \$210,222,870 of interest-bearing legal tender notes, making about \$682,000,000 of government paper money issued and in circulation. The National Bank currency was up to November 22, inclusive, \$65,160,210, and of the State banks, \$125,190,606. These figures make the total paper money of the country in circulation about \$873,000,000.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the Ann Arbor Lodi Plank Road Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Ann Arbor, on TUESDAY the 31st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
JOHN W. HUNT, Treasurer.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 1st, 1864.

**Special Notices.**  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
Trains now leave the station in this city as follows:  
WEST.  
Mail, 9:40 A. M.  
Day Express, 12:20 P. M.  
Dexter Accommodation, 6:50 P. M.  
Evening Express, 7:10 P. M.  
Night Express, 1:15 A. M.  
EAST.  
Evening Express, 4:30 A. M.  
Dexter Accommodation, 6:40 A. M.  
Night Express, 8:15 P. M.  
Day Express, 4:05 P. M.  
Mail, 8:10 P. M.

**CHEROKEE REMEDY & INJECTION.**  
CHEROKEE REMEDY.—The caption of this paragraph is the name of a valuable medicine in the form of a syrup, which is now admitted, when used with common sense, to be the safest and most effective cure for Gonorrhea, and Fluor Albus, (Went's female). If we consider the amount of suffering and frequency of these diseases, we can not but admit the Cherokee Remedy and Injection to be among the blessings of science. They replace sickness by health, and loathing by cleanliness. It does not merely arrest, but cures these thoroughly, and, being purely vegetable, sweet, pleasant syrup, is disagreeable to taste or smell, it leaves no poison in the system. In resolution of white and other more difficult and dangerous than the treatment of the original disease. Sold by all Druggists. 4w986

**INFORMATION FREE!**  
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.  
A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Premature Erection, and Youthful Error, induced by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's sad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address: No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.  
P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. 3m986

**PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients** and all others interested will please take notice that he will continue his visits at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during 1864 and '65 and at the expiration of which he will discontinue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland, Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

**A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.**  
So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.  
**PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,**  
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.  
Known all over the country as the Celebrated **INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!**  
From South America, will be at his rooms, **RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,** on the 15th and 16th inst., on the same date of and every subsequent month during 1864 and 1865, at **2 & 3 N. 2nd ST. DETROIT.**  
Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge. Dr. L. will visit Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Adrian, Mich., as follows:  
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 20th.  
Jackson, Hubbard House, 21st.  
Adrian, Brackett House, 23d and 24th.  
Mons. of EXAMINATION.—The Doctor diagnoses diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your diseased organs explained free of charge.

**GREAT Excitement in Piano Fortes!**  
**WM. B. BRADBURY'S**  
New Scale Pianos  
In the Ascendant!!!  
Seven first premiums awarded in four weeks over every competitor.  
**GOTTSCALK, the Renowned**  
Pianist, says:  
They are the best and most perfect piano now made, for thoroughness, sweetness, power, purity, richness, and equality, of tone they excel.  
J. HENRY WHITEMORE,  
Agent for the State,  
179 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.  
Miss E. C. Foster is my authorized Agent for Ann Arbor. Rooms in Exchange Block.

**A SPLENDID PIANO FORTE!**  
For a Moderate Price!!  
VOSE'S new and improved PIANO surpasses anything now made for  
**GREAT DURABILITY!**  
Surprising richness and brilliancy of tone.  
**ELEGANCE OF FINISH!**  
And MODERATE PRICE. The attention of the people of Ann Arbor is respectfully invited to an examination of this beautiful instrument.  
J. HENRY WHITEMORE,  
General Agent for the State,  
179 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.  
Miss E. C. Foster is my authorized Agent for Ann Arbor. The VOSE PIANO may be seen at her rooms in the Exchange Block.

**FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,**  
OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,  
Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c.  
**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,**  
174 Lake Street, CHICAGO.  
Sold in Detroit by  
**FARRAND, SHELLEY & CO.**  
Be careful to buy only the Genuine. 2w1958

**LADIES' FURS!**  
LADIES wishing to have their FURS and MUFFS dressed and REMOVED in  
**FASHIONABLE STYLE,**  
by experienced persons, and at low charges, by calling upon the subscriber over D. L. Vose's Store, south of Public Square, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
MRS. E. PARKER THOMPSON.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24th, 1864. 6w984

**LUMBER YARD!**  
**C. KRAPP,**  
Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the South part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of  
**LUMBER,**  
SHINGLES,  
LATH, &c.,  
which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.  
Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.  
CONRAD KRAPP,  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. 9861

**BEAUTIFUL! BEAUTIFUL!!**  
**"HOME OF A FURLOUGH"**  
An ENGRAVING ON STEEL, by  
**JOHN SARTAIN,**  
FROM A PAINTING.  
BY  
**SCHUSSELE.**  
PRICE ONLY \$2.50 PER COPY.  
Every home should contain one.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. 9w985

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JOHN W. HUNT, Treasurer.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 1st, 1864.

**OUR CHINAMAN STILL LIVES.**  
And continues to furnish that unrivaled quality of TEA always found at the People's Store. Lovers of good Tea will please try a sample OF OUR NEW TEA. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**GROCERIES**  
Of all kinds. Fruits, Extracts, Spices, Pickles, Oils, Perfumes, &c. Pure Liquors and Wines for Medicinal purposes only. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**Sugar! Sugar!**  
A small lot of LOW PRICED SUGAR. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**FISH—Codfish, Whitefish,**  
Trout, Mackerel, Herring, &c. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**SYRUP! SYRUP!**  
A few barrels, extra quality. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**OIL AND LAMP DEPOT!**  
**KEROSENE OIL!**  
The best quality ONE DOLLAR Per Gallon. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**HO! YE!**  
Purchasers of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, PLATED GOODS, TABLE UTILITY, &c.  
For sale at less than New York wholesale prices, by DEFOREST & STEWART.

**A Good Clothes Winger.**  
Saves time! Saves money! Saves strength! Saves health! Saves work! Saves hiring help! Saves burning hands!  
Woolen clothes can be wrung out of boiling water without shrinking, without injury to the machine, and equality, of tone they excel. DEFOREST & STEWART.

**JOHN BROWN'S KNAPSACK**  
Was strapped upon his back, and when opened was found to contain a Pot of Dr. Billington's Fig Eucalypti which was his inseparable companion, and this accounts for his robust and vigorous constitution, his indifference to fatigue and his hale and hearty old age. It is warranted to cure  
**ALL KINDS OF PILES,**  
it not only treats directly for the Piles but is a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Scurvy, Rheumatism, &c. It is purely vegetable and never fails to cure. DEFOREST & STEWART, Agents for Michigan.

**GO TO THE CHEAP STORE!**  
And see the New Goods.

**DRESS GOODS!**  
Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, CASSIMERES, Cloth, Satinets, &c., DOMESTICS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

**GROCERIES, &c.,**  
Are to be sold without regard to present Eastern Prices.  
N. B.—The largest Stock of Calico and Brown Cotton in the City at less than Manufacturers' prices.  
The highest price paid in Trade or cash for all kinds of Produce.  
ANN ARBOR, September, 1864.  
The subscriber has just opened an entire New and Desirable Stock in the above line, at the store formerly occupied by A. F. MILLS & CO., MAIN STREET, and respectfully invites the attention of the Citizens of ANN ARBOR and VICINITY to his stock, when making their Fall and Winter Selections in this line. My long experience in the business, and my residence in New York, enables me to make my selections direct from the MANUFACTURERS, and to give satisfaction both in STYLES AND PRICES. My stock shall always contain the LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF GOODS, direct from New York. Call and examine before making your purchases.—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.  
**E. J. LAWRENCE.**  
Store formerly occupied by A. F. MILLS & CO. 1st

**10-40 U. S. BONDS,**  
7 3-10 Treasury Notes  
also, for sale,  
**Interest 6 Per Cent Compound**  
**LEGAL TENDER NOTES.**  
Highest rates paid for GOLD, PREMIUM FUNDS, and LAND WARRANTS.  
Ann Arbor, Oct. 5th, 1864. 3m981

**Miller, Davis & Webster**  
BANKERS.  
Agents for the sale of  
**10-40 U. S. BONDS,**  
7 3-10 Treasury Notes  
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Ann Arbor, Oct. 5th, 1864. 3m981

**A VERY LARGE AND attractive Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS!**  
new opened at  
**J. H. MAYNARD'S.**  
consisting of  
**IRISH POPLINS,**  
French and English Merinos,  
**EMPRESS CLOTHS,**  
Black and Colored Alpacaes,  
**DELAINES, FANCY PLAIDS,**  
Cloths and Cassim'es,  
**FLANELS, PRINTS,**  
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,  
**DENIMS, TICKINGS,**  
Blankets, &c., &c.  
and a choice stock of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES!**  
all of which were bought during  
**The Great Panic!**  
in NEW YORK, and consequently can be sold much lower than those who made their purchases early in the season.  
All kinds of PRODUCE taken in EXCHANGE for GOODS as usual.  
**J. H. MAYNARD.**  
Ann Arbor, Oct. 31st, 1864. 3m981

**THE NEW STORE!**  
FALL & WINTER STYLES!  
**HATS, CAPS AND FURS,**  
Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, &c., &c., &c.

**For Cash!**  
The subscriber has just opened an entire New and Desirable Stock in the above line, at the store formerly occupied by A. F. MILLS & CO., MAIN STREET, and respectfully invites the attention of the Citizens of ANN ARBOR and VICINITY to his stock, when making their Fall and Winter Selections in this line. My long experience in the business, and my residence in New York, enables me to make my selections direct from the MANUFACTURERS, and to give satisfaction both in STYLES AND PRICES. My stock shall always contain the LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF GOODS, direct from New York. Call and examine before making your purchases.—NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.  
**E. J. LAWRENCE.**  
Store formerly occupied by A. F. MILLS & CO. 1st

**PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER!**  
The ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer. NO WOOD WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT. NO THUMB-SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER. WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty Seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and, without an exception, the best wringer ever made.  
**WHAT EVERY BODY KNOWS,** viz:  
That iron will galvanize with rust; That a simple machine is better than a complicated one; That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable and efficient; That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split; That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out; That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not wear the clothes; That cog-wheel regulators are not essential; That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and is not one of the disadvantages above named; That all who have tested it pronounce it the best wringer ever made; That it will wring a thread or a bed quilt without a trerter.  
We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the incredulous. If such there be, and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it. PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO. Gentlemen!—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is a safe, perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.  
Respectfully yours,  
**JNO. W. WHEELER,**  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
No. 100 Beckman Street.  
New York, January, 1864.  
We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do it. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have seen, washed, or do, with all intelligent persons who have AXT, to buy this wringer. It will pay for itself in a very short time.  
Printed in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Energetic men can make from \$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world. Express paid, on receipt of price. 2, \$3.50; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 7, \$2.50; No. 8, \$2.50.  
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO. No. 212 Broadway, New York. C. S. NORTON & CO. Boston.

**THE NEW STORE!**  
FALL & WINTER STYLES!  
**HATS, CAPS AND FURS,**  
Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, &c., &c., &c.

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That iron will galvanize with rust; That a simple machine is better than a complicated one; That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable and efficient; That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split; That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out; That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not wear the clothes; That cog-wheel regulators are not essential; That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and is not one of the disadvantages above named; That all who have tested it pronounce it the best wringer ever made; That it will wring a thread or a bed quilt without a trerter.  
We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the incredulous. If such there be, and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it. PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO. Gentlemen!—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is a safe, perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.  
Respectfully yours,  
**JNO. W. WHEELER,**  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
No. 100 Beckman Street.  
New York, January, 1864.  
We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do it. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have seen, washed, or do, with all intelligent persons who have AXT, to buy this wringer. It will pay for itself in a very short time.  
Printed in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Energetic men can make from \$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world. Express paid, on receipt of price. 2, \$3.50; No. 1, \$1.50; No. 7, \$2.50; No. 8, \$2.50.  
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO. No. 212 Broadway, New York. C. S. NORTON & CO. Boston.

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