

THE END OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Details of the Execution.

When the sentences were officially promulgated, the friends and relatives of the conspirators began to flock to the White House to plead for a respite. The counsel for Mrs. Surratt, the spiritual advisers of the condemned, and a number of others, were among the pleaders for clemency. The President decided that the only reason for a respite which could properly be considered, must rest on purely legal grounds, such as the production of important and hitherto unknown evidence if that were possible, and therefore referred the whole matter to the judgment of Judge Advocate General Holt.

MISS SURRATT.

Miss Annie Surratt, who had visited the executive mansion last evening, and endeavored to obtain an interview with the President, again repaired thither, accompanied by a lady friend, between eight and nine o'clock this morning. The President having given orders that she would receive no one to-day, she was stopped at the foot of the stairs leading to the President's office. Finding that she could not get further, she asked to see Gen. Muzzey, the President's Military Secretary. He at once came down when Miss Surratt, with streaming eyes and agonizing sobs, threw herself upon her knees and seized him by the coat, and begged him to aid her in obtaining an interview with the President. As tenderly as possible she was told that as the orders to admit no one were imperative, it was impossible to grant her request. Gen. Muzzey then left her, when she threw herself upon the staircase steps, where she remained some time, sobbing bitterly, asserting the innocence of her mother, and imploring every one who passed to intercede for her. She declared that her mother was too good and kind to be guilty of the great crime of which she had been convicted, and said if her mother must die she wished to die also. Many who were present at this affecting scene, including hardy soldiers, were unable to restrain their tears. Miss S. finally became more composed, and was induced to take a seat in the East room, where she stayed several hours weeping silently and springing up each time the front door of the mansion was heard to open, hoping to see some one who could aid her in seeing the President.

HAROLD'S SISTERS.

Harold's two sisters, dressed in deep mourning and heavily veiled, also came to the White House soon after the arrival of Miss S., to intercede for their brother. Unable to see the President, they addressed a note to Mrs. Johnson, but she being sick it was not thought proper to deliver it. Failing in this they asked permission to forward a note to Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, who, being also indisposed, the request was not granted. The Misses Harold showed much self-control, and restrained most of the outward manifestations of sorrow.

THE GUARDS.

Early in the morning guards were stationed along Pennsylvania avenue south, and around the arsenal ground. The Fourth and First regiments of Hancock's corps, and a large detachment of the 60th Ohio were marched to the prison. The 1st General Hancock stationed in the fourth yard, the 4th upon the walls and at the doors, and the 60th Ohio around the outside.

THE GALLIES.

The gallies, which were erected by workmen from the arsenal, was completed at 11 o'clock this morning. There are nine uprights holding the floor above, when faces on the west side. The uprights supporting the beam, each being of strong hump, are twenty feet long and ten feet high. The drops, of which there are two, each four feet by six, are directly beneath the beam, and are held in their place by an upright, which is knocked from under by two pieces of scantling being swung against it.

THE GRAVES.

A few feet south of the scaffold, near the east wall, the four graves, each seven feet long by three wide and four deep, are dug, it being the intention that they (the condemned) should be buried there in case their friends do not claim them.

PAYNE.

During the night Payne slept for several hours, and spent most of the time in conversation with Rev. Dr. Gillette. He paid close attention to what was said, but did not show much emotion. None of his friends had been to see him.

ATZROTT.

Atzrott was unable to sleep, although he made several attempts. His brother was with him yesterday and again this morning. His aged mother, who arrived during the night also came to see him. Her meeting with her doomed child was very touching, and brought tears from the eyes of some of the prison officers, who had become accustomed to such scenes. Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Lutheran church, who had been sent for, was with Atzrott during the night.

HAROLD.

Harold slept considerably during the night. Rev. Dr. Olds, of Christ's Episcopal Church, and five of his sisters, visited him last night. He conversed freely with them, and said he was ready to die. This morning the minister and the whole family of seven sisters were with him.

MRS. SURRATT.

Mrs. Surratt slept little if any, and suffered much. Her daughter was with some hours, and also Rev. Fathers Walter and Wigol.

The breakfast which was sent to the prisoners this morning, was eaten of by none except Payne, who ate heartily.

BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

Those who had passes began to gather in the penitentiary yard soon after 10 o'clock. Through the grated window a fair view of the corridor and cells of the condemned opening upon it could be obtained, and Atzrott could be seen through the open door of his cell, formerly confined in an upper room. The

conspirators sentenced to death had been removed to the ground floor.

THE MILITARY.

The military moved two sides of a hollow square, facing the scaffold, and soon after the arrival of Maj. General Hancock and staff, who took their places in front and rear of scaffold, and remained in that position until the reading of the orders announcing and confirming the sentence of the Court, by General Hurlburt, had been completed.

PAYNE'S APPEARANCE.

Payne had conversed freely with Drs. Gillette and Striker on religious topics during the morning. It appears that he was raised religiously, and at one time belonged to the Baptist Church. He wept freely and seemed sincerely repentant. After giving his spiritual advisers some commissions of a private character, he expressed his willingness to meet his God, hoping for forgiveness. Colonel D. Ster, his counsel, took leave of him in the morning, as with Atzrott.

MRS. SURRATT AND HER DAUGHTER.

The final interview between Mrs. Surratt and her daughter was very affecting, bringing tears to the eyes of both. Arrangements as to private affairs were here made, both with Mrs. S. and a male friend present with her spiritual counsel. She evinced great freedom and protected her innocence and willingness to meet her Maker.

ATZROTT AND HIS SISTER.

An interview between Atzrott and his sister occurred at a quarter past 12. The sister showed great emotion, while Atzrott maintained a dogged silence. Agonizing sobs from Mrs. Surratt's cell told of the parting between her and her child, the latter being soon carried out insensible. Soon after a brief interview between Atzrott and his counsel, the chains were removed from the prisoners. Vague rumors of a reprieve for some of the prisoners were abroad, but as the sequel shows, death came instead.

TO THE GALLIES.

At fifteen minutes past one, General Hurlburt, with his assistants, came out of the prison, followed by the mournful procession. Mrs. Surratt came first, supported by two officers, and attended by her spiritual friends, Fathers Wigol and Walters. Next came Atzrott, with Rev. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, and Chaplain Winchester. Harold followed in the attendance of Rev. Dr. Olds, of Christ's Church (Episcopal) while Payne, accompanied by Dr. Gillette, of the First Baptist Church, here, and Dr. Striker, of Baltimore, came last.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Owing to her physical state and the weight of her chains, Mrs. Surratt was almost carried to the gallows. She was placed on the north end of the platform, surrounded by her spiritual friends. With downcast looks she sank almost insensible into her seat. She was shaded from the powerful heat of the sun by an umbrella held by a soldier. Her dress was deep black, the same as worn while on trial. Next to her, and on the same drop, was Payne, whose face and eyes presented an unusual color and appearance. His dress resembled that of a sailor. On the other drop was Harold, with slouchy dress and woe-begone looks. Atzrott was on the same drop with Payne, and like him and Harold, was in stockings.

THE LAST MOMENTS.

General Hurlburt now advanced and read the sentence of death, after which the dying service of the Catholic Church was administered to Mrs. Surratt by Fathers Wigol and Walter, she holding the cross fervently to her lips. Atzrott was seen to murmur some words as if in prayer. Through Dr. Gillette, Payne expressed his thanks for the kind treatment he had received from all with whom he had come in contact since his arrest. Dr. Gillette offered a fervent prayer, in which Payne seemed to join. Dr. Olds said, in behalf of Harold, that he forgave all, and hoped for forgiveness from all; after which the Dr. followed in prayer. In like manner, Dr. Butler spoke in behalf of Atzrott, and closed with prayer. The prisoners were now placed over the fatal drop. The arms and ankles of Atzrott, who came first, were tied securely with strips of white cloth. In the same manner the other criminals were bound, and the noose adjusted. As the fatal moment approached Mrs. Surratt said: "Please don't let me fall." After a violent effort with his forefinger Atzrott said: "Gentlemen take 'ware,' meaning 'warning.'" After the white caps were all put over the prisoners' heads, Atzrott said in distinct tones: "Good by, gentlemen, who are before me; now may we all meet in the other world. God help me now. Oh! oh! oh!"

DEAD.

The uprights were knocked out at the given signal and the bodies were suspended. Atzrott died without any appearance of pain, with a slight movement in the limbs of Mrs. Surratt was all that was seen of the death struggle. The bodies of Payne and Harold struggled considerably. After about 18 minutes of solemn silence, the bodies were examined by Surgeon Otis, M. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeons Porter and Woodward, who all pronounced life extinct. One of the cords being prematurely severed by a soldier, one of the bodies fell down with a heavy thump. The bodies of Atzrott, Harold, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt were then placed in strong white pine coffins, in the order named. It was not ascertained positively whether the necks of Atzrott and Payne were decapitated or not, but about those of Harold and Mrs. Surratt there is no doubt. The burials were completed by a detail of the first corps.

One of the lions at Washington is a cow which has marched with Sherman's army since November 19, 1864, and has traveled in all 1,220 miles. She has constantly given from a gallon to a quart and a quarter of milk daily. This veteran bovine lumbar has been presented to the Soldiers' Home.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR MICH

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

War Declared.

The radicals have formally declared war against the reconstruction policy of the President, and it is to be waged to the bitter end unless he reconsiders his proclamations, and grants—that no radical of common sense will claim he has any right to grant—universal suffrage—that is to the negroes. A radical convention has been held in Faneuil Hall, from which an imposing committee has derived authority to issue an address, and has issued it. Of this address negro suffrage is the pivot around which everything revolves, on which the world itself turns, and of course the *sine qua non* for the preservation of the government, for without it is ordained by the President, Massachusetts and the radicals will withdraw their support from him, and, perhaps, resolve to secede from the Union.

And this radical address is not all. Wendell Phillips spoke at Framingham, Mass., on the 4th inst., and marked out a programme for the rejection of all members of Congress coming up from the reconstructed States, until those States shall not only have sanctioned the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, but shall have conferred the right of suffrage upon the negroes. In this speech President Johnson is bitterly denounced, and it is told that his present policy is worse than an error, "it is a crime." The radicals are told: "I don't count the President on our side. At present he is a force on the other side. He is to be flanked or subdued, to be converted. His attitude is to be changed; if not the republic is gone. My policy is the policy of General Grant—I propose to move immediately upon your works. Mr. Johnson, you are wrong; your plan is wrong; it bears within it the seeds of death to the republic; we move instantly upon your works. We aim, upon the public, and expose your plan, show that your attitude is fatal, hope that you will change it, and if you won't change it, then roll the wheels of the republic and crush it and you." And much more of the same sort.

And Henry Winter Davis spoke in the same vein at Chicago, on the Fourth; and on the same day, in Washington, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, mounted the same platform. And those enunciation are being endorsed by all the radical republican leaders. "Negro suffrage" is the watchword, and President Johnson is to be compelled to violate his official oath and establish it or be "crushed." What say the people?

Prior to the recent hanging of the four conspirators at Washington, Judge Wylie of the criminal court of the District, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mrs. Surratt. Maj. Gen. Hancock, to whom it was directed, acknowledged service of the writ, and made return of the same, endorsed by President Johnson, directing a suspension of the writ, and ordering him to execute the sentence of the military commission. The court thereon announced itself powerless to enforce the writ, and that no further steps would be taken in the matter.

We take it that this special suspension of the writ was not only an acknowledgment that former proclamations of general suspension had ceased to be valid, but that the jurisdiction of the military commission could not be successfully maintained before a civil court. The precedent is a dangerous one, and now that the war is over we may well express a hope that it will not be repeated. The civil courts have jurisdiction and are alone competent to try parties charged with conspiracy, murder, treason, or minor offences, and if there was ever a necessity or excuse for military commissions it no longer exists. The guilty deserve punishment, but let them be tried in a way that history will approve.

Pamphlets came to our table "thick as hops," advocating a "protective tariff," and combating the "pernicious doctrine" of free trade. The manufacturers of all grades are unwilling to give up the large profits they have been making during the war, and so seek to have Congress legislate to continue them. We do not believe in the doctrine of protection as advocated by those in the interest of our manufacturers, and we do believe that the master government can approach to free trade the better for all classes, and that certainly will not be very near as long as the "national blessing"—that is the national debt—Jay Cooke's agent tells about is perpetuated in its present magnificent proportions. A revenue tariff just now, and for sometime to come, ought to satisfy the most zealous clamor for protection. It will certainly be "high" enough. The producers of the country should have a vigilant eye on their legislators.

The first mail train from Mobile to Montgomery since the close of the war, left on the 14th.

THE ORATIONS ON THE FOURTH.

A correspondent, J. G. PARSONS, has furnished us a sketch of the exercises on the 4th inst., in our city. As we have already given a narration of the days proceedings, we extract from his "copy," his report of the several orations of the day, premising, only, that as they were taken photographically, they are quite full and accurate.

They will be read with interest.

Ex-Gov. FELCH was introduced, and said: It is now almost ninety years since the declaration which has been read in our hearing was formed and subscribed to by our fathers, and we are here to-day to commemorate their great work. I have always thought that this was a day on which the whole nation should assemble in honor of and reverence for the principles avowed in that declaration. Well may we rejoice in the memory of our fathers. Other nations have had their heroes of olden times, and we have ours, and in looking over the long list of honored names, where shall we find another Washington, Jefferson, or Madison. Then let us rejoice that we have the honor of looking back in commemoration these great names. Let us rejoice in the growth of our great and glorious nation. From thirteen small colonies we have become what we now are. What a glorious nation! What an extent of country! Instead of thirteen small colonies on the Atlantic coast, our territory stretches East and West from ocean to ocean, and North and South from gulf to the great lakes. England, France and Spain, have each in turn, yielded as territory. Nor does our extent of territory alone furnish us a theme for congratulation. The speaker here dwelt in appropriate terms upon our educational institutions and advantages, and upon our freedom in religious worship. Our country, he said, has been the asylum for the oppressed of every other country. To-day we have greater reasons for rejoicing than ever before. We have borne a great war, many of us have lost friends, and all have been called upon to make sacrifices, and we have upon our shoulders the heavy burden of taxation, yet, we come here to-day to rejoice, feeling that we are even more than repaid for these sacrifices. Our fathers foresaw the terrible day, and if they could have realized to the fullest extent what it would have brought upon us, they would have hoped for us to come out of the ordeal just as we have. With a tear for those who have fallen, let us rejoice that so many of the soldiers who have fought our battles have been permitted to return to us once more and unite with us in the celebration of this day. May they long live to enjoy the fruits of their toil in the blessings secured to them by the establishment of the great truth, that the Union is in fact, as in theory, "one and indivisible."

Judge COLVER, being next called on, said: That the present occasion differed from all the celebrations which had preceded it. Until the breaking out of the present rebellion the fourth of July had been a season of unmitigated rejoicing, but for the last four years it had been an occasion for American citizens to come together and solemnly consider whether the great principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence were worth the sacrifices necessary to maintain them. To-day we meet for rejoicing, but we meet also in tears. "There is victory at last," and "the boys are coming home," but they are not all coming home; more than three hundred thousand of them sleep in graves made sacred by death in the holiest of causes, and there are vacant places by our firesides that shall never be filled. But for his part, while he looked forward to a blooming future for the regenerated republic, he believed that if we were to look at the past only, this great declaration had been worth to us all its cost. Eighty-two years had elapsed since the acknowledgment of our independence, and during more than seventy of those we had been in a state of profound peace. Democracies are said by their enemies to be turbulent, but until the late rebellion we had only had the Whisky Insurrection, which scarcely amounted to a respectable riot, and Burr's treason, which only resulted in a respectable law suit. Meantime there had been in France not less than eight forcible revolutions of government, and for twenty-five years she was in a state of almost continuous war, and of anarchy and bloodshed so terrible, that even yet the period is known as the "reign of terror." England has been lit the better off. Terrible as has been the cost of the late war, it cost England as much to maintain despotism in France during the wars which followed the French Revolution, as it had cost us to maintain our liberties. Our fathers, said the speaker, did not declare independence simply to sever their connection with Britain, but because the aristocracy which ruled England then, and does now, sought to rob the people of this country of their right to self-government, and to make America a mere convenience for raising a revenue, and a place to supply the members of their families with offices. The spirit of the declaration was embodied in the clause that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

There were some weaknesses in the government they founded, which were sooner or later to lead to civil war. But the questions involved have been settled forever by the late contest. It is settled forever that there is no right to secede from this government, and that the union of the states was founded for all time. It is settled that this government is of and for the people, with no privileged classes; and it is at last settled that we are entirely independent of Britain. Our political independence was never fully acknowledged until after the war of 1812, and never until now did we feel our entire independence of Britain financially, and cease to lean upon British opinion. In yonder hall,

said the speaker, so finely decorated for the entertainment of our brave soldiers, I noticed many mottoes that remind us of what we have passed through, as of the glorious future which we believe to lie before us, "Union Forever!" "The Country Saved," "God and Liberty," "Liberty and Equality." These are glorious mottoes, and if we catch them up and report them from man to man, and hand them down from generation to generation, we shall indeed be a redeemed and regenerated people, and so I say one flag, one country and one destiny. The union of all the states, the liberty and equality of all the people.

Judge LAWRENCE was next called, and said: Our fathers performed well their part in the great struggle which constituted the first act in the drama of our national existence, and we, I trust, have as well performed our part in the second. As our fathers were the founders, so are we the preservers of our country. We have reason to be proud that as the principles embodied in the declaration of independence were sufficient for the establishment of a nation, so they have proved abundantly sufficient for its perpetuation. No other nation has verged so near destruction and yet been saved by the inherent power of the principles lying broad and deep in the foundation of its government. We have lately passed through the shadow of a great cloud, but the nation has arisen in its might and dispersed the cloud and darkness, and now shines forth brighter than the sun. Hail to the declaration of independence for the principles of which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Hail to the Constitution, the principles of which have made us a great nation. Hail to the chief whose body lies mouldering in the tomb, and whose spirit looks from its home in heaven with pleasure at the restored union and the future that lies in prospect before us. Hail to the soldiers who have survived the fatigues of the march, the hardships of the camp, and the dangers of battle, and met with us again in our rejoicings to-day. Hail to thousands of heroes slain in battle for the cause of national freedom and universal liberty. All hail to God and to man. No other nation has passed through such a struggle as this, but peace is coming not loaded with the incubus of slavery, but proclaiming universal liberty and equality to all men. The second act has been performed, and the curtain is being drawn for the third. The great contest between freedom and slavery has been fought and victory won. The toil was ours, the glory is ours, but the fruits are for all mankind. We have been told that this is a great government. Who gave it to us? Our fathers. Who have protected it? Our selves. The third act in which you must all play your part, is to elevate and perpetuate it. The government will never save and elevate you; you must save and elevate the government. Ever since the world was spoken into existence, the great problem has been, are all men born free and equal? The solution of this question has been reserved for us and for these times, and gloriously, nobly have we solved it. The speaker then spoke of what he considered many radical defects in the social machinery of society, and said the great work now left for us to do, was to elevate the social standard, which could best be done by treasuring the principles and acting upon the precept of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The Rev. Dr. HAVEN, President of the University, being called upon, said: As the time had been long and ably occupied by previous speakers, he would content himself with making but a few remarks. Much has been said, and eloquently, upon what has been done during the last four years, and of the future that lies brightly before. One theme has not been touched upon, and that is what the last four years has not done. They have not been fruitful in proving the truths of the many unfriendly predictions originated among enemies abroad, and too readily echoed by timid or doubtful friends at home. Among other things it was predicted that the yankees would not fight. The term yankee has perhaps been forced upon us. It was given to our armies by our enemies, and we can not get rid of it, and we would not if we could. All who have shared our cause in battle are yankees, no matter where born. When the prediction was first made we could point them to Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill; but, said our enemies, that was in olden times. The yankees have grown to be an ingenious people, they can make anything from a pin to a steam-engine. They can bargain and make money. They are a nation of merchants and peddlers, but when any fighting is to be done, the yankees will "not be there." How is it now? Let Pittsburg landing answer; ask Atlanta, Fredericksburg, and a hundred other hard fought battles, and let them answer. It was also predicted that in case of intestine war, our republic would be supplanted by a despotism. Where, said they, are the republics of Greece and Rome. We have had our intestine war, but where is the consequent despotism. Financial ruin was also to be meted out to us. Wait, said they, till the war is over; but what of the financial crash? That was to follow. These are among the few things that the war has not done.

President JOHNSON having approved the finding of the military commission, and directed the immediate execution of the sentences pronounced, Mrs. Surratt, Payne or Powell, Abernethy, and Harold were hung within the penitentiary yard at Washington on Friday last. Some details of the execution will be found in another column.

Up to last of July 1,486 bales of cotton had been received at Mobile.

The Commercial Convention.

invited by the Detroit Board of Trade, met in that city on Tuesday, and is still in session. Delegates are present from nearly fifty bodies, representing all the principal cities in the Northern States and the British Provinces, and including many names known as prominent in business circles. The convention permanently organized by electing Gen. HIRAM WALKER, of N. Y., President, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMILIN, of Maine, and Hon. CHARLES WALKER, of Illinois, Vice Presidents at large, a Vice President from each State represented; and Wm. LACY, of N. Y.; RAY HADDOCK, of Michigan; and ADAM BROWN, of Canada, Secretaries.

The trial of Bivins for the murder of his father, mother, and wife, was completed at Adrian, on the 1st inst., and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The plea of insanity did not avail. Sentence was pronounced on the 6th inst., and on the 8th he was conveyed to Jackson, and consigned to his life-cell.

"Everything has an end," and so the result of the trial of D. S. OSBORN, naval news reporter, is at last known to himself and the public. He was found "not guilty," and the finding has been approved. With a little less red tape his innocence might have been proclaimed some months ago.

The headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. ORD commanding, has been transferred to Detroit.

Gen Meade's Farewell Order.

The farewell order of Gen. Meade is published. It is as follows: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 28, 1865.

SOLDIERS.—This day two years ago, I assumed command of you, under the order of the President of the United States. To-day, by virtue of the same authority, the army ceases to exist. I have to announce my transfer to other duties, and my separation from you. It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, suffice it to say that history will do you the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead. In parting from you, your commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called upon to endure.

Soldiers.—Having accomplished the work set before us; having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessings in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

(Signed) GEN. G. MEADE, Major Gen. U. S. Army.

Mr. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned, and Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, has been appointed to the position. Since March last, about \$165,000,000 have been paid to the army. For several days past, the amount paid from the Treasury has averaged six and a half millions per day. This will continue for some time.

The Tribune's Washington special says, when about to rise from her chair, Mrs. Surratt inquired of her spiritual adviser what she should say on the scaffold, and upon being answered, "O, nothing, what do you desire to say?" replied that, "I am innocent."

Loving little Ernest, seeing a man with a heavy beard, asked anxiously: "Mamma, when I am a bad man, will the whippers draw over my mouth so that I can't see?"

New Advertisements.

LOST! Strayed or Stolen. One New Milch COW, Red, one horn a little lopped, small white star in forehead, slightly pin-striped on neck. Any one returning the same to Mr. PUTNAM, University Street, or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. Ann Arbor, July 24th, 1865. 347017

PIANO FOR SALE!

RARE CHANCE. FOR SALE a very fine 7 octave over-strung PIANO, manufactured by one of the best makers in New York, and in one of the best styles of the present time. Persons wishing a really good instrument are invited to call and examine it.

Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE. Ann Arbor, July 12th, 1865.

PROPOSALS

will be received through Ann Arbor Post Office, up to Saturday, July 15th, for building the stone foundation of the new Y. M. C. A. building in this city. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of W. H. Mallory, Architect. The building committee reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Address Chairman of Building Committee. 1116

Estate of David Lapham.

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 thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of David Lapham, deceased. Walter D. Corson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, comes into Court and reports that he has the honor to be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighth day of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighth day of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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