

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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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.

MILLER, DAVIS & WEBSTER BANKERS.
Agents for the sale of

10-40 U. S. BONDS, 7-10 Treasury Notes
also, for sale,
Interest 6 Per Cent Compound LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
Rates paid for GOLD, PREMIUM FUNDS, and LAND WARRANTS.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 30th, 1864. 3m91

A CONTENTED LIFE.

AT THIRTY.
Five hundred dollars I have saved—
A rather moderate store;
No matter—I shall be content
When I've a little more.

AT FORTY.
Well, I can count ten thousand now
That's better than before;
And I may well be satisfied
When I've a little more.

AT FIFTY.
Some fifty thousand—pretty well—
But I have earned it sore;
However, I shall not complain
When I've a little more.

AT SIXTY.
One hundred thousand—sick and old—
Ah! life is half a bore!
Yet I can be content to live
When I've a little more.

AT SEVENTY.
He died—and to his greedy heirs
He leaves a countless store;
His wealth has purchased him a tomb—
And very little more.

Bank Revelations—Interesting Reminiscence.

During the debate in the Senate on the bill restoring \$2,000 to Major Bingham, an army paymaster, who states that a payment made him at the New York Sub-Treasury was "short" that amount, Reverdy Johnson related the following incident, which he had heard from Mr. Benton:

"When Mr. Randolph was passing by the Bank of the Metropolis, on his way to the meeting (duel) that was held afterwards between himself and Mr. Clay, Mr. Benton being one of his friends upon the ground, he said to Mr. Hamilton, when he got to the Bank of the Metropolis: 'There are \$6,000 there on deposit belonging to me, and I want to get it out, because I do not know what may happen to me.' They stopped, and he went in and demanded his money. They counted him out notes, and he said: 'I want money, not notes.' The cashier was very much surprised, but he had to count the gold out to him. His servant took it and carried it to the carriage, and they went off with \$6,000, as they supposed."

"A messenger from the bank coming up at full speed met them this side of Georgetown, stopped the carriage, and told Mr. Randolph that the cashier had made a mistake, that the bank had paid him \$6,100. Mr. Randolph responded: 'If it had not been \$6,000, you would have said the payment was conclusive upon me; would you not?' 'Yes.' 'Then go back and tell him I will have no corrections; it is not fair to make one side correct and not the other.' But after the messenger had left him, he told Colonel Hamilton, 'If I should fall I want this money counted, and if they have paid me \$100 too much, as they allege, go and pay it back, because, notwithstanding the bank is willing to play the rogue, I am not; I will correct the mistake.'"

The Senate thought as Mr. Randolph did, and passed a bill giving Major Bingham the \$2,000 which he did not (so he said) receive from Mr. Cisco, by a vote of 21 yeas to 10 nays, 18 not voting.—Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Why Men Marry.

Men do not marry for the purpose of making women happy, but to make themselves happy. A girl looks forward to her marriage to what she will do for her husband's happiness. A man to what he will enjoy through his wife's ministrations. "He needs a wife," say the good women who were born and bred in these opinions, and do not suspect their grossness. "It is a grand good match; I don't know anybody that needs a wife more than he," said one of these at a little gathering, speaking of a recent marriage. "Why?" innocently questioned another woman, who was supposed to have somewhat peculiar views concerning these things. "O, you never want anybody to marry!" burst out a chorus of voices—which was surely a very broad inference from one narrow monosyllable. "But why does he need a wife?" persisted the questioner. "For sympathy and companionship," triumphantly replied the first woman, knowing that to such motives her interlocutor could take no exception.

But a third woman, not knowing that anything lay behind these questions and answers, and feeling that the original position was but feebly maintained by such unsubstantial things as sympathy and companionship, being also a near neighbor of the person in question, and acquainted with the facts, proceeded to strengthen the case, by adding, "Well, he was alone, and he wasn't very well, and he was taken sick one night and couldn't get anybody to take care of him." "But why not hire a nurse?" Well, he did, and she was very good; but she wouldn't do his washing." "Only wait long enough, and you are tolerably sure to get the truth at last. It was not sympathy and companionship, after all, that the man wanted; it was his washing!"—Gail Hamilton.

The following patriotic sentiment was lately given at a festive supper:

The ships of our navy
The ladies of our land,
May the former be full rigged,
And the latter well-manned.

Some editor says that the destiny of the world often hangs on the merest trifles. A little miss between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage, which gave birth to Napoleon and the battle of Waterloo. To which the Chicago Advertiser says: "Yes, that is a fact. Suppose a 'little miss' had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1865.

GERMAN TOWNS—THE RHINE.

Paris, Nov. 13th, 1864.

If you suppose, reader, that I am going to force you to follow me slowly and wearily down the Rhine, stopping to mark every odd costume, to describe every old cathedral, or sing songs to every ruined castle, you will be agreeably disappointed. The journal voyager has as great many liberties which the real traveler cannot enjoy. He can annihilate distance, shorten time, and by a single dash of the pen transport himself from city to city, or from nation to nation. Therefore, instead of taking cars, and lodging at hotels, and sauntering forth to see and hear, and visiting each guide book locality; finally, instead of being tied down to time and place by that physical form which is so necessary to the real voyager, let us, fairy like, transform ourselves into beings of the air, and make some of those aerial flights for the accomplishment of which the flesh is so weak.

Well then, at Baden Baden we spread our wings, after a parting salute, and suddenly find ourselves over Carlsruhe; and, (as we are at perfect liberty to alight where we choose), let us come down on the most honorable position, to-wit: the palace of the Grand Duke. Here we find ourselves standing in a focus, as it were, while a series of the most regular streets of the most regular town of Germany are converging towards us. We turn in another direction, and spread out afar is the hunting park of the duke—a miniature American forest—where his dukeship often holds the sport, or joins the hunt. We wander through the beautiful salons of the Palace, we go forth to visit some of the noted places of the capital of Baden, and then we make another aerial leap which brings us into the midst of the ruins of the castle of Heidelberg, and in sight of the University. As we look upon the city below us, as we turn to the winding Neckar, as we observe the bluffs and the forests and the gardens that surround us, we can almost wish ourselves chevaliers, and the castle our abode, and the country our domain; our enemy, loneliness—our life object, pleasure. But the wine casks in the cellar are empty, the fair ladies and gallant knights are gone, and the old castle no longer echoes with the voice of joy and of carnival.

Another flight, and we are at Worms, standing beside the very stone that marks the spot where the Diet of the Empire summoned before it the Augustinian monk, and where the new reformer maintained before one of the most brilliant of assemblies, those opinions which have revolutionized the religious world. Now we are at Mayence, where lived another reformer whose influence upon society has been no less than that of Luther. Gutenberg with his press has filled the world with light, and what we have of civil and religious liberty can be traced in no small degree to the printer of Mayence.

Now we are at Frankfurt, the home of Goethe, with its beautiful environs, its fine residences, and busy air. We are here on the track of the king of Prussia once more, whom we have followed from Baden Baden. The royal arms and national flags which decorate the Russian Hotel announces that the honorable visitor is there.

Now we are in beautiful Wiesbaden, another German Saratoga. The Empress of the French has arrived just before us, and the elegant cars of her train are standing in the depot as we enter it. Here let us stand upon the steps of the Russian temple, whose gilded domes and marble interior represent well the splendors of the churches of Moscow and St. Petersburg. From the elevation at which we are, the view is of the most charming, made up as it is of plain, mountain, and city. Beneath us is the little Babilon, gay and attractive where decorated gambling houses, and brilliant ball-rooms, and elegant cafes unite to make man forget himself, and laugh at destiny.

Another flight, and we are back again at Mayence, ready to take the steamer that descends the Rhine. Between Basle and the latter city, the river runs through a low, flat country, offering it is true a picture of cultivation, but otherwise not particularly attractive. But a little below Mayence, the scenery changes, and the real Rhine commences. The prospect becomes wilder, more rocky, and more beautiful. The plains give way to mountains, the cultivated fields to rocky or vine clad bluffs, and

the modest cottage or rich palace to the old castle or ancient tower. Between what heights, by the side of what precipices, amid what cultivation, under what ancient souvenirs, now swiftly, now deeply, now calmly, now loudly, flows this king of rivers! How the heart is moved as it finds itself upon the Rhine! It is not that the imagination has spread a soft interest about the river, and touched every rock and peak with love; it is not that every castle speaks of some Roland, and that every height seems the tomb of some heroine. But it is that the Rhine is the most historic of rivers, and that its banks have oft felt the tread of armies, and seen the rise and fall of nations. Has it not been a silent witness of the heroism of the people of Holland? has it not seen the civil wars that have desolated Germany? has it not watched the ascending star of France? has it not blessed the rise of Swiss liberty? Here old Caesar crossed it, there Attila plunged into its waters, here Charlemagne essayed its passage, while the armies of Charles V, of Gustavus Adolphus, of Louis XIV, of Marlborough, of Napoleon, have fought upon its banks.

Man, with his depraved tastes, loves these bloody marks. They spread an interest everywhere. Were it not so, the Mississippi, running amid peaceful but solemn grandeur, with no history but that of the Indians, would attract the voyager from a remoter clime, than that of him whom the Rhine calls to its side.

The first night was spent at Coblenz, rejoicing in its beautiful situation, strong in its Ehrenbreitstein fortifications, and proud of its battle-field, where the great generals of the world have fought. The second night at Cologne, noted among architects for its cathedrals; among the superstitious for its bones of the Magi; and among the ladies for its perfumery.

When we said good-bye to Cologne, we also bade adieu to the Rhine, and at length to Germany itself. As we neared the border, we could not but contrast in our mind the present condition of the German confederation with what it has been. The time is gone when to be its Emperor is to be governor of Europe. The thrones of Charlemagne and Charles V. have passed away.

The power of unity has vanished before division. The rise of Prussia found an enemy in Austria, the power of Austria found a rival in Prussia. Napoleon strengthened these rising animosities, broke in pieces the Germanic confederation, and ever since sectional antagonism has taken the place of national cohesion. It is sad to see thus divided the power that, if united, might stand as a barrier to eastern encroachment, and western ambition. Russia would look eastward for conquest, France would not venture to extend her territory to the Rhine, and Europe would be balanced. A word from Germany, would decide European diplomacy, and the annual European war would be averted. What Europe wants is a grand empire like that of a united Germany. But Germany never can be united till forgetting kingdoms and dukedoms, and free cities, those secession elements, she creates one great national center, which can appeal for aid not to different governments, but directly to the people. Instead of a federation, she must become a nation.

A stop at Aix-la-chapelle, another at Liege in Belgium, and our next halting place was the heart of Europe—Paris.

What an Editor Might Have Been.

Holland, the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, has been up in Vermont to "where he came from," and he thus sketches what he should have been if he had not left home and become an editor:

Your correspondent would have grown stalwart and strong, with horny hands, and face as black as the ace of spades. He would have taught school winters, worked on the farm summers, and gone out buying fifteen days in July, and taken for pay the iron works and running gear of a wagon.

At two-and-twenty, or thereabouts, he would have begun to pay attention to a girl with a father worth \$2,000, and a spit-curl on her forehead—a girl who always went to singing-school, and "set in the seats," and sung without opening her mouth—a pretty girl, any way. Well, after seeing her home from singing school for two or three years, taking her to a Fourth of July, and getting about \$100 together, he would have married and settled down. Years would pass away, and that girl with the spit-curl would have eleven children—just as sure as you live—seven boys and four girls.

We should have a hard time in bringing them up, but they would soon be able enough to do the milking, and help their mother wash-days, and I, getting independent at last, and feeling a little stiff in the joints, should be elected a member of the Legislature, having been an assessor and a school committee man for years. In the evening of my days, with my pipe in my mouth, thirteen barrels of cider in the cellar, and a newspaper in my hands, I should sit and look at the markets through a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and wonder why should such a strange, silly piece as this be published.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING LAW.

Opinion of Justice J. V. Campbell.

The people ex rel. Daniel S. Twitchell, vs. Amos C. Bodgett.

The relator caused this information to be filed, claiming that, at the election in the fall of 1864, he received a majority of the legal votes for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Washtenaw. The incumbent, according to the agreed statement of facts, received a majority on the home vote; and the county canvassers, rejecting the soldiers' vote, gave him a certificate of election. Had the vote of the soldiers been counted, Twitchell would have been found elected. The regularity of the vote is not disputed, and the only question presented for our decision is, whether the act of the Legislature, authorizing the soldiers in the field to vote out of their own townships is constitutional. If the law is valid, Twitchell is entitled to the office. If it is invalid, the incumbent has a right to retain it.

The argument has been extended, and has presented a great variety of considerations, which have been urged upon us as proper to govern our action. The importance of the question, as determining upon the voting privileges of a large number of electors, is obvious, and a resort to every appropriate source of light upon the subject is not only permissible, but necessary to a just and complete performance of duty. But the wide range of argument necessarily opened in the case renders it proper to indicate an opinion, to some extent, upon the proper sources of information, in order that no misapprehension may arise concerning what may be regarded as legitimate elements of decision.

The case is happily free from one class of questions which sometimes may introduce confusion. The ordinary disputes, concerning the distribution of power between the people and their various departments and agencies of government, do not arise in the present controversy. It is conceded that the power of regulating the time and manner of elections, and the places where they may be held, is one which is legislative in its nature, and belongs to that body which is intrusted with the general legislative authority, unless the Constitution has limited or destroyed their control over it. And we are only concerned, therefore, in determining whether the Constitution of Michigan has prevented the State Legislature from exercising complete control over the locality of elections, and whether, if such control is limited, the limitation is applicable to the subject before us.

It was not contended on the argument, that if the Constitution is silent on the subject, the Legislature may not allow the citizens of Michigan to vote beyond its limits. Whether the State can provide such safeguards against abuse abroad as it can at home, cannot govern legislative action on such a matter. If there is no constitutional prohibition, the Legislature must determine for itself whether the importance of securing the privilege of voting to its citizens abroad is overbalanced by the difficulty of enforcing all the safeguards against abuse, which may be enforced at home in all cases. The sanctions and penalties which are not required by the Constitution may be dispensed with, if that be deemed expedient. So far, it is a mere question of policy, whether they shall be required. We are not in this case called upon to decide whether the State could, or could not, enforce the several duties or penalties prescribed in the act, should its provisions have been disobeyed, and it would have been needless to refer to the subject of extra-territorial action at all, had it not entered into the consideration of other courts in dealing with this general subject. The concessions made on the argument render it unnecessary to consider at all the limits of extra-territorial action; and they may, therefore, be regarded as unimportant in disposing of this case.

We have had cited before us several decisions of different State courts, upon provisions of their own Constitutions, supposed to be more or less like ours, and we are asked to follow them as authority. Upon questions of this nature such decisions can only be valuable from their intrinsic weight and force of argument. They have all been made since our own Constitution was adopted. They are all dependent upon their own local regulations, and are placed upon grounds which favor more or less of their own local customs and ideas. Even where two constitutions contain the same phrase or its equivalent, it is quite possible that the context may show that it does not mean the same thing in both. None of the decisions produced before us have any bearing upon the present controversy, except those in Iowa, California and Pennsylvania. The courts of California and Iowa disagree upon the effect of a phrase identical in the Constitutions of both States. The clause construed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is more nearly like the principal clause in our Constitution which has been discussed before us; but considerations are introduced into the discussion which do not at all exist in Michigan. While it is to be hoped we have been able to profit by the arguments and suggestions of those learned tribunals, we are, nevertheless, forced to determine, according to our own deliberate conclusions, what effect is to be given to our own Constitution.

It is not necessary to cite or discuss the various rules of construction which have been from time to time suggested by courts. They are all designed to aid us in determining what the exact

meaning of the Constitution is. While men may not always agree in their opinions, there can be but one true meaning to any constitutional provision, and it is the duty of a court to determine, upon its own responsibility, what that true meaning is. If a law is to be tested by the Constitution, it is the duty therefore of the court to make such a decision as accords with its carefully formed and settled convictions, after using all accessible means of enlightenment. The meaning of our Constitution was fixed when it was adopted, and the question which is now before us is not different from what it would have been, had the Constitution been recently adopted. These charters of government are adopted by the people for their own guidance, as well as for the guidance of the government which they establish. They are designed to provide for contingencies not foreseen, as well as those which are foreseen. It usually happens that their founders are more provident than they themselves imagined at the time of their action. When they act upon sound general rules, this is almost always the case. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution of the United States, regarded it as possible that the integrity of the Union should have been as rudely assailed as it has been; and yet the Constitution has proved to be as well adapted to the present exigencies as to those of the early days of the republic. But it may easily happen that specific provisions may be unforeseen emergencies, turn out to have been inexpedient. This does not make those provisions any less binding. Constitutions cannot be changed by events alone. They remain binding as the acts of the people in their sovereign capacity, as the framers of the government, until they are amended or abrogated by the action prescribed by the authority which created them. It is not competent for any department of the government to change a constitution, or to declare it changed, simply because it appears ill adapted to a new state of things.

If the people, in establishing their government, see fit to place restrictions upon the exercise of any privilege, it must be assumed that in their view the exercise of the privilege without the restriction would be inexpedient and dangerous, and would not, therefore, have been permitted. Every restriction imposed by the Constitution must be considered as something which was designed to guard the public welfare, and it would be a violation of duty to give it any less than the fair and legitimate force which its terms require. What the people have said they design, they have an absolute and paramount right to have respected. It is as clearly their will as any of their grants of privilege, and must be construed in the same spirit, and neither extended nor curtailed by any considerations, except such as tend to show its true meaning. Restrictions have, it is true, been found more likely than grants to be unsuited to unforeseen circumstances. Chief Justice Marshall, in *McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland*, 4 Wh. R. 424, has pointed out with great clearness the danger of making constitutional provisions too specific; and it has been proved very unpleasantly on the attention of our people by the improvident restrictions on legislation, which have been placed under the Constitution we are now considering. But where evils arise from the application of such regulations, their force cannot be denied or evaded, and the remedy consists in repeal or amendment, and not in false construction.

But I am not able to yield my assent to an argument which was forcibly urged upon us, that in construing a Constitution we must not take into the account the existing state of things, which is so different from anything which has gone before. That the Constitution means nothing now that it did not mean when it was adopted, I regard as true beyond doubt. But it must be regarded as meant to apply to the present circumstances. Its real intent, like that of all other laws and public institutions can be only determined when facts exist which call for determination. It is not an abstraction, but a charter for human government, and it must be construed with reference to realities, and not interpreted as if it had no such bearing. The rules of law are supposed to be permanent, and capable of settlement by the courts, and yet, when a court announces a principle which is foreign to the case before it, the emittance of the judges, and their acknowledged ability, will not obtain for that announcement the respect which belongs to the rest of the decision, because, when applied thereafter to existing facts, it may be found that the judges have not seen the matter in all its bearings, and had they done so, would have come to a different conclusion. No opinion which is merely speculative can ever be received as entirely reliable. No court ever refuses to allow its mere dicta to be reconsidered, and I should be very unwilling to be bound by any such remark of my own, as I should certainly decline to receive as obligatory, any irrelevant opinions of others. To strive to dis-ever a legal or constitutional provision from the only facts which justify a court in construing it, would, if such a severance were possible, lead to no good result. The Constitution must be read as applicable to present circumstances, for the simple reason that it was established for all subsequent circumstances and times; and we must give it the same force it would receive had its language been recently adopted, in full view of present emergencies, and must give to its terms their fair and natural meaning, in view of the whole

tent of the instrument, so far as it relates to the subject in controversy. As to the manner in which a constitution should be construed, it is hardly necessary to say much, as the rules which are familiar to all jurists are not so much technical rules of law as suggestions, to aid in ascertaining the true meaning, which is the only object of any attempt at construction. But some reference to the source, and objects of a State Constitution, may indicate the spirit with which it should be approached. It proceeds from the people in their original capacity, and the source of all power in the government. Their will, being the supreme law, and being only to be found in the Constitution which they ordain, it must be fairly and cheerfully enforced according to its terms, and no attempt should be made to evade or defeat it. The Constitution, although drawn up by a convention, derives no vitality from its framers, but depends for its force entirely upon the popular vote. Being designed for the popular judgment, and owing its existence to the popular approval, its language must receive such a construction as is most consistent with plain common sense, unaffected by any passing excitement or prejudice. We are not to speculate how the people would have acted under other circumstances, or whether they would have bound themselves in the same way, had they anticipated the future. We must only determine how they saw fit to act with their sober judgment, taking upon themselves such consequences as their action might bring forth in the future. The constitution is eminently a popular instrument, binding according to its terms, and requiring for their interpretation such rules as will not warp its sense from what its language shows it probably appeared to those who adopted it.

There has been no practical construction which can throw any light upon the question before us. The fact that election laws have been made on a certain basis, which does not accord with the principle of this bill, is of no weight, because there has never before been any occasion for such a bill. Whatever valid practical construction has, depends entirely upon its being open, notorious, and consistent course, upon a question now mooted. Practice not involving the mooted question is no index of construction. We have never before had occasion to provide for voting in an unusual way on State affairs. We are therefore thrown back upon the Constitution itself, to expound it according to its own tenor, or, in the light of such previous historical facts as may legitimately aid to elucidate it.

The provision of the Constitution which is supposed to be violated by the law under which the relator claims to have his title of office established, is the first section of Article 7, concerning "Elections." This clause provides that every white male citizen, &c., "shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no citizen or inhabitant shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election, unless he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and has resided in this State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote ten days next preceding such election." The next section provides that all votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may be authorized by law to be otherwise chosen. Further sections provide against loss of residence by absence or military service, and contain some other safeguards against electors being prevented from attending elections, and for preserving the purity of elections.

It is claimed by the relator that offering to vote at an election in a township or ward, does not prevent casting the vote beyond the State limits, while the respondent insists that the act of the elector must be done within his own township. To determine which is the correct conclusion, we must first see what provisions in this section concerning elections are too plain to be questioned. By examining the section, we had that it makes provision for every possible election which can be held at all, under the authority of the State. "No citizen or inhabitant shall be an elector, or entitled to vote at any election," unless he shall come within the subsequent provisions. In the next place every election must be in some township or ward; for the voter in order to "vote at any election" must "offer to vote" in the "township or ward" in which he has resided "ten days next preceding such election." Whether he gives in his vote on the spot, or whether it is given in fact somewhere else, to become by some legal construction a vote in the township, he must vote at the election in the township or not at all; for this far there is no possibility of misconstruction. Again, the places in which he offers to vote is of necessity the place where he votes, if the offer is accepted; for the offer must be made to some one authorized to accept it, and when accepted, the vote is complete. For the vote by this section means the act of the elector himself, and when his offered ballot is accepted, there is no other act which he can perform to make it operative. That the township is a necessary place for the vital purpose of the law is manifest, for no offer to vote in any other township but that of the voter's residence, is permitted by the constitution. And it being a necessary place for election purposes, and the only place which is referred to, it may be necessary to consider what purposes are to be subserved by any rules of locality. For we cannot be permitted to suppose that a restriction has been imposed without necessity, or without meaning, neither are we at liberty to disregard any word or phrase which has been inserted in the supreme law of the State.

The New Bounty Law. The Legislature last week passed a bounty law, which reprints all former bounty laws, and provides...

1st. A State bounty of \$100 to volunteers enlisting after the passage of the act, to the credit of any sub district of the State, on the quotas assigned under the late call.

2d. A State bounty of \$150 to volunteers under any future call.

3d. A local bounty of \$100 to volunteers under the late or any future call. Neither the State or local bounties are to be paid to any substitute or draftsman, nor to any volunteer not credited to the town, ward, or sub district in which he was enrolled...

Towns and cities are not hereafter permitted to vote bounties, but the monies with which to pay all local bounties are to be provided for by the Board of Supervisors, which is authorized and required to issue bonds for that purpose...

This is in brief a synopsis of the act, which we shall publish in full in our next issue.

One singular feature of the law is the provision for a larger State bounty under future calls than under the one now pending. We confess that we can not see the wisdom of the distinction, and it certainly seems to us that now is the emergency, and the time for the larger bounty.

At our latest dates from Lansing neither branch of the Legislature had taken any action in the contested election cases, four of which are pending in the Senate, and 12 in the House.

This delay indicates that the majority of the Legislature do not think that the decision of the Supreme Court is entitled to any respect, and our own opinion is that the sitting members will retain their seats. There is no doubt that the Legislature is bound by all precedent to admit the contestants, but as no writ can reach either House, the action will be on the principle that "might makes right," or shadows cast before give no evidence of the substance to follow.

Each branch is made the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, but under the law and not in defiance of the law, and the Supreme Court having declared the soldier's voting law unconstitutional there is no ground for an hour's consideration or hesitation. But, "we shall see what we shall see."

The Detroit Tribune takes the position that the Senate and House are both bound by the decision of the Court. Peace has not yet come from the negotiations or conference held on board of a gunboat in Hampton Roads last week. On the side of the government President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were present, and in behalf of the rebel confederacy, Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and J. A. CAMPBELL. The conference lasted several hours, and rumors are various and contradictory as to what passed. It is said that the rebel commissioners persisted in demanding recognition, and that the President standing as firm as a rock on that point, offered to yield almost everything else. And so the conference terminated. Washington dispatches say that the President will send in a special message to Congress upon the subject, and then some of the rumors will be exploded.

One thing is certain, the effort can do no harm, and it has already caused the Fernando Wood peace men in Congress to plant themselves upon a war platform.

The Legislature has accomplished little or nothing since our last issue. The House adjourned on Saturday morning until Tuesday, and up to Wednesday night had not secured a quorum. The Senate remained in session, but with a bare quorum, and neither House during the entire of last week was able to order any bill to take immediate effect, for want of a two-thirds attendance of members. An epidemic "taking off" members in large numbers.

We give place in our columns this week to the opinion of Judge CAMPBELL, pronouncing the soldiers' voting law unconstitutional. It will be found a clear, concise, and able exposition of the constitutional question, and must satisfy all who do not choose to let their prejudices and wishes control their reason. We hope that every subscriber will carefully and candidly read it.

Another week we will publish the opinion of Judge COOLY.

LIFE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS TENN. HOSPITAL PISCINEY. February 1st, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—To-day is a lowery, gloomy, disagreeable day, and the inmates of the hospital generally, are obliged to keep in-doors on account of delicate health; but your correspondent, having passed the necessary examination, was pronounced convalescent, and forthwith placed in the convalescent ward. In this ward we do just about as we please, and go and come as it suits our convenience. "This suits me," says Artemus Ward would say.

These convalescent wards are great institutions. They are filled with a class of men who have recovered from sickness to a great extent, and who are only kept here to recover strength; when this is accomplished they are immediately shipped to the gunboats. This ward, No. 80, is the liveliest one in the institution. Songs are sung and stories told, from early morn till dewy eve. Some of the most ridiculous fish stories that were ever concocted, are related here. "Private Miles O'Reilly's" songs are warbled with an elegance and ease that would do honor to older heads at the "big."

Soon, however, we shall bid farewell to the jovial companions in whose presence we have enjoyed so many happy hours, and take passage on board a boat, for a trip of seven months duration, at the expiration of which we hope to be a citizen—a being who has a right to speak, think, and act for himself. We are not deprived of the God given privileges here, in the hospital, but when we step aboard a boat, we leave behind all these, and trot around at the will of an officer, and woe to him who disobeys "Sir Oracle's" command.

To many of your readers, gunboating on the Mississippi River may seem a delightful way of passing a year or so in the service of Uncle Sam; but a few months or so of practical experience will satisfy all such "hifalutin'" notions, and make one sigh for a transfer to some other branch of the service. By these remarks your readers may infer that this individual is getting somewhat tired of the service, or else got wofully humbugged at the outset. Neither are true. He was aware that hardships had to be endured, and privations suffered, before he enlisted; consequently he is not disappointed, yet had he the thing to do over again, he would enter some other arm of the service.

Monday is a big day in Memphis—not on account of business transactions, as all the shops are closed—but in a Military point of view. Eight regiments of Militia were reviewed last Monday, by Major General DANA and staff. The regiments formed in line on Main street, with the three colored regiments on the left, and extended nearly the whole length of the town. Many belonging to the Militia have never handled a musket until within a few months past, yet their marching and counter-marching would have done credit to veteran troops.

On these occasions the side walks are lined with people of every grade and complexion. The gaily dressed belle, in her satin gown, looks at the "horrid creatures," and wonders what it all means; four year old contrabands gaze in wonder at the immense throng, and crowd lustily for "Padder Linkum;" dirty-faced news-boys, casting sly glances toward the "poor little nigs," hoist them in the ditch, and announce the fall in wool; the swaggering planter, with his broad rim hat, looks sorrowful and sad. Soon the bands commence to play, and the General and staff rush hurriedly by the length of the line, the review is over, and the several regiments march to their respective armories. Such are Monday afternoons in Memphis.

Memphis has many beautiful blocks, but they all seem to be taken possession of by the government, and are used either for hospitals or store-houses. "Confiscated" property we suppose, and from this we conclude that most, if not all of her wealthy citizens, were rabid secessionists.

There is one ornament to the city that the government cannot well use for "military purposes"—we speak of Court-Square. This is a beautifully laid out park in the centre of the city, with a greater variety of trees than can be found in very few parks in the country. The trees are full of squirrels, and you need only a handful of nuts to command a regiment around you. So tame are they that they crawl into your pockets, on your hat, and play hide and go-seek on your coat tail.

In the centre of the park, enclosed by an iron-fence and thrifty hedge, is a monument erected to the memory of JACKSON. This monument is of the finest marble, the pedestal being about five feet high, on the top of which is the bust of JACKSON, life size. Numerous inscriptions are carved upon the pedestal, but only one of them attracted our attention particularly. It was this: "The Federal Union; it must and shall be preserved," but some ruthless hand had tried to erase "The Federal Union" from the marble-slab, and passing, no doubt, for a time to chat with some associate, the warning voice of JACKSON thundered in their ears, "By the eternal God we will have better quiet."

Thinking we have taxed your readers' patience quite sufficient, and that we hear a response something similar to JACKSON's rumbling in our ears, we only add, good day.

Yours, &c., W. F. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN THE TENCHES, Before Peters & Burg, Va., Jan. 9, 1865.

At a meeting of the members of Company H, 20th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, held January 7th, 1865, upon motion of H. R. Mills, H. S., Capt. A. A. Day was unanimously elected chairman of the meeting, and Sergeant T. F. Spears and Private H. T. Cliff were appointed a committee on resolutions, with a view of expressing the feelings of the company, their appreciation of the kindness of friends of the town of Saline and city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in sending them certain packages containing well selected eatables with which to comfort and cheer the heart of the soldier, and assure him that though absent, he is not forgotten.

Whereas, the undersigned having been appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions in acknowledgment of the reception of several packages of "good things" sent by friends of the town of Saline and city of Ann Arbor, Mich., to the members of Co. H, 20th Michigan Volunteers, the committee have the honor to offer the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved—That the thanks of the Company are hereby unanimously expressed to our friends of the town of Saline and city of Ann Arbor, Mich., for the kind remembrance of those of their relatives and friends who are absent in the service of their country in this trying hour of our national existence, in sending to them such substantial gifts with which to cheer the "inner man" and serve as a sumptuous repast for the coming in of the "New Year."

2d. Resolved—That while in the absence of many of our brave comrades who have fallen during the deadly strife which is filling our once happy land with tearful eyes and mournful hearts, we cannot but feel that we owe our preservation to the all-wise Providence, "who ruleth all things," and we earnestly return our gratitude to Him for having thus spared and permitted us to again enjoy those delicacies so fully and bounteously presented to us by our dear friends at home.

Knowing, as we do, the many trying dangers we have, and may yet be compelled to encounter, ere that Peace, which we seek, be awarded us, the thought of those true and loving hearts at home will cheer our way and strengthen our purpose to renew, if need be, the great struggle for freedom, and the maintenance of our national honor and continue the same until the silk threads of our noble Banner shall be woven into all the institutions of our glorious country, and with the ever existing hope, that we may one and all be spared to again claim future protection in the bosoms of our families and the society of our friends in peaceful homes.

3d. Resolved—That the thanks of the Company are hereby tendered to the Rev. C. E. B. Armstrong, of Saline, Mich., for his kind and patriotic letter accompanying the packages.

4th. Resolved—That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded for publication to each of the papers of Ann Arbor, Mich. A. A. DAY, Capt. Co. H. Chairman of Meeting. SERG. T. F. SPEARS, HIRAM J. BEAKS, Privt. H. T. CLIFF, } Committee.

The Woodstock Tragedy.

A young man shoots his Father, Mother and Wife—He Burns the House to hide his Crime—His Pardon Confession of Guilt.

By a slip from the Adrian Expositor office, we have the full details of the arrest and confession of David E. Bivins, who murdered his parents and wife, in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee county, on Tuesday night, Jan. 31st.

Bivins was arrested at Grafton, Ohio, on Thursday, brought back to Adrian, and lodged in jail. He frankly confesses the crime and says he did it to get rid of his family relatives so as to marry a girl at Grafton, of whom he had become enamored. He had been living at Grafton lately, and left there on Monday for the express purpose of committing the deed. He went to Hudson, hired a horse and buggy, and proceeded across the country to his father's residence, some twelve miles distant. His father was absent at an uncle's, but was sent for and came home; watching his opportunity, the murderer shot his father through the head, and followed this up by shooting his mother. His young wife, who expected shortly to give birth to a child, sprung to his side, and by the most endearing entreaties, pleaded that he would do her no harm. He stated that he embraced and kissed her, and that she kissed him, when he thinks he shot her twice. He quickly set fire to the house, expecting thus to hide all traces of his horrid work, and immediately returned to Hudson in time to take the early morning train east on Wednesday.

A buffalo robe was found in the shed where he had hitched the horse and buggy, which had been lost in the darkness and hurry of getting away, which was taken to Hudson and identified by the keeper of the Tivory stable, who described the prisoner so accurately that he was at once recognized by some of the neighbors who knew of his living at Grafton. He was accordingly pursued and arrested there.

He thought that by leaving Grafton in the night, perpetrating the deed in the night, destroying all traces of crime in the night, he would not be missed and could not be traced. The accidental loss of the buffalo robe furnished the clue that foiled all his plans.

The age of the murdered father was 57, the mother 51, the young wife 20. They were highly respected in the community in which they lived.

There are now in the city of New Orleans four departments with a General in command of each, and each blessed with a numerous staff. The officers outnumber the privates in the respective regiments and bounds.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. In Salem, Friday, Jan. 27th, P. B. CALKINS, of Ypsilanti, aged 14 years.

Died. On the morning of Feb. 1st, 1865, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of J. T. SWABER, aged 30 years. For many weary months she had been a sufferer, and her long and painful illness was borne with unexampled patience, cheerfulness and resignation. She leaves a void in the family circle which can never be filled, and her loss will long be felt in the dear circle of which she was a member.

Chancery Notice. HEREBY DESIGNATE ROBERT E. SPEAR, Clerk of Court, Commissioner of the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, as the Auctioneer, in and for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, on Feb. 2d, 1865.

Estate of James Steward. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, now offers to students very superior advantages. Four years are required to complete the course of study, which includes the following branches of learning: Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, History, Philosophy, etc., as in other Colleges.

Official Statement of the Michigan Central Insurance Company. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, CENTRAL INS. CO. 1, Kalamazoo, January 16th, 1865.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS. The Mandrake Pills are recommended by every distinguished physician, and are the only pills that will cure all the diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and all the diseases of the head, and all the diseases of the chest, and all the diseases of the lungs, and all the diseases of the kidneys, and all the diseases of the bladder, and all the diseases of the prostate, and all the diseases of the testicles, and all the diseases of the penis, and all the diseases of the urethra, and all the diseases of the vagina, and all the diseases of the uterus, and all the diseases of the ovaries, and all the diseases of the fallopian tubes, and all the diseases of the peritoneum, and all the diseases of the pleura, and all the diseases of the lungs, and all the diseases of the heart, and all the diseases of the arteries, and all the diseases of the veins, and all the diseases of the capillaries, and all the diseases of the skin, and all the diseases of the hair, and all the diseases of the 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State Debts. This being the season for governors' messages, about a dozen documents of this character have made their appearance within a few weeks.

Pennsylvania, \$30,379,603. Massachusetts, 22,893,972. Ohio, 13,500,751. Illinois, 11,178,514. New York, 6,278,954. Maine, 5,137,500. Connecticut, 5,000,000. Michigan, 3,521,129. Wisconsin, 2,500,000. Vermont, 1,649,845.

New Jersey enjoys the enviable distinction of having no debt, but some other States are heavily burdened. Take Maine for example, which, before the war, owed only \$700,000, but now has an indebtedness of \$5,137,500, exclusive of large amounts to be refunded to cities and towns for aid given to soldiers' families.

Ohio is contending the gloomy prospect, is constrained to say 'the indications are that the amount of taxation, municipal, State, and Federal, will inevitably reach the utmost limit that can be borne. The State tax this year is to be increased by some three hundred and fifty thousand dollars over that of last year, or to eight times the amount it was six years ago.'

Massachusetts owes no less than \$22,739,972, of which \$14,372,000 was added during the war. This sum, however, includes the debt (\$5,000,000) guaranteed by railroad companies. On the State debt of Wisconsin, all but \$100,000 was incurred for war purposes.

Pennsylvania, with a large debt, experiences a sensible relief in the discovery of immense subterranean reservoirs of oil, to say nothing of the continued development of the iron and coal regions.

In this she is remarkably favored. Ohio will have to meet her obligations under circumstances less propitious, for while the available resources has increased, the public indebtedness has increased, the available resources in some respects have diminished, apparently on account of the loss of manual labor by absorption in the army or by emigration.

The auditor's report, just published, shows that, as compared with the year 1861, the number of acres in cereal crops has fallen from 6,570,829 to 5,146,374, of which about fifteen per cent was in the last year. In the quantity of cereals produced, there was a decline from 107,48,942 bushels in 1862, to 88,245,626 in 18 4, the decrease being about seven per cent. in the last year.

Except in the single item of sheep, there was a corresponding decline in the number of domestic animals. The "Empire State" of New York has a comparatively small debt, and being in the enjoyment of an incomparable canal and railway system, to which the entire West is tributary, has no special reason for disquietude in regard to her monetary affairs.

The one great lesson for all the States to learn, is the necessity for a rigid economy in every department of administration, and the greatest possible development of every industrial interest. The latter must be sedulously cherished, if only for the single purpose of meeting the national debt.

The agricultural wealth of the country has no limit, and the mineral resources of the United States—the petroleum, coal, iron, copper and precious metals—are practically inexhaustible.

Departure of Gen. McClellan for Europe. Yesterday was signalized by a parting ovation to Major General McClellan, who, with his wife and child, sailed for Europe in the steamer China.

Before noon a large assemblage had gathered on the Cunard dock to bid the "Savior of the Capitol" farewell. Military officers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, and laborers were present, and waited anxiously the arrival of the general.

At length a private carriage was driven through the wharf gate, in which was General McClellan and his family, who were soon besieged with friendly salutations from the crowd there gathered.

At 1 o'clock, amid loud cheers, General McClellan, with a large escort of his friends, embarked on the tug George Birkbeck, which proceeded to the center of the stream, where the China was obliged to anchor, owing to the low tide.

The party were then received by Captain Anderson of the Cunard steamer, and conducted to the principal state-room, where the general received many salutations. The cabin, however, was soon inconveniently crowded, and Captain Anderson at once appropriated his parlor to the use of the party.

In it, subsequently, the relatives and personal friends of General McClellan gathered for the purpose of bidding him a final adieu. An entertainment of cake and wine was then hurriedly spread, and the company united in a toast that the distinguished tourists might have a safe and prosperous voyage, and find happiness in their journey.

Mrs. McClellan was here presented with letters, containing tokens of the esteem of her friends. The steam tug's bell then announced that all who desired to escape a voyage to Europe must re-embark on the Birkbeck for Jersey City, and the friends of General McClellan promptly responded to the call.

As the tug sailed off from the China, all on board raised loud and prolonged cheers for McClellan, which the general acknowledged from the hurricane deck. The China then moved down the bay. Among the fellow-passengers of Gen. McClellan was Hon. August Belmont, who will be absent but a few weeks.

The St. Louis burglars will be a bold set. They recently robbed the house of the Chief of Police.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION Have more Testimony! HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

WILL CURE IN EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Eructations, Singing or Gurgling at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Liver, Irritation and difficult breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Chills, and other symptoms.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, BUT IS THE BEST TONIC in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pomona, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for some time, and have used them in my own family, and have been pleased with their effects. I was induced to recommend them to many others, and have been gratified in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in recommending them, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing that they are recommended by a man of high standing, and whose recommendation will be listened to.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or commend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man should not use a medicine, if he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as unwarrantable, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been a great blessing to me, and that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

From the Rev. Thos. Winger, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure to give you my own and bear testimony to the excellent effects of your German Bitters. I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with being much benefited. I have often recommended them to my friends, and have seen them do good in many cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have used all the medical remedies that are to be had, but have not been benefited. I have been cured by your German Bitters. I am very much improved, and have been able to take my usual exercise.

Gen. McClellan will proceed directly to Rome, the indisposition of his wife having made a journey to milder climes necessary to her health.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES WILL be for the Healing of the Nations. Prof. R. J. LYONS, the GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD, Known all over the country as the CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz: Detroit, Russell House, each month, 18th and 19th. Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 30th. Jackson, Hubbard House, each month, 21. Adrian, Bracket House, each month, 23d and 23d. Toledo, Old Collins House, each month, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Hillsdale, Mich., Hillsdale House, each month, 27th. Coldwater, Mich., Southern Michigan House, each month, 28th. Elkhart, Elkhart House, each month, 29th. South Bend, Ind., St. J. H. H., each month, 30. Laporte, Ind., Two Garden B., each month, 31st. Wooster, Ohio, Crandell Exchange, each month, 7th and 8th. Mansfield, Ohio, Wier House, each month, 9th and 10th. Mt. Vernon, Kenyon House, each month, 11th and 12th. Newark, Ohio, Holton House, each month, 13th and 14th. Fairville, Ohio, Cowles House, each month, 4th and 5th. CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET.

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice, Office hours each month, 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., on Sunday from 10 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

What every body knows, viz: That iron will galvanize will not rust; That a simple machine is better than a complicated one; That a Winner 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 will wear out; That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; That cog-wheels rollers 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 alteration; We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer; Test it THOROUGHLY with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER! THE ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer. NO WOOD-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 is, without an exception, the best wringer ever made.

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STOCK AND ASSORTMENT! and having adopted the CASU SYSTEM both in BUYING & SELLING is prepared to sell Goods at Reasonable Prices. His stock consists in part of the following: AMERICAN AND OTHER Watches!

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS! Fine Jewelry Sets! GOLD CHAINS, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY! Razors, Shears, Scissors and Brushes. ROGERS' PLATED WARE, the best in market.

GOLD PENS, STEEL PENS, PENCILS, PAPER AND ENVELOPES, Musical Instruments, Strings & Books for Instruments, SPECTACLES, of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with PERISCOPE GLASS, a superior article.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accommodated, as my stock is large and complete. P. S. PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE REPAIRING of all kinds of Watches and Clocks.

THE GREAT ITCH AND HUMOR KILLER of the 19th Century! THE PRURIGO LOTIO. It is a SURE CURE for every species of the ITCH, PRURIE ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORMS, &c.

FALL GOODS! AT REDUCED PRICES. C. H. MILLEN. Is now opening a NEW STOCK of Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS!

TO THE LADIES—A stock of elegant Dry Goods, Shawls and Cloaks, for the fall trade, now opening at 107 and 109.

TO THE GENTLEMEN—A fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Just received at 107 and 109.

THIS SPLENDID REMEDY CURES TOOTHACHE In Three Minutes. RHEUMATISM In Ten Minutes. NEURALGIA In Ten Minutes. EARACHE In Ten Minutes. DYPHThERIA In A Few Hours. SORE THROAT In A Few Hours. RHEUMATISM In A Few Days. LAME BACK. SPRAINS. CUTS AND BRUISES. BURNS AND SCALDS. CORNS. CHILBLAINS.

TO THE LADIES—A stock of elegant Dry Goods, Shawls and Cloaks, for the fall trade, now opening at 107 and 109.

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BANNER HAT STORE! GO TO S. G. TAYLOR'S Before you buy Spring and Summer styles of HATS. CAPS, STRAW GOODS!

Putnam's Clothes Wringer! The ONLY reliable self-adjusting Wringer. NO WOOD-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 is, without an exception, the best wringer ever made.

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M. GUTERMAN & CO'S! FALL AND WINTER GOODS! CLOTHS CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. Dispute the fact if you can, It takes the TAILOR after all to give appearance to the outer man.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.— At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Calvin K. Morse, deceased, Wilber E. Hober, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the time and place at which he is required to appear, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. 9914

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.— At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Sylvanus L. Hull, deceased, George L. Hull, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

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Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Benoni Merriam, deceased, George L. Merriam, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the time and place at which he is required to appear, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

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Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Daniel Bickford, deceased, Hiram J. Beakes, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

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Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Jacob Toggenger, deceased, Hiram J. Beakes, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

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Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Robert Craig, deceased, Hiram J. Beakes, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that on one o'clock in the afternoon of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, the said administrator shall appear before the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not be allowed to render his final account as such Administrator.

And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the time and place at which he is required to appear, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to the day of hearing.

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