The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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Business Directory.

MISS E. A. HORAN

IS PREPARED to manufacture all kinds of Hair Jewelry. Residence on Detroit Street, opposite the Agricultural Hall. gm1022

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Dr Haven's Block, 5 doors East of Cook's Hotel Residence corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

C. H. MILLEN.

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

PHILIP BACH.

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

BISDON & HENDERSON.

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

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines. 885tf

WILLIAM LEWITT.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at his residence, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c., No. 5, Phœnix Block, Main st.

WM. WAGNER.

DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., Phœnix Block, Main street.

SLAWSON & SON.

GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

SCOTT & LOOMIS.

AMBROTYPE and Photograph Artists, in the rooms over Campion's Clothing store, Phœnix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER.

SURGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Pierson's Store. All calls promptly attended to Apr1859

MACK & SCHMID.

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Good, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c., Corner of Main & Liberty sts.

ANDREW BELL.

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produces, &c., &c., corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 886

D. CRAMER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Agent for the Phœnix Fire and Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Conveying and Collecting promptly attended to. Office over Stebbins & Wilson's Store.

M. C. STANLEY,

Photographic Artist.

Corner Main and Huron Streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c., &c., in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956tf

D. DEFOREST.

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

LUMBER YARD!

C. KRAPF,

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the South part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATH, &c.,

which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.

Quality and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAPF.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 6th, 1864. 986tf

NEW MUSIC STORE!

Persons wishing to buy

Pianos or Melodeons,

should go to WILSEY'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction thus far, and intends so to do in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be

UNDERSOLD

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO STOOLS, &c.

ALVIN WILSEY.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 989tf

FOR SALE.

A KNABE PIANO—one of the best instruments made—entirely new Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

20 HOUSES AND LOTS, worth from $1,000 to $5,000. Also several improved FARMS.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,
Ann Arbor, Feb. 2d, 1865. 991tf Commercial Agent.

THE VOICE OF THE PESTILENCE.

[This splendid poem was written in 1831, on the approach of the cholera from the East toward the western parts of Europe, and it is appropriate to its renewed apparition and western progress, as mentioned in recent journals.]—*Constitutional Union.*

Breathless the course of the Pale White Horse,
Bearing the ghastly Form
Rapid and dark as the spectre bark,
When it sweeps before the storm;
Balefully bright through the torrid night
Ensanguined meteors glare—
Fiercely the spires of volcanic fires
Stream on the sulphurous air!

Shades of the slain through the Murderer's
Flit terrible and drear— [brain
Shadowy and swift the black storm drift
Doth trample the atmosphere!
But swifter than all, with a darker pall
Of Terror around my path,
I have arisen from my lampless prison—
Slave of the high God's wrath!

A deep Voice went from the Firmament,
And it pierced the caves of Earth—
Therefore I came on my wings of flame
From the dark place of my birth!
And it said: "Go from the South to the North,
Over yon wandering ball—
Sin is the King of that doomed Thing,
And the sin-beguiled must fall!"

Forth from the Gate of thy Uncreate,
From the portals of the Abyss—
From the caverns dim where the vague Forms
And shapeless Chaos is! [swim
From the Hades' womb—from the joyless
Of Erebus and Old Night— [tomb
From the unseen deep where Death and Sleep
Brood in their mystic night—
I come—I come—before me are dumb
The nations aghast for dread,
Lo! I have passed, as the desert blast—
And the millions of Earth lie dead!

A voice of fear from the hemisphere
Tracketh me where I fly—
Earth weeping aloud for her widowhood—
A wild and desolate cry!
Thrones and dominions beneath my pinions
Cower like meanest things—
Melt from my presence the pride and the
Of pallor-stricken kings! [pleasaunce
Sorrow and mourning supremely scorning,
My throne is the boundless air—
My chosen shroud is the dark plumed cloud
Which the whirling breezes bear!

Was I not born on the wings of the morn
From the jungles of Jessore,
Over the plain of the purple main,
To the far Mauritian shore?
To the isles which sleep on the sunbright
Of a coral paved sea; [deep
Where the blue waves welter beneath the
Of Heaven's serenity? [shelter
From the womb of the waters, athirst for
I rose that thirst to sate— [slaughters,
These green isles are graves in the waste of the
Their beauty is desolate! [waves,
From the wide Eyrthrean the noise of my
Rolled on the Southern blast— [Pæan
Eternal Taurus made answering chorus,
From the glaciers lone and vast!
Did I not pass this granite mass
And the rigid Caucasian hill—
Over burning sands—over frost-chafed lands—
Borne by my own wild will?

Then hark to the beat of my hastening feet,
Thou shrine in the sea—
Where are thy dreams that the Ocean streams
Would be safety unto thee?
Awaken! Awaken! my wings are shaken
Athwart the troubled sky—
Streams the red glance of my meteor lance,
And the glare of mine eager eye!
Harken, on hearken! my coming shall darken
The light of thy festal cheer;
In thy storm-rocked home on the Northern
Nursling of Ocean—hear! [foam,

SNOW FLAKES.

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her bosom shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest-fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Sudden shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed
To wood and field. *Longfellow.*

Test of Affection.

Mr. Felix Stanhope—a groggy sentimentalist, residing in Hanover street, Boston—conceived the harrowing suspicion that his wife was not so passionately fond of him as a lady of good taste should be; and to put the matter to a fair trial, he hit on a little stratagem which he put in practice the other day, with the results hereafter to be detailed.

He took a suit of his clothes and composed an effigy of himself by stuffing the garments with a quantity of straw which had lately been discharged from an old bed. Having suspended the figure to a rafter in the garret by means of a piece of clothes line he ensconsed himself behind a pile of rubbish in the garret to watch the effect.

After a while his daughter came up after a jumping rope, and caught a glimpse of the suspended figure. She ran down the stairs screaming—

"O! mother, mother! daddy has hung himself."

"Now for it, thought Felix, in ambuscade.

"We shall have a touching scene presently."

"Hung himself," he heard Mrs. Stanhope repeat, as she walked leisurely up the stairs. "He hasn't got spunk enough to do such a thing, or he would have done it long ago. Well, I believe he has done it, however," she continued as she came in view of Felix's straw representative. "Moll, (to the little girl,) I think he ought to be cut down. You had better go into the kitchen and get a knife, my dear; but don't go down too fast, or you might fall and hurt yourself. Stay, I forgot. There's no knife in the kitchen sharp enough You may go round to Mr. Holmes, the shoemaker on Marshal street—he's only two squares off—and ask him to lend me his paring knife; tell him to whet it before he sends it; and Molly, while you are in the neighborhood, you can stop at Aunt Sukey's and ask how the baby is. And Molly, you can stop at the grocery store as you come back, and get a pound of sugar. Poor Felix!" sighed Mrs. Stanhope, when her daughter had departed. I hope we'll get him down before the vital spark is extinct; for these buryings are troublesome, and cost money. He wanted to put an end to himself, too, I think I ought to let him have his own way for once in his life; he used to say I was always crossing him. I wish he hadn't spoiled that new clothes line; an old rope would have answered his purpose.

Here a voice which sounded like the supposed suicide's broke in upon Mrs. Stanhope's soliloquy, with,—

"You confounded Jezebel, I'll be the death of you!"

Mrs. Stanhope thinking of course this must be a ghostly exclamation, uttered a wild scream, and attempted to escape down the narrow stair-case. Felix, starting from his place of concealment, gave chase. Mrs. Stanhope stumbled midway on the flight of stairs, and Mr. Stanhope having just reached her, and made a grasp at her disheveled hair, as it streamed backwards, the amiable partners were precipitated to the bottom together.

Both were badly bruised, and the cries of the lady raised the neighborhood Felix was arrested for creating a disturbance, and practicing on the tender sensibilities of his wife. He was recognized in two hundred dollars, and jocularly proposed his suspended effigy as his surety; "straw bail" was not acceptable to the court.

Grandfathers.

I often wished that Shakspeare had not put that speech picture of life into the mouth of Jacques. Jacques was a melancholy man, and took a melancholy view of things. If he had not been a misanthrope a baby might have presented itself to his mind as chuckling and crowing in the nurse's arms and not a mewling and puking In like manner he might have drawn a pleasant picture of a green and happy old age, instead of insisting so much on leanness and slippers and shrunken shanks. The seven ages, as Jacques depicts them, may be in accordance with a certain rule of life; but, for my part, I have met with very many beautiful exceptions, and I love to dwell upon them. It has been my good fortune to know many old men, who, after the toil and strife of life, retained all the original innocence and simplicity of their early childhood. I have seen them—and can see them now—sitting in their easy chairs, their gums as innocent of teeth, and their heads as innocent of hair, as when they lay in their mothers' laps—sitting there, biding the Lord's good time patiently and cheerfully, while sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters hovered about them, and patted and smoothed their pillow, and spoke to them in those simple words which seem as well adapted to the old man as to the child. There is a purifying influence in old age which we all recognize. We may know that the old man has lead a wicked life, but when old age comes upon him, wrinkling his brow, blanching his hair, and bowing him to the earth, it seems as if he had been redeemed and purified by time. I can understand why the patriarchs prayed so frequently and so earnestly for length of days; prayed for life until the passions and vanities of human nature should have passed over like a cloud, leaving the heart to beat its last throb on the peaceful shore of eternity. It always seems to me that at four score a man is neither in this world nor in the next, but that he is in a position between the two, and can look calmly upon both.

I think it must be pleasant to look upon the last shore thus and wait for the boat, not impatient for, neither dreading its coming, pleasant to hear the splash of the oars and the distant song of the rowers, as they come to bear you away to that golden land where youth is eternal. I should find it difficult to talk of old grandfather otherwise than in this strain, for I have never known an old grandfather who, whatever his previous life, did not wear an aspect of innocence. Age is not altogether unkind. While it withers the beauty it also expunges the traces of the evil passions. The film that covers over the eye is a veil to hide the glare of anger; the wrinkles that score the brow are strokes of time's pen, designed to obliterate the frown and the scowl that passion has written there so boldly. I can recall many grandfathers who were a practical testimony to the soundness of the theory which I have just broached with regard to the purifying influence of age. I remember one, a little feeble, cheery, merry-hearted old fellow, who had been a terrible Turk in his young days. He had been passionate, imperious, violent, a constant source of trouble to his wife, and a terror to his children. When he became an old grandfather, he was transformed into the most docile creature imaginable. His own little grandchildren could rule him and make him do just as they liked.

"Do you remember grandfather," one of them would say, "when you used to give it to your boys all round with the horsewhip?" "No, no, my dear," he would answer, "I hope I never did that." "Oh, but you did, grandfather, and grandmother says that you used to get drunk and break the chimney ornaments." "Oh, fie, fie, no, my dear," says the old man, "it could'nt have been me, it must have been somebody else." And granny strikes in and affirms the deed, completely smashing two china shepherdesses that had been in the family for a century. Which relation sets the old man into a fit of laughter so hearty and good humored that you cannot conceive he could ever have been capable of the violent conduct imputed to him. I dare say he can scarcely believe it himself, now, when age has cast the devil out of him.—*All the Year Round.*

VENTILATION.

There are, we are ashamed to say, in our cities, *things* called houses—built and rented by people who walk and have the general air and manner of civilized men—which are so inhuman in their building that they can only be called snares and traps for souls.

The first object of a house is shelter from the elements. This object is affected by a tent or wigwam which keeps off rain and wind. The first disadvantage of this shelter is, that the vital air which you take into your lungs, and on the purity of which depends the purity of blood, brain and nerve, is vitiated. In the wigwam or tent you are constantly taking in poison, with every inspiration. Napoleon had his army sleep without tents. He stated that from experience he found it more healthy, and wonderful have been the instances of delicate persons gaining constantly in vigor from being obliged, in the midst of hardships, to sleep constantly in the open air. Now, the first problem in house building is to combine the advantages of shelter with the fresh elasticity of out-door air. We are not going to give here a treatise on ventilation, but merely to say in general terms that the first object of a house builder or contriver should be to make a healthy house, and the first requisite of a healthy house is a pure, sweet, elastic air.

In the planning of a house, thought should be had as to the general disposition of the windows, and the quarters from which favoring breezes may be expected should be carefully considered. Windows should be so arranged that drafts of air can be thrown quite through and across the house.

The house built by our ancestors were better ventilated in certain respects than modern ones with all their improvements. The great central chimney, with its open fire-places in the different rooms, created a constant current which carried off foul and vitiated air. In these days how common it is to provide rooms with only a flue for a stove! The flue is kept shut in summer, and in winter opened only to admit a close stove, which burns away the vital portion of the air quite as fast as the occupants breathe it away. The sealing up of fire-places and introduction of air-tight stoves may doubtless be a saving of fuel; it saves, too, more than that: in thousands and thousands of cases it has saved people from all further human wants, and put an end for ever to any needs short of six feet of narrow earth. In other words, since the invention of air-tight stoves, thousands of persons have died of slow poison. It is a terrible thing to reflect upon, that our northern winters last from November to May, six long months, in which many families confine themseves to one room, of which every window-crack has been carefully calked, to make it air tight, where an air-tight stove keeps the atmosphere at a temperature beween eighty and ninety, and the inmates sitting there with all their winter clothes on, become enervated both by the heat and by the poisoned air, for which there is no escape but by the opening of a door. It is no wonder that the first result of all this is such a delicacy of skin and lungs, that about half the inmates are obliged to give up going into the open air during the six cold months, because they invariably catch cold if they do so It is no wonder that the cold caught about the first of December, has by the first of March become a fixed consumption, and that the opening of the spring, which ought to bring life and health in many cases bring death.

We hear of the lean condition in which the poor bears emerge from their six months wintering, during which they subsist on the fat which they have acquired the previous summer. Even so in our long winters. Multitudes of delicate people subsist on the daily waning strength which they acquired in the season when doors and windows were open and fresh air was a constant luxury. No wonder we hear of spring fever and billiousness, and have thousands of nostrums for clearing the blood in the spring. All these things are the pantings and palpitations of a system run down under a slow poison, unable to get a step further. The perfect house is one in which there is a constant escape of every foul and vitiated particle of air through one opening, while a constant supply of fresh outdoor air is admitted by another. In winter this outdoor air must pass through some process by which it is brought up to a temperate warmth. Take a single room, and suppose on one side is a current of outdoor air which has been warmed by passing through the air-chamber of a moderate furnace—its temperature need not be above sixty-five. it answers breathing purposes better at that—on the other side of the room let there be an open wood or coal fire. One can not conceive the purposes of warmth and ventilation more perfectly combined.

A house with a great central hall into which a current of fresh, temperately warmed air is continually pouring, each chamber opening upon this hall having a chimney up whose flue the rarified air is constantly passing, drawing up with it all the foul and poisonous gas, is well ventilated, and in a way that need bring no dangerous draughts upon the most delicate invalid. For the better securing of privacy in sleeping rooms, we have seen two doors employed, one of which is made with slats, like a window blind, so that air is freely transmitted without exposing the interior.

When we speak of fresh air we insist on the full rigor of the term. It must not be the air of a cellar heavily laden with the poisonous nitrogen of turnips and cabbage, but good fresh out-door air, from a cold air-pipe so placed as not to get the lower stratum near the ground, where heavy damps and exhalation collect, but high up in just the clearest and most elastic region.

There are too many houses where not a cent has been expended on ventilation, but hundreds of dollars have been freely lavished to keep out the sunshine. The chamber, truly, is tight as a box; it has no fire-place, not even a ventilator opening into the stove flue, but, oh! joy and gladness, it has outside blinds and inside folding shutters, so that in the brightest of days we may create there a darkness that may be felt To observe the generality of New England houses, a spectator might imagine that they were planned for the torrid zone, where the great object is to keep out a furnace-draught of burning air.

Let any person travel through the valley of the Connecticut, and observe the houses. All clean, white and neat, and well-to-do, with their tufty yards and breezy great elms, but all shut up from basement to attic, as if the inmates had all sold out and gone to China. Not a window blind open above or below. Is the house inhabited? No—yes; there is a faint streak of blue smoke from the kitchen chimney, and half a window blind open in some distant back part of the house. They are living there in the dim shadows, bleaching like potato sprouts in the cellar.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that as all of men's and women's peace and comfort, all their amiability, have got to come to them, while they live in this world, through the medium of the brain, and as black, uncleansed blood acts upon the brain as poison, and as no other than black, uncleansed blood can be got by the lungs out of the impure air, the first object of the man who builds a house is to secure a pure and healthy atmosphere therein. Our houses must have fresh air—everywhere, at all times, winter and summer. Whether we have stone facings or not, whether our parlors have cornices or marble mantels, our doors are machine-made or hand-made, all our fixtures shall be of the plainest and simplest, we ought to have fresh air.—*Herald of Health.*

The War of the Sexes.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: When a married couple have lived beyond their means, and are about to be "sold up" by the sheriff, it is no uncommon thing for them to indulge in mutual recriminations on the score of extravagance. The husband ascribes the financial catastrophe to uncalled-for domestic expenses, whilst the wife, with perhaps greater truth, thinks cigars and champagne, with their accompaniments, are equally expensive with silk dresses and the last new bonnets, costly as they may be.

A similar quarrel appears to be going on in society at large, between the unmarried men and women. The bachelors declare their averseness to entering the marriage state to be owing to their inability to meet the expense it entails, and accuse the unmarried women of such extravagant habits and desires, that it is impossible for a young man of moderate means to think of saddling himself with such a bill of daily expenses. Not content with making these charges, some have gone further, and have formed associations, the members of which pledge themselves never to marry until there is a reform in the habits and dress of the doubly *dear* ones.

On the other hand, the indignant damsels talk of forming counter associations, pledging themselves never to marry until the young men quit cigars, champagne parties, and the other extravagances of "fast" life, which, they say, are inconsistent with a proper preparation for the marriage state Each side brings incontestable arguments in support of the position assumed, and each side professes a determination to maintain that position to the bitter end.

The absurdity of such associations is self-evident. A pledge never to fall in love is like a pledge never to take cold or never to have the cholera. It is easy to make a profession.

The truth, is, there is much to be said on both sides, and it is unjust to attach all the blame for extravagant habits and silly practices to the young women of the present day. Extravagance is not confined to one sex, nor are frivolous manners peculiar to women. When young men cease to dress beyond their means, to drink more champagne and whisky than is needed, and to smoke expensive cigars, and talk of something more useful than billiards, fast horses, fast girls, and their last "drunk," they can then consistently reproach young women for their peculiar follies—and not until then.

All the unmarried women are not the elaborately dressed dolls and silly popinjays that "anti-marriage" bachelors would make them out. There are enough sensible girls yet in existence to furnish wives to all the bachelors that are worthy of them.

SEPARATING THE SEXES IN RAILWAY COACHES.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus bewails the custom introduced on some of the railroads of separating the male from the female passengers:

That sorting out of the flock; putting the ribbons in one car and the whiskers in another, while it fails to benefit the ribbons, is a positive damage to the whiskers, when it is not a positive slander. Pen men up together, and if they do not behave like cattle, it will be in spite of the pen. Ladies sprinkled through the cars keep the entire train upon its honor, give it a human, home-like look, refine travel, and elevate the car from a common carrier to an educator. "To have known a fine woman is a liberal education," is an old English utterance good enough for a proverb—But this segregating fashion is barbarous, and worthy of the Turks.

Reading Aloud.

Reading aloud is one of those exercises which combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is distinctly heard by the farthest listener in the room; if he is not able to do so, it is from a want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs just as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of a long breath every once in a while, oftener and deeper than if reading without enunciating. The deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the character of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months, down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts the short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances, Let any person make the experiment by reading this page aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud develops a weak voice and makes it sonorous. It has great efficiency, also, in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and clear away, to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject.

This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that muscles are strengthened by exercise—those of voice-making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence, in many cases, absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan, in appropriate cases, is to read aloud in a conversational tone, thrice a day, for a minute or two, or three at a time, increasing a minute every other day, until half an hour is thus spent at a time, thrice a day, which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus, there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result.

As a means, then, of health, of averting consumption, of being social and entertaining in any company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment far more indispensable than that of smattering French, or lisping Italian, or dancing cotillions, gallopades, polkas, and quadrilles.—*Hall's Journal.*

A Recipe for Curing Meat.

To one gallon of water,
Take 1½ lbs. of salt,
½ lb. of sugar,
½ oz. of saltpetre,
½ oz. of potash.

In this ratio, the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

HOW TO MAKE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The season for buckwheat cakes has arrived. A writer in the American *Agriculturist* recommends the following method for making cakes: "The finest tenderest cakes can be made by adding a little unboiled wheat (or Graham) flour to the buckwheat. Less than a quarter will do. Mix with cold sour milk, or fresh (not sweet) buttermilk, which is best. The soda (emptyings are dispensed with), when put in cold batter, will not act satisfactorily. Bake at once.—The heat will start the effervescence, and as the paste rises it will bake, thus preventing it from falling. Hence the culminated point of lightness is attained. The batter rises snowy and beautiful, and the pancake will swell to almost undue dimensions, absolutely the lightest and tenderest that can be baked, with not a touch of acid. More salt, however, must be added than usual, to counteract the too fresh taste when soda alone is used. Thus the bother of emptyings is all dispensed with. Pancakes in this way can be baked at any time, and on the shortest notice. We keep our flour mixed, the Graham with the buckwheat, ready for use."

Brigham Young has had a new "revelation." He says it is "the will of God that the sisters should make their own bonnets and hats for themselves and their families, from straw and other materials raised in the Utah Mountains."

Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of N. J., has been appointed Minister to Chili, and Col Edwin F. Cook, of the same State, Secretary of Legation.

An Hour with President Johnson.

Hon. A. K. McClure, a Radical politician of Pennsylvania, lately had an interview with the President, of which he gives an account in an editorial letter to his paper, the Franklin *Repository*, under date of October 31, 1865. After speaking of the President's appearance and manners, Mr. McClure says:

"However reticent he may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the Government in those States were not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance, and of course, it logically follows his premises that, since rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished. This, in brief, was the standpoint from which the President discussed the question of reconstruction for more than an hour, and answered suggestive objections at times with an earnestness that demonstrated how ardently he is working to give success to his policy. I could not but remind him that his theory stripped all traitors of the protection they might claim as public enemies; that it would stamp as guilty of treason within the law, every man who aided the rebellion, and of necessity demand at his hands commensurate punishment for what he must hold as unmitigated crime—as appalling murder and desolation for which there is no extenuation to be plead. 'You have,' I added, 'given us on every hand the Nation's monuments of Mercy—where will be its monuments of Justice? Davis is a proclaimed assassin, as well as a traitor—his agents have died, another (Wirz) will follow—how are the principles to atone to a people doubly bereaved in their homes and in their chief sanctuary of power?'

"To this the President answered with much animation that the measure of, and the time for atonement were yet for the future to determine. I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which he declared that the South must come back and be a part of us, and 'it must come,' he added, 'with all its manhood—I don't want it to come eviscerated of its manhood!' To this proposition abstractly there could be no objection made. We want the South with all its manhood, which I would conceive to be the Southern people with their treason abandoned, and their crimes punished—not punished revengefully; not in imitation of the guillotine of France, or the Inquisition of Spain; but by making the leaders who conspired to overthrow the Government strangers to its honors and its citizenship, and thus through life the monuments of the power, the justice, and the magnanimity of the mightiest nation of the earth. The President said that such may be the measure of punishment; that he had pardoned but few who would come under such a rule; that there are exceptions to all rules, and there were both civil functionaries and army officers who might be pardoned with propriety. He said he had not yet gone as far in his amnesty, either general or special, as Mr. Lincoln proposed. He explained what is not generally known, that his pardons are mainly of business men, many of whom were Union men, who must have pardons to enable them to sell or mortgage their lands, or to get credit in their business operations; and added that he had not yet reached the consideration of such cases as Lee, Stephens, Longstreet, Beauregard, and others of that class.

"He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet Government had not taken any steps in the matter. If he is to be tried in Richmond, the trial must necessarily be postponed until the civil authority is fully restored, and then it will be a question of consideration under the condition of affairs which may at that time exist. As Virginia is still practically under martial law, certainly wholly under military rule, I judge that many moons may wax and wane before we can have a great State trial. I do not question the wisdom of this delay, for it is certainly better for the Government to avoid the danger of defeat in attempting to convict of constructive treason in Washington, than to force a trial which might afford a technical escape for Davis, and leave the great questions undetermined. If I were going to guess on the subject, I would say that Davis is more likely to be paroled during the next year than to be tried, and if he is ever hanged, he must do it himself.

"The President is clearly adverse to confiscation, and that question is practically settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confiscation is not posible with an Executive determinedly hostile to it and with the pardoning power in his hands. I infer, however, that on this point Congress will harmonize with the Executive, as a number of even the Radical leaders, such as Greeley and Sumner, openly oppose it. If our credit can be sustained otherwise, I am content. Five years hence we shall all be wiser on that point than now.

"I believe the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized, the question cannot come up there until it is brought up in order; but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members, by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. This, Mr. McPherson will not

do, and on all votes of instructions he will call only those who are returned from States clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful to it. The question of their admission will then agitate the House, and I fear make a sad breach between the President and Congress. The South is encouraged by the position of the Administration to be importunate in its demands for admission, and it is not improbable that it will in the end be admtted. I have seldom seen Congress struggle against a power and hold out to the end. The history of such conflicts is always dotted with frail ones who fall by the way. I have ever felt that the revolted States should take no part in the Government they vainly sought to destroy until all issues arising from the war, and all its logical results should be settled by faithful men. To the victors, not to the vanquished—to the friends, not to the foes of the Government does this duty belong, and if it shall be otherwise, there are many who will tremble for the safety of the Republic.

"On the future of the freedmen the President talks well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly, as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their ability to win a position that will enable them to be incorporated into our system of government as citizens, he is not eminently hopeful, but feels that it must be fairly tried with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks on colonization as the only alternative.

"It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partisan Executive, and that he is not insensible to the flattering approval of his Administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do mean that he is not wholly in sympathy against them; and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the Southern States without regard to political consequences. This may or may not sever him from the party that sustained and cherished him in the darkest days through which he passed, and that won him the highest honors of the nation through a flood he obloquy; but if it does, I infer that of will accept the situation. He evidently means, above all other things, to compass the admission of the Southern members and the complete restoration to power of those States, and if Massachusetts and South Carolina can strike hands over the same Administration, then will we have a faithful President and a harmonious country. If not, I leave the future to tell the story. Where in all this record soon to be made up the nation shall see that 'treason is the greatest of crimes, and must be punished,' is not to my mind apparent."

From the New York Times.

The How-not-to-do-it Policy.

If it be true that "where there is a will there is a way," the prime question is whether there is a will. It is having no will to do a thing that makes what is called an "impracticable," and to be that is to be without any right to moral influence. There are men who have no will that the South should soon be restored. They are full of objections against the President's plan, which sprang not so much from opposition to the particular mode of restoration, as to the restoration itself. They are shut up to the "foregone conclusion" that the South ought not, for an indefinite period hence, to enjoy again its full constitutional powers. In many cases, this comes from an honest belief that the Southern whites will not, for years, be fit to be trusted with any power over the race they have so lately held in slavery. In many other cases, it is but the offspring of that old vindictive feeling of the human heart which delights in keeping down a prostrate enemy. In other cases still, it proceeds from a dread of the revived political power of the South, as a mischievous element in the future politics of the country. But however various the motives, the result is the same—a policy of *obstruction* and *procrastination*. The only study of these people is how not to do it. Objections against any plan which proceeded from such a condition of mind are but mere pretexts, and have no title to consideration.

A good deal has been said about an establishment of negro suffrage in the Southern States as a prerequisite to their restoration. But to no small extent this talk has been but a covert for the ulterior purpose of keeping them out at all events. We are forced to believe this, because there is an habitual avoidance of all discussion of the method by which this suffrage is to be secured.—The eight millions of Southern whites are, almost to a man, most strongly opposed to it. How is their will to be permanently overruled? By the war power of the President? But that power, even if it embraced the question of suffrage, which it cannot, terminates the instant the restoration is effected; and the States would again be free to do their own will. Shall negro suffrage be secured by an amendment of the Constitution? That, if practicable, would be the only true mode. We adopted it in respect to negro freedom. We did not trust to any permanent effect of the emancipation proclamation, or to any abolition ordained by the conventions of the States seeking to return. We have understood that the permanent validity of the proclamation might be hereafter denied, and that future conventions might undo the ordinances of the present. Therefore we have insisted upon the incorporation of a perpetual interdict of slavery into the Federal Constitution, where it will be for all time to come beyond the reach of any Southern option. But not the first proposition has been made for a similar amendment to secure permanently negro suffrage. Why? Is it because negro suffrage does not require as strong a safeguard for its permanency as negro freedom? If the latter, though supported by a proclamation issued with plenary war powers, and by the deliberate acceptance of the Southern States in the most solemn of all forms, was not deemed safe unless protected by the bulwark of the Federal Constitution, how could the former, without either of the other defences, do without this last great safeguard? It would not stand a day against Southern will, after the Southern States once received back their civil powers. Yet no sign of a movement has been made to procure a counterpart of the anti-slavery amendment in a pro-suffrage amendment. The requisite three fourths majority of the States could never be obtained, and everybody knows it. After all the declamation of the last six months, about the right of freemen to the franchise, those who have indulged in it are still as far as ever from submitting any scheme for permanently forcing the Southern States to acknowledge that right. They have avoided this for no other reason than because they know that any scheme they could devise would carry its impracticable character on its face. Affirmatively they confine themselves to mere abstract sentimentalizing; negatively, to embarrassing President Johnson's plan. It all resolves itself, as we have said, into a simple obstructive policy—a policy of keeping the South out for an indefinite time.

The real question is, whether an early restoration of the South is expedient.—Those who really believe this, find no difficulty in supporting President Johnson's plan, as both just and effective—just, because the prerequisites insisted upon are all the logical consequences of the war, and effective, because the Southern States can and will accept them, with a full purpose to abide by them. To oppose that plan is nothing else than to go for postponing the restoration of the South indefinitely. No project could be worse than that. Its whole working would be to hinder all good, and to promote all evil. It is of almost vital consequence to the finances of the country that the industry of the South should be speedily re-established, and the great Southern staples be again produced in something like their old mighty measure. This cannot be done so long as the South remains under military government, and with a future altogether uncertain. The capital which is necessary for the purpose will not go to the South without the certainty of a settled condition of society, which civil safeguards alone can guarantee. To postpone the restoration is not only to sink the national credit, but is to keep the Southern people impoverished and humiliated and to excite in their hearts the very worst feelings against the Government. The whole North has been astonished by the universality and the promptness of their submission to the Government, after the overthrow of their armies. A year ago few deemed such a change possible. The present spirit of the South is surely remarkable, and we ought to make the most of it in using it, while still fresh, to re-cement the Union. If repelled, it will inevitably turn to bitterness and hate, and work endless discord and confusion. The Union party would belie its name if it failed to sustain President Johnson in his opening of the only feasible way for a speedy return of the South to its old constitutional place in the Union.

Mr. Colfax's Lecture.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.

A large and brilliant audience assembled at the Academy of Music to-night, on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, under the auspices of the Press Club of Philadelphia, the subject being "Across the Continent." Mr. Colfax, in opening, said it was by mistake he was announced to speak on the duties of next Congress. He had already spoken on that subject, and had only to say he had nothing to add, except that the only safe pathway in which patriots could move was their duty to our beloved country. Alluding to the sympathy of Russia, so openly and widely expressed to this country during our recent troubles, he trusted that when the Old World and the New speak together over the Russian-American telegraph, we would not forget in the first dispatch to recognize the unfaltering friendship of that nation. He then proceeded to give a most graphic description of his recent journey over 1,300 miles of road across the plains to Colorado, which seemed formed by nature for railways. To show the pecuniary success of the road, he stated it was already paying 32 per cent. In mentioning an incident in the early life of Sheridan, when in command of a block-house on the Pacific, where he cut his way through a surrounding force of Indians, the name of the General was greeted with a storm of applause, lasting several minutes. When Mr. Colfax resumed, he said they had a right to applaud him. In a recent conversation with General Grant the latter described Sheridan as one of the finest, bravest, and most successful Generals in the war. In describing his return trip by sea, he spoke of passing the Republic of Mexico. He called it the Republic, because he recognized no rightful Empire there. This was greeted with deafening applause, long continued and repeated. Mr. Colfax then returned to his interesting interview with Brigham Young, whom he had advised to have another revelation soon, prohibiting polygamy. Brigham replied that he would be glad to have such a revelation, but some of his followers were not so disposed. Mr. Colfax thought it was time to draw a line of distinction. If Mormons be allowed freedom of religious belief, they should be taught to put a limit to their revelations. The lecturer closed with a beautiful peroration on the benefit of the Pacific Railroad.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. — Henry Ward Beecher, whom a rigidly orthodox Virginian characterized the other day as "a d——l theological privateer," is acquiring a world-wide notoriety. An English writer in Frazer's Magazine gives the readers of that periodical a detailed description of Plymouth Church and its pastor, but does not seem to regard the former as a strictly religious institution. He says, among other things, that Mr. Beecher, upon one occasion, entered a mock auction, and was at once recognized by the "Peter Funk," who cried out, "Why the devil don't you bid, Beecher?" Upon this Mr. Beecher disappeared, but persuaded a friend to go and ask the rascal how he came to know Mr. Beecher. "Know Beecher!" exclaimed Funk, "Why, I've owned a pew in the church five years!"

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR - - - - MICH

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1865.

☞ The business men of Detroit seem to be waking from the Rip Vanwinkle sleep they have indulged in for years. When the Canada roads were completed they imagined themselves in connection with all creation, and rested on their oars. The Saut Canal gave them all the communication they desired with the Upper Peninsula, and they slept on, leaving the interior towns of the State to devise and execute new railroad schemes if they could. They rested on until new roads without number have been opened, connecting the West with the East, making it no longer necessary for passengers or freight to go through Detroit; until Chicago foresight and enterprise has "flanked" them, and tapped the Lake Superior region with a railroad, giving the city sitting at the head of Lake Michigan the command of the trade of the iron country. And now Detroit men wake up to the importance of providing railroad communication direct to Mackinaw and the Grand Traverse region. At the latter point, but 80 miles of water communication would connect them with the railroad from Escanaba to Marquette, less than is required by the Chicago route, while from Mackinaw, railroad communication may be eventually secured along the South shore of Lake Superior to the iron and copper regions. But Grand Traverse reached, Detroit, nine months in the year, would be within twenty four hours of Marquette.

A meeting was held in Detroit on Monday evening, which gave evidence of considerable interest, and resulted, of course, in the passage of some resolutions, resolutions looking to an extension by Congress of certain land grants, the making of additional ones, and a union of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay route with the Flint and Pere Marquette, on a single line from Flint to some point in the Northern interior of the State, thence diverging to Grand Traverse Bay and Mackinaw.

Detroit must secure something like this or consent to remain a mere Provincial city. But her capitalists must understand that mere resolutions and land grants will not build the road or roads. They must take hold of the work in earnest, and rest not until the ball is in motion, and then roll it home.

☞ In the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, is an article entitled "Clemency and Common Sense: A Curiosity of Literature; with a Moral." The article itself *is* a "curiosity." The writer, CHARLES SUMNER, has ransacked the literature of centuries to get at the origin of two Latin verses which have become proverbs, and which he renders, the one as inculcating clemency, but with the caution "*Nothing for vengeance, everything for justice;*" and the other, in "*Seeking to escape from Charybdis, do not rush upon Scylla.*" These he makes the basis of a system of reconstruction, or the texts for a lecture to President JOHNSON. His conclusion is that military sway must be maintained over the Southern States until the late rebels shall guarantee "the equal rights civil and political of all men," that is they shall make electors out of several millions of ignorant and degraded freedmen; shall pledge themselves to "the support of the national debt," which Congress is abundantly competent to take care of without their pledges; and until the large land-holders shall "each set apart homesteads for all his freedmen."

The radical policy then—for SUMNER will dictate it—may be summed up:—Negro suffrage, and a division of property, or military sway over the whole South.

☞ The English papers continue to discuss with great spirit the claims made by our Government for payment of damages done by the Alabama and Shenandoah. The justice of the claims seems to trouble them, and every possible excuse is trumped up to screen the English Government from responsibility. They also discuss freely the claim likely to be made for the surrender of the officers and crew of the Shenandoah.—Notwithstanding it had been announced months ago that instructions had been given to British naval officers to treat the Shenandoah as a pirate, her officers and crew are now received as political exiles or refugees, and the right of asylum conceded them. Great Britain is sowing seed that may produce an abundant if not a desirable harvest one of these days.

☞ On Friday last, Michael Kierchner was executed at Buffalo, New York, having been convicted of murdering Henry Henning, a soldier, on the evening of September 29th, last. He protested his innocence on the gallows, but in such terms of bravado as to excite no sympathy.

☞ The Washington *Chronicle* says that ex Speaker COLFAX has endorsed the President's policy. The *Chronicle* "be hanged." If ex-Speaker COLFAX has done so it was *sub rosa*, his public speeches do any thing else.

☞ Our exchanges are expressing a hope that Congress as soon as it convenes will interfere with the paper monopoly by taking off or materially cutting down the duty. We anticipate no such action. Notwithstanding the "extremely low water" throughout all New England, the manufacturers have made handsome dividends, and the recent increase in price will furnish funds, without diminishing them in the least, to bag a few Congressmen, and so prevent any importations. The Government gets no duties, but what of that, the manufacturers must be protected to the tune of doubling their stocks and dividing 25 or 50 per cent. The Government pays enormously for its paper, besides getting no duties, but to remedy this it is proposed that the Government build mills on a large scale at the upper Falls of the Potomac, and manufacture its own paper.

☞ Patrick Fleming and William Corbett, convicted at Chicago, of the murder of Patrick Maloney, on the 20th of November, 1864, have been sentenced to be hung on the 15th of December. After sentence Corbett detailed his share in the murder, stating that one Kennedy—then in custody, waiting trial—was hired by one Williams, a neighbor of Maloney's, to commit the murder and paid $50; and that Kennedy procured the aid of himself and Fleming by getting them drunk. Other evidence, in possession of the authorities, corroborating his statement, Williams has been arrested.

☞ Pellicier and Gonzales have been arrested for the murder and robbery of Senor Jose Garcia Otero, of Cuba, in the Brooklyn City Park, on Wednesday of last week. Pellicier was first arrested, confessed, and exposed the whereabouts of Gonzales, charging that he was the principal and that he had also attempted his murder for fear of exposure.

☞ CHARLES H HURD, Esq., late Assistant Superintendent of the Central Railroad, was presented on Wednesday evening, with a set of solid Silver, a safe to hold the same, and a valuable set of jewelry for Mrs. H., by the officers and employes of the road. The set consisted of one hundred pieces, and the whole was valued at $5,000.

☞ Reports from Texas say that the negroes refuse to accept any terms of hire, and demand an equal division of of lands and other property. They have probably been indoctrinated with the notions of their radical brethren at the North.

☞ The safe in the office of the Michigan Central Railroad depot, at Jackson, was broken open on Friday night last, and robbed of $1,300. A hole was cut in the safe door just above the lock, through which the bolt was pushed back.

☞ Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has gone to Europe, and Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, to Cuba, ostensibly to recover lost health; but it is surmised, by those suspiciously inclined, to escape the pressure of the radicals, the schemes of which neither endorse.

☞ Congress will convene in regular session on Monday next. The President's message and Department reports will be looked for with much interest.

☞ Suspicions have found their way into the newspapers, that PRESTON KING did not commit suicide by throwing himself into the Hudson, but that he disappeared alive.

☞ Gen. GRANT left Washington on Monday for a tour in the South.

☞ The New York *Herald* says of the coming Congress:

According to the best information that we can obtain up to the present time of writing, the following table shows the real position of the members:

Conservative Republicans,	65
Radical Republicans,	83
War Democrats,	30
Copperheads,	10
Southern Secessionists,	54

The first four classifications are the only members who will have a vote on the admittance of the Southern representatives. It is believed that the Conservative Republicans and Democrats will sustain the policy of restoration marked out by the President, and that the Radical Republicans will oppose it. As it is impossible to obtain correct data in regard to the position of all, a direct application of the above test may show a larger preponderance of the conservative element in the Republican party, or *vice versa*.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—It is stated that the forthcoming report of Postmaster General Dennison, although very short, will be the most satisfactory document that has emanated from that Departmene since the organization of the government. During the last fiscal year the Department was not only self-sustaining, but it has accumulated three-fourths of a million of dollars.

☞ On Monday night last, the family of Daniel Walrath, of Manheim, Herkimer county, New York, consisting of himself, wife, and a daughter about twelve years of age, were murdered by a party or parties unknown. Walrath was shot through the head, Mrs. Walrath's head was smashed in, and the child's throat was cut. The coroner of Herkimer county is holding an inquest to day. No clue to the murderers.

White Labor in Virginia.

The Richmond (Va.) papers speak encouragingly of the efforts that are being made to introduce white labor into that State by a system of emigration.—The laborers procured through the different agencies have given great satisfaction, and the attention which has lately been called to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State by the geological reports of Dr. Grant, is already leading to large investments of capital from abroad.

The *Times* says: "We are informed that Mr. Black, the Scotch capitalist to whom reference was made in this paper some time since, has already leased that large and valuable estate, the 'White House,' and proposes at once introducing the tenant system of Scotland upon it.—Apart from the historical interest which attaches to this famous estate, it will now be additionally interesting as the first plantation in East Virginia where the new system of labor is to be tried by a gentleman of capital and intelligence. If successful, the value of lands in King William, Hanover, New Kent and King and Queen must speedily advance."

Incendiary Attack on a Railroad.

Milwaukee, Nov. 28.

The track of the LaCrosse Railroad was torn up, and a bridge burned near Germantown, eighteen miles from this city, last night. This is supposed to be the work of farm mortgagors, who have mortgaged their farms along the line of the road to the amount of a million of dollars, which mortgages are being foreclosed. The farm mortgagors threaten to destroy the entire road if the company fail to make provision for the payment of the mortgages. A great deal of trouble is apprehended.

SAFE TO GO SOUTH.—The Richmond *Examiner* thus expresses itself upon the safety of Northern men in the South:

"An opinion still prevails at the North, in certain quarters, and among a certain class of individuals, that immigration, to and residence in the South, unless in numbers large enough for protection, would be very hazardous to the lives and limbs of Northern men. A correspondent of one the New York papers invites immigration to the Valley of Virginia, but very amusingly cautions his people "to come in sufficient strength for their safety." Now all this is simply bosh and nonsense. Neither the people of the Valley of Virgina, nor of any other portion of the South, are such fools and savages as these idle and vicious representations would imply.

BOARDING AT BALTIMORE.—The moving of the members of Congress to Baltimore is a real one. It has been found that excellent quarters can be obtained at Baltimore for about one-half of the Washington prices. The trains on the Baltimore railroad run eighteen times a day between Washington and that city, the time is only ninety minutes, and the fare a trifle. In a word, people can live at Baltimore at less than two-thirds the cost of what their expenses for living in Washington would be. Consequently, hundreds of people have already engaged rooms in Baltimore, and hundreds more will do so.

MOUNT HOOD.—Mount Hood, one of the highest mountains in the world, has, after a silence of nearly half a century, re-opened her tremendous volcanic batteries. A squad of soldiers, doing picket duty at Fort Vancouver, one beautiful starlight night not long since, were looking toward the lofty summit of the mountain, and a grand conflagration seemed to be in progress. The very heavens were ablaze, and the stars paled their fires before the huge flames that leaped up into the clouds above the mountain.

HEIGHT OF ECONOMY.—The New Bedford *Mercury* tells a story of "the height of economy—bordering on meanness." A man of immense wealth in one of our large cities was sick. At length, after some weeks of illness, he died during the hours of night. A child, only heir to his vast estate, sat by the window the next morning, watching the advent of the physician. As he approached the house the bereaved one lifted the sash and cried out, "It's all over, doctor; you needn't come in."

A GOOD THING.—Vermont has done one good thing. The little Green Mountain State has set an example which will be followed by every other State in the Union. The bill taxing the income of United States bonds, and the stock of National Banks, after a long discussion, passed both branches of the Legislature, and on the presumption that the Governor would not veto it, that bill has become the law of that State.—*Plain Dealer.*

The hog cholera is prevailing in Fulton and adjoining counties in Illinois, and the ravages have been heavy.

A large meeting was held at Knoxville, Tenn., a few days since, to favor the immediate building of a railroad connection with Cincinnati.

A Washington special to the *Times* says: The statement that the President has pardoned John Mitchel'l is untrue. He did not apply for pardon while at Washington, but took the oath of allegiance.

A company in New Haven has just finished a pair of wheels for Government use in drawing heavy ordnance. They are warranted to sustain sixty thousand pounds, and are thought to be able to carry even one hundred thousand pounds.

A Washington special to the *Tribune* says: An ingenious scheme for smuggling whisky from Canada into the United States has just been detected.—There were thirty-two women on board one railway train, bound to the United States, who had on their arms what at first appeared to be babies, carefully wrapped up, with neat little feet exposed to the gaze of passengers. Upon investigation it was discovered that they were tin cases, fashioned after the similitude of babies, containing each from three to five gallons of whisky. About thirty of the women were arrested, and over a hundred gallons of whisky secured.

Permanent Exclusion.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* writes:

"The Radicals are taking courage from the folly of the Southern ultras, and now begin to talk openly of a permanent exclusion of the South from all participation in the government of the country. This is the plan of Thad. Stevens and those who 'troop under his dirty flag.' Unless the President shall prove as firm as a rock, there is great danger that all our efforts for the preservation of the Union will have been in vain. Thus far he has behaved admirably. It remains to be seen how he will conduct himself 'under fire'—with the batteries of New England in full blast against his devoted head. In conversation he does not hesitate to express his unqualified condemnation of the Northern Radicals. Upon this you may rely. If his public policy shall square then with his private sentiments, all will yet be well."

THE CURRENCY OF CREDIT.—The New York *Express* says: The *Post* allows its financial correspondents to talk like so many "Copperheads." Of its policy of trying to make two-thirds of a dollar a whole one, and certain other financial practices, it says:

"But by way of disguising its own insolvency, the Government enacted a law declaring that its promises to pay, which it was openly violating every day, were and should be considered as payment between private parties, as well as from itself. Thus the obligation of every contract for money in the United States was arbitralily legislated out of it, and thousands of debts, contracted in good faith for money, were paid off in currency worth only forty cents on the dollar. All business relations were thrown into confusion, prices universally unsettled, and trade turned to gambling. This dishonest act, passed in a sudden heat of mistaken but sincere patriotism, is even now defended in cool blood by such wise financiers as the *Tribune*, as a "necessity." Yet no man has ever been able to point out any good result accomplished by it, which would not have been more effectually accomplished by honest measures; while the mischiefs which have grown out of it are already overwhelming; and they have but begun."

☞ An excellent imitation of the new issue of the 50 cent fractional currency has been received at the Treasury Department. It is considered to be the best executed counterfeit yet put in circulation. It can be, however, easily distinguished from the original by the coloring, and in the signature of General Spinner the last E has been omitted. The Secretary has decided to alter the general appearance of the present issue of fractional currency in order to make it uniform and to better protect from counterfeiting in future.

A great manufactory of steel is soon to be established two miles below Harrisburgh, Penn., on the Susquehanna river. A thousand skilled workmen are to be brought from England, and fifteen hundred others are to be gathered in this country.

Died.

On Wednesday, 22nd inst., of consumption, Miss ANN WARREN, aged 55 years.

New Advertisements.

ESTATE of CHARLES HYLAND.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Charles Hyland, deceased, or Mrs. Eliza Hyland, will please present them to me, immediately, for adjustment.

N. B. NYE, Executor, &c.

November 28th, 1865. 3w1037

Estate of Ann Warren.

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 twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estatd of Ann Warren, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alpheus Felch, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to him as Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Saturday, the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,

1037 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Moses Metcalf.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.—Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-seventh day of November, A.D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Moses Metcalf, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-sixth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, and Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Ann Arbor, November 27th, 1865. 1037

A FARM of 100 ACRES of LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for 15 or 20 acres near Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti. The land is situated in Monroe County, Michigan, on the Ypsilanti and Monroe Road. House and Barn, 25 to 30 acres improved. For urther particulars, inquire at

L. CALKINS,

Gallery over Slawson & Son's Store.

Ann Arbor. Oct. 26th, 1865. 1032tf

THE GERMAN FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY will hold its annual meeting on Monday, December 4th, 1865, in the Township of Lodi, at the School House near Joseph and George Iedele.

JOHN G. FELDKAMP,

Freedom, Nov. 11th, 1865. 3w1035 Secretary.

LOOK AT THE NEW CLOAKS —AND— RICH SHAWLS, AT C. H. MILLEN'S.

2m1036.

PRINTS & DELAINES LOWER.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW STYLES

At much lower prices. At

C. H. MILLEN'S.

2m1036

PRICES DOWN!

C. H. MILLEN

Has returned from New York with the

Second Large Invoice

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

COTTON GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, ARE

REDUCED IN PRICE!

ALL DRESS GOODS LOWER!

—o—

CALL & SEE.

C. H. MILLEN.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 23d, 1865. 2m1036

LOOK AT THE GREAT VARIETY

—OF—

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS!

Just received at

C. H. MILLEN'S.

2m1036.

JUST OPENED!

A Mammoth Stock

OF

WINTER GOODS!

At the Corner Store of

P. BACH,

including

CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS,

FLANNELS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS, PRINTS,

COTTONS,

DOMESTICS,

GROCERIES,

&c., &c.

Call and see them!

Ann Arbor, Nov. 1865. 1036tf

NEW GOODS!

IMMENSE ARRIVAL.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS!

Gents'

FURNISHING GOODS.

CASSIMERES,

Cloths, Satinets, &c.,

DOMESTICS,

SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Crockery,

GROCERIES, &c.,

Are to be sold at prices that will guarantee their sale

N. B.—The largest Stock of Calico and Brown Cotton in the City at less than Manufacturer's prices.

The highest price paid in Trade or cash for all kinds of Produce.

MACK & SCHMID.

I AM OPENING THIS WEEK

NEW DRESS GOODS,

NEW CLOAKS & TRIMMINGS,

NEW SHAWLS,

NEW HOSIERY & GLOVES,

NEW WOOLEN GOODS,

BROAD CLOTHS, BEAVERS,

CASSIMERES & CLOAKINGS,

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

NEW STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES.

C. H MILLEN.

2m1036.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR,

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1865

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

TAX RECEIPTS

Just printed on good paper, and for sale at this office. Township Treasurers are invited to send in their orders.

ARGUS OFFICE, Nov. 16th, 1865.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We respectfully invite every person indebted to the ARGUS Office, for advertising, job work, or on subscription, to make immediate payment, and thus save us the labor and delay of making out and forwarding bills. The sum each owes may be small, but the aggregate is large to us, and would place us in easy circumstances, and beyond any dread of *duns*.

☞ The Paper Mill of CHAPIN & Co., in the Fifth Ward, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The building was old and dry, and of course filled with combustible material, and though our Fire Department and citizens responded promptly to the alarm it was found impossible to check the flames. The large Flouring Mill of SINCLAIR & SWATHEL, on the opposite side of the street, had a narrow escape, and was probably saved by the use of the force pump and hose belonging to the mill, which was set to work as speedily as possible, and kept the front deluged with water. Fortunately the wind was light and favorable. The small Plow Shop of Mr. HUMES, North of the Paper Mill, was also burned. The Paper Mill and stock was insured for $8,000, which we presume will nearly cover the loss. The Mill has been running exclusively on wrapping paper of late.

We are not informed of the origin of the fire

☞ SOLON COOK, Esq., of Cook's Hotel, who has been absent some months, making a tour of Germany, Switzerland, France, England, &c., arrived home on Wednesday morning. Ex-Alderman FRITZ, who accompanied him and showed him the "sights" of the *outer land*, preceded him home a few days. Both are looking well, and Mr. COOK expresses himself astonished and delighted at what he saw. The Band serenaded Mr. COOK on Wednesday evening, on which festive occasion E. L. MAYNARD and W. W. RICHARDS made brief speeches of welcome. Mr. COOK responded, sketching his travels, and returning thanks for his reception. E. L. MAYNARD also responded to calls for FRITZ, in which he "highfaluted" a little more than the Ex-Alderman could have done. A good time was had. We join in welcoming our fellow-citizen home.

☞ You can get Business Cards printed at the ARGUS Office better and cheaper than at any other office in Ann Arbor.—Send in your orders.

☞ Since our last note on the weather, two weeks ago, it has continued mild, dry, and beautiful. Such a November has not been experienced in our State these many years, though the "oldest inhabitants" do locate them some where in the past. The streets are as dusty as under an August sun, and but for the keen atmosphere one might imagine it a much more genial month than November has the reputation of being. Some of our citizens, however, are of the opinion that we are getting too much of a good thing, and begin to complain of the scarcity of water. Many cisterns are empty in different parts of the city, and water carts are in demand. Until this evil is remedied by a copious rain, the utmost care should be used in guarding against fires.

—It commenced raining yesterday morning, so the fair weather may be considered ended, and Winter at hand.

☞ You can get Ball Cards printed at the ARGUS Office neater, quicker, and cheaper than at any other office in the city.

☞ By Act No. 273 of the last session of the Legislature, each Township Treasurer is required to be at his office or place of business on Saturday of every week after receiving the roll until and including the second Saturday in January, "and shall receive all taxes then and there tendered to him, and upon the taxes so collected, *he shall deduct all fees added for collecting expenses in excess of one per cent*; and for the purpose of collecting the taxes remaining unpaid, he shall call at least once upon the person taxed, if a resident, or at the place of his usual residence in the township, and shall demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such list."—Our readers will see that by prompt payment of their taxes they will have to pay but one per cent for collector's fees. In the towns such payment must be made on or before the second Saturday in January, in our city before the first day of January.

☞ If you want a fashionable and handsomely printed Visiting Card, send your orders to the ARGUS Office.

☞ We understand that Justice ROTH, of this city, has brought a suit for libel against Dr. CHASE of the *Courier*, based, we suppose, upon an article in the last issue of that journal, reflecting upon the official action of the Justice, in a recent prosecution before him of a woman charged with keeping a disorderly house. The criticism was an "insinuating" one, which even the "freedom of the press" does not warrant the making against either an officer or a private citizen without the best of evidence to back it. As the Dr. is belligerently inclined, we presume he will enjoy it.

☞ The ARGUS Office is just the place to get your Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, &c.

☞ Dr. S. PAIGE, the well known *Medical Electrician* of New York, is now in our city, and may be consulted at Cook's Hotel for a few weeks only. Those suffering from disease of the nervous system, either Acute or Chronic, such as Aches, Pains, Weaknesses, Injuries, Derangements, and all ailments peculiar to either sex, many of which fail to be cured by the usual remedies, readily yield to this most natural element of life, *Electricity*, when properly employed. Consultation free.

☞ We have on our table the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, with a very interesting list of papers. Mitchell's Story of the old New England Theology, "Dr. Johns," waxes in interest; Mrs. Stowe has another admirable paper of the "Chimney Corner" series, not exactly sound, however on the political phase of woman's sphere; "The Forge" is completed; a new serial is commenced by Charles Reade, entitled "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy:" besides which we have articles by Bryant, Bayard Taylor, John Neal, Samuel Osgood, C. C. Coxe, Charles Dickens, Alex. Agassiz, J. T. Trowbridge, and Charles Sumner, the latter of course the radical outcrop without which the *Atlantic* would not be the *Atlantic*. This number completes the volume. With the January number a new volume will begin, and in addition to Charles Reade's novel—which we are sorry to see in the *Atlantic*—papers are promised from Hawthorne's Diary, and by the popular "Atlantic corps." $4 a year; two copies, $7; five copies, $16. Address Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, 124 Tremont Street, Boston.

—From the same Publishers we have the December number of *Our Young Folks*, chock-full of stories, sketches, essays, illustrations, enigmas, puzzles, rebuses, &c., which will interest and instruct the young. The *Young Folks* has attained in its first year a circulation of over 50,000, evidence sufficient of its popularity and worth; and with promised contributions the coming year from Mrs. Whitney, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Stowe, Carleton,—whose "Winning his Way," just concluded, has won the hearts of all the children,—Mrs. Child, T. B. Aldrich, the author of "Farming for Boys,"—a valuable series,—Longfellow, Whittier, Edmund Kirke, and many others it must increase in popularity and circulation. We commend it to our friends as a fitting Christmas present for *their Young Folks*. $2 a year; three copies $5; ten copies, $15; with the *Atlantic*, $5. Address same as for the *Atlantic*.

—From the same Publishers we have the Humorous Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in paper, beautifully illustrated. The selections are choice, and the typography perfect. This is the fifth of the series. Buy, read, and "laugh and grow fat." Price 50 cents.

☞ We have received the December number of that always welcome monthly, the *Eclectic Magazine*. It has twelve papers selected with admirable judgment from ten of the leading English Quarterlies and Monthlies. Among them are: The Great Governing Families of Europe, Mad Men of Letters, Mr. Church's Pictures, Sketch of Mrs. Opie, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and Palgrave's Travels in Arabia. Besides, the department of Poetry, Science, and Art, are well filled. There is also a sketch by the Editor, of the Kremlin of Moscow, which accompanies a very fine steel plate. This completes the second volume of the new series, making in all sixty-five volumes now published. With the January number a new volume will commence, and as the past is a guarantee of the future, we commend the *Eclectic* to all our readers who wish a magazine furnishing them the cream of foreign literature, and the volumes of which will lose nothing by age. $5 a year. Address W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.

☞ The Jackson *Citizen* goes into ecstasy over a recent lecture in that city by one GEORGE W. BUNGAY, and under the heading of "Specimens of Eloquence," copies a half column of paragraphs, and regrets that it has no room for more. If the *Citizen's* columns are not too "crowded," we should be pleased to have it English the following "specimen," decidedly too figurative for our comprehension:

"It seemed as though our sun was going down in fire and blood, and that the darkness which no stars can penetrate, would brood forever over the ruins of a dismembered State But the light of our pillar of fire and we have passed through the red sea."

That done, we will cheerfully "omit" any attempt to digest the other choice "specimens of"——highfaluting.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. JAMES CONNER'S SONS, New York, for the first number of the *Typographic Messenger*, a beautiful specimen of the Art Typographic, which promises to be a valuable means of communication between the press maker, paper seller, type founder, &c., and the publishers and printers throughout the country. Published once in two months at 25 cents a year.

☞ The December number of *Hours at Home* has a list of papers above its usual high order of interest and excellence. This monthly is fast obtaining the affections of the lovers of a healthy literature. $3 a year; six copies, $15. Address CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., 124 Grand Street, New York.

☞ The foundation walls of the new M. E. Church, corner of State and Washington Streets, are completed, and covered up for the winter.

HO! FOR HOLIDAYS.—Ladies and Misses and all others wishing Slipper patterns for Santa Claus purposes, will be accommodated free of charge, by calling at W. W. FENTON'S Shoe Shop, opposite the Post Office.

☞ We have on hand a large number of volumes of Magazines, etc., which have been bound from three months to as many years, which the owners are requested to call for.

A disease has broken out among horses in Syracuse, which is denominated "horse cholera." The disease appears to be confined to canal horses.

The Markets.

[Our quotations are corrected at noon of Thursday, each week, and are the paying prices at that time.]

WHEAT—We quote lower than last week:—White, $1.80@1.90; Red, $1.70@1.75. Detroit papers yesterday say no transactions.

BUCKWHEAT—90c@$1.00.

CORN—New, in the ear, 25c. Shelled, 50c.

OATS—30@35c.

POTATOES—No sale for shipping, 25@30c.

BEANS—75c@$1.00.

ONIONS—45@50c.

BUTTER—Lower, 28@30c.

BEEF—8@9c from wagon.

PORK—$10@12.50, with strong downward tendency.

LARD—22@25c.

EGGS—28c.

APPLES—75c@$1.00.

CHICKENS—12@13c.

TURKEYS—15c.

WOOD—$6@8.

HAY—$12@15 in the street.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several stations in this County as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train	Day Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Even. Ex.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	7.15 A.M	10 30 A.M	4.15 P.M	5.25 P.M	11.00 P.M
Ypsilanti,	8.40 "	11 55 "	5.45 "	6.50 "	12.35 A.M
Ann Arbor,	9.10 "	12.15 P.M	6 10 "	7.10 "	1.00 "
Dexter,	9.45 "	12.40 "	6 40 "	7.35 "	1.25 "
Chelsea,	10 15 "	12.55	—	7 55 "	1.45 "
Chicago,	—	11 00 P.M.		6.00 A.M	12.30 P.M

GOING EAST.

	Even. Ex.	Night Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Mich. Train.	City Mail Ex.
Chicago,	5 30 P.M	10.00 P.M	—	—	6.00 A.M
Chelsea,	—	7.40 A.M.	—	2.20 P.M	3.30 P.M
Dexter,	—	7.55 A.M	6.05 A.M	2.40 "	3.50 "
Ann Arbor,	4.25 A.M	8.20 "	6.35 "	3 05 "	4.10 "
Ypsilanti,	4.50 "	8 40 "	7.25 "	3.25 "	4.30 "
Detroit,	6.10 "	10.00 "	8 20 "	4.45 "	5 45 "

THE DEAD THAT MIGHT BE LIVING.

It is sad to think that thousands die annually with the means of life and health almost within arm's length. Many a weakling goes down to the grave every day whom the timely use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS would have saved. It is a consolation, however, to know that this glorious Tonic—a vitalizing Elixir without a single drawback—is preserving the lives of multitudes. In cases of general debility and prostration, it is producing effects that are perhaps more astonishing than anything heretofore observed or recorded in the history of medical treatment. Feeble, emaciated, and despairing patients, whose powers of digestion seem to be actually extinguished, recover their appetite, strength and spirits, under a course of the Bitters, with a rapidity that is positively amazing. All that the proprietors originally expected from the preparation was long ago thrown into the shade by its actual results. New virtues, which they had never thought of attributing to it, are continually being developed in its application to new cases. As a preventive of diseases of every class and a constitutional invigorant it stands alone and unapproachable.

☞ Persons engaged in sedentary employments within doors will find that an occasional use of *Red Jacket Bitters* gently stimulates the circulation, improves the appetite, produces a regular habit of body, and prevents mental depression.

☞ When every other prescription has disappointed expectation, in cases where the system is suffering from the effects of mineral medicines, the powerful vegetable corrective—*Red Jacket Bitters*—will restore the tone of the digestive apparatus, quiet the nerves, and arrest the action of the poison upon the secretive organs and the blood.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box.

1033 6mos—Special·

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks.—Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1y999.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1y996

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
6m1025 New York City.

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.

So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Known all over the country as the Celebrated

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

From South America.

A NEAT PAMPHLET

Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge.

Dr. L will visit the several places as follows:

Jackson, Hibbard House, 20th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 21st.
Detroit, Cass House, opposite Mich. Central Depot, each month, 22nd and 23rd.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor discerns diseases by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor requires patients to explain symptoms. Afflicted, come and have your symptoms and the location of your disease explained free of charge

AGENTS WANTED

—FOR OUR—

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

The Life, Times and Public Services of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

By DR. L. P. BROCKETT.

This work is entirely new and original, and contains more of his early History, Political career, Speeches, Messages, Proclamations, &c., together with the scenes and incidents connected with his tragic end, than any other work published

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address

JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 148 WEST FOURTH ST.,
3m1025 Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW CARPETS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS!

AT

2m1036. C. H. MILLEN'S.

BLISS & HILL

Have just received

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

which they are selling at

REDUCED PRICES

Consisting in part of the following:

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Please Give Them a Call!

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY,

REPAIRED BY

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

At the old stand of C. BLISS, East side of Main Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

C. BLISS,
A. T. BILL.

September 26th, 1865. tf1028

Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

6m1025

SHELDONS DYSPEPSIA TROCHES

Dyspepsia Permanently Cured!

DR. SHELDON'S DYSPEPTIC TROCHES not only give immediate relief, but are sure to effect a permanent cure in Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. They are not a purgative, and therefore their use does not create a necessity for the habitual use of Cathartics.

Dr. Sheldon's Dyspepsia Troches are an agreeable and wholesome appetiser, without any of the injurious effects which are sure to follow the use of stimulating "Bitters" and all purgative medicines. By their purifying, strengthening and invigorating power they are sure to keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition, thus preventing Costiveness, Diarrhœa or Dysentery.

Dr. Joseph Lewis, of Philadelphia, says of Dr. Sheldon's Dyspepsia Troches:

"Some years since Dr. Sheldon, of this city, gave me the formula for preparing a Dyspepsia Troche. He assured me that he had scarce ever known it to fail in curing either Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint. Since then I have used it in my practice with great success. I believe that nine out of ten to whom I have administered it have been permanently cured, it having cured many cases which I considered incurable. I consider it the most valuable combination for diseases of the digestive organs I have ever known."

The eminent Dr. Williams has said: "We believe that the worse thing that a Dyspeptic can do is to dose himself with Purgative Medicines. In fact, we know of hundreds who have taken Cathartics so long that it has become almost a necessity for them to continue their use."

Dr Sheldon's Dyspepsia Troches are not Cathartics, and are sure to effect a cure.

They are agreeable to the taste. They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure flatulence, heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, belching of wind and in fact all the disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of this disease.

S. N. ROCKWELL, sole proprietor, south east corner 21st and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. T. H. Hinchman, wholesale agent, Detroit; also for sale by Farrand, Sheley & Co., and all Druggists

☞ Sold by STEBBINS & WILSON, Druggists, Ann Arbor, Mich: 1030m6

Drs Jackson, Herbert & Co.,

15 Greatest Medical Circular Ever Published! ☞ Fifteen cts large letter pages for two 3 cent stamps. 15

Young Men's Confidential Medical Advisers in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness caused by Masturbation, Genital Tantalization, self-abuse, or secret habits indulged in by youths at the age of puberty.

DRS. JACKSON, HERBERT & CO., Proprietors of the National Dyspensary, established at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1860.

Involuntary Emissions lead to Impotency, Consumption, Insanity and Death. Those who suffer in the least from this baneful practice, should apply the whole energy of the soul to the attainment of health and consequent contentment and happiness. Every one, either sick or well, should have our valuable treatise on this subject, which is sent free of charge.

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Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance;

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The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*

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determined to be ahead in every respect, despite the wishes of a certain few, specially interested in the same business, and who predicted our downfall within three months. Let the croakers croak. We have set out to

BENEFIT THE PEOPLE

and are bound to do so, and the support and encouragement we are receiving at their hands, is to us sufficient evidence that they do not mean to let our endeavors to please them pass by unnoticed. Thankful for the assistance thus far rendered us by our patrons, we shall still strive to worthily merit its continuance, and in speaking of our

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UNHEARD of INDUCEMENTS.

We feel free to say that it is not surpassed by any in the

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While it comprises all the coarser grades, it also embraces some of the most elegant, fashionable and stylish

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was instituted in a measure with a view to dispelling that prejudice, and the acknowledgement of those who trade with us that our goods are far superior to any ever sold here, goes to show that our efforts in this direction are not being made in vain. We will not attempt an enumeration of the articles that go to make up our stock. Suffice it to say it includes everything pertaining to this branch of business, and presents to buyers in making their selections, a most complete and varied assortment. For clothing and Furnishing Goods, big stock, good Goods, and low prices, bear in mind

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To any party wishing to go into business, a good chance is here offered. We have a good business established which is constantly increasing, of which fact we can give to parties wishing to buy, ample satisfaction.

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In the meantime we will sell any portion of our goods at much REDUCED RATES, to those in want of such goods, who will favor us with a call.

To those indebted to us, we would say, CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE, as we do not propose to waste much time in the collection of outstanding debts; and to those whom we owe anything, call and get your Greenbacks.

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Ann Arbor, Oct. 2d, 1865. 10 9tf

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1865 CHANGE OF DATE. 1866.

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MONITOR HOUSE,

-ON THE-

21st OF EACH Month,

instead of the 20th, and at

JACKSON, ON THE 20th,

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Throat,
Lungs,
Heart,
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and all other complicated chronic complaints treated successfully, by

PROF. R. J. LYONS,

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Call at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, where he can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE, on the 21st of each Month, during 1865 and 1866. 1y1019.

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They are a combination OF RARE HERBS Prepared in the choicest OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence
They are a preventive of fever and ague
They cure nervous headache,
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers in the country.

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Such as no other House can boast of.

We are now ready to exhibit a large stock of

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Also a large stock of

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VESTINGS, & CASSIMERES,

TO BE MADE UP TO ORDER,

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☞ If you have any doubts call and see for yourselves.

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JUST OPENING!

The largest Stock and best assortment of

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ever brought to this city, including

SOFAS,
TETE-A-TETES,
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CENTER TABLES,
BUREAUS, CHAIRS,

Looking Glasses

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COFFINS

METALIC CASES, &c., &c.,

and all other goods kept in the best and largest houses in the country. We keep no second hand furniture or Auction goods. Coffins kept constantly on hand, and made to order My goods are offered at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES

N. B. I must have money, and respectfully request those indebted, to call and fix up their old matters without delay.

O. M. MARTIN.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP

can be thoroughly cured by using

WHITTEMORE'S CURE

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It is just what it is represented to be,

A PERFECT CURE.

Ask for Whittemore's Cure, and take no other.

The following Certificate is a sample of the testimonials constantly being received:

RUTLAND, Vt., July 14th, 1865.

F. W. WHITTEMORE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Having tried your Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep, I would say for the benefit of Sheep Raisers that they should lose no time in procuring a bottle, as it certainly will cure the Foot Rot in less time and with less trouble than any preparation of Blue Vitriol or anything else I have ever used.

Yours, truly, LEEDS BILLINGS.

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Containing a full, authentic and reliable account of the "great conflict," from its commencement to its close. *Complete in one very large volume*, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes; splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes

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The Michigan Argus.

From the London Mercantile Gazette, Oct. 14.

The European Grain Crops.

From the most of our agricultural districts favorable accounts continue to reach us in reference to the yield of this year's crop of wheat. If we consider the immense requirements of the United Kingdom, and the necessity of large imports from abroad to meet them, we shall at once perceive that wheat has long since seen its lowest point for the year, and that there is every prospect for a further rise in the quotations. Spring corn has come freely to hand, but the quantity has not had any effect upon the wheat trade. The high quotations prevailing in America for wheat and flour have so far reduced the exports from that country, that we are now positively in want of arrivals from New York to meet the requirements of buyers.

We find, then, that there is no competition in our markets between the Continental and American producers, that the stocks in warehouses in the United Kingdom have diminished of late, and that greatly increased supplies will be required to prevent a rise in the value of bread. The average price of wheat in England is now 41s 11d per quarter, against 38s 9d in 1864, 41s in 1863, 46s 6d in 1862, 56s 3d in 1861. Fortunately the wheat crop in France and Germany has turned out fair, perhaps we may say a full average, both as to quantity and quality. Within a short time, however, the navigation of the Baltic will be closed, and we shall, consequently, be compelled to rely chiefly upon France, Holland and Belgium for our supplies. From the Black Sea ports the shipments will, in all probability, increase. Nevertheless, the quantity of grain now on passage from that quarter is too small to have much effect upon our markets.

A large influx of food from America would alone keep down the quotations here But how are we to obtain additional supplies whilst prices at New York are much higher than at Liverpool or Mark Lane? It is well known that nearly everything in daily use and consumption in the States is unually high in price. This arises from the enormous amount of paper money still in circulation; and so long as the people have the means of payment, so long will all commodities command rates above the level of ordinary seasons. Much stress has been laid upon the stated determination of the American Government to fund the whole of their note currency. Such a step, though it would increase the demands upon the treasury in the shape of dividends, would, no doubt, reduce the price of many commodities, especially wheat and flour, and enable the speculators in produce to forward additional supplies of grain to this country, still, it is not very clear that the consequent downward movement in price would be so great as to secure large profits to the American houses. But fine wheats here at 60s. per quarter, and fine flour at 30s. to 32s. per barrel, would open up a good profit to those engaged in the trade in the States.

Let it be understood that our position as regards an adequate supply of food is not inferior to most previous years; but the increased consumption going on, and the unusually high quotation paid for meat, clearly demonstrate the necessity of enlarged importations.

The Value of Bones.

Not a bone upon the premises of the farmer, the butcher, the soap boiler or elsewhere, should be wasted. They are of too great value by far. The value of manure depends chiefly upon its capacity to furnish the needful constituents of crops. One of these, and the next to nitrogen the most costly to supply, is phosphoric acid. An analysis of bones shows the fact, that in every one hundred pounds we have thirty-three pounds of organic matter, consisting of gelatin and fat, composed of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, and fifty-five pounds of phosphate of lime, consisting of nearly equal proportions of phosphoric acid and lime. Thus it is seen that something more than a quarter part of the weight of bones consists of phosphoric acid. This exists in most soils in limited quantities, and is usually the first among the necessary elements of plants to fail, and especially is this the case if the land be cropped for grain.

The ashes of wheat (that is the mineral portion of the grain which it must obtain from the soil, and cannot get from the atmosphere or from the moisture) are found to consist of forty-six per cent. of phosphoric acid; of barley, thirty five per cent.; of rye, forty-six per cent.; of Indian corn, thirty-nine per cent.; of oats, eighteen per cent. Hence the necessity of an adequate supply in order to secure satisfactory crops. This is an obstacle in practice, but an insurmountable one to the application of bones in such a way as economically to supply the want arising from their toughness and solidity in the natural state. To pound them up finely by hand is a tedious and difficult undertaking; to burn them to ashes involves the loss of the organic matter; to dissolve them in acid without first being made to powder is too costly, and not a very easy process. Various mills and other contrivances have been made for crushing bones, and when their fertilizing value is properly appreciated, some apparatus will be introduced into every section of the country.

The use of bones as a manure is largely on the increase in Great Britain, and such is the estimate in which they are held, that not only is their collection at once a regular and important branch of trade, but large quantities are annually imported from other countries. A late English writer says: "Amongst the many improvements in agriculture which modern practice has adopted, there is none of higher importance than the introduction of bones as a field manure. What draining has done for the wet and cold soil, bone culture, by promoting the system of root husbandry, at a period when every other means has been found incompetent and useless, has done for the rest."

We hope the farmers will not throw their bones aside as of no value, as very many of them now do, when, if they would be properly administered to the soil, their crops would be increased sixty per cent., and an increased fertility could be noticed at once by a casual observer who passed along the highway and saw the thrifty piece of corn or potatoes contrasting so admirably with the yellow stunted lot on the farm adjoining.—*Cor. Mirror and Farmer.*

The managers of the Banks of Montreal have taken steps to arm all of the clerks and employes about their respective institutions, to protect them from the Fenians.

Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, has been pardoned.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES WILL be for the Healing of the Nations. *Bible.*

Prof. R. J. LYONS,

THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND THE BLOOD, Known allover thecountry as the CELEBRATED

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Of 282 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Will visit the following places, viz
APPOINTMENTS FOR 1865, 1866 and 1867.

Prof. R. J. Lyons can be consulted at the following places every month, viz:

Detroit, at Oass House, opposite Michigan Central Depot, each month, 22nd and 23rd.

Kalamazoo, Burdick House, each month, 18th and 19th.

Jackson, Hibbard House, each month, 20.

Ann Arbor, Monitor House, each month, 21st. Waldron House, each month, 24th.

Toledo, Summit Street House, each month, 25th and 26th

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RESIDENCE AND
OFFICE, 282 SUPERIOR STREET,

East of the public square, opposite the Postoffice. Office days each month, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 15th,—Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 10 A. M., and 1 to 2 P M.
Maxims strictly adhered to--

I give such balm as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood my hands I never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

He is a physician indeed, who Cures.

The Indian Herb Doctor, R. J. LYONS, cures the following complaints in the most obstinate stages of their existence, viz:

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, or Falling Sickness, and all other nervous derangements. Also all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancers, Fever Sores, Leprosy, and all other complicated chronic complaints.

All forms of female difficulties attended to with the happiest results.

It is hoped that no one will despair of a cure until they have given the Indian Herb Doctor's Medicines a fair and faithful trial. During the Doctor's travels in Europe, West Indies, South America, and the United States, he has been the instrument in God's hand, to restore to health and vigor thousands who were given up and pronounced incurable by the most eminent old school physicians; nay, more, thousands who were on the verge of the grave, are now living monuments to the Indian Herb's Doctor's skill and successful treatment, and are daily exclaiming: "Blessed be the day when first we saw and partook of the Indian Herb Doctor's medicine."

Satisfactory references of cures will be gladly and cheerfully given whenever required.

The Doctor pledges his word and honor, that he will in no wise, directly or indirectly, induce or cause any invalid to take his medicine without the strongest probability of a cure.

Mode of examination, which is entirely different from the faculty. Dr. Lyon professes to discern diseases by the eye. He therefore asks no questions, nor does he require patients to explain symptoms. Call one and all, and have the symptoms and location of your disease explained free of charge.

The poor shall be liberally considered.

Postoffice address, box 2663.
R. J. LYONS, M. D.
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1862 1y880

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Great Piano Forte and Melodeon

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Gold Medal Piano Fortes!

As to the relative merits of these PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in our possession from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STABB and E. MUZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments *guaranteed for five years.*

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We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivaled.*

Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory — A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are enabled to fill orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Strings, Accordeons,
Violins, Clarinets,
Drums, Guitars,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

And other Musical Merchandise,

The SILVER and BRASS INSTRUMENTS, of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the *best Bands in the United States*, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and HIGHEST PREMIUMS.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

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SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS,

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds - at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 19 and 20.

The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG, will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own Case, and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examination weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It contains no opium, yet loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties.—It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself; and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpors the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.

Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms, both male and female, are stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this way, requiring more and more until they are bloated up, and imagine they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines; in many cases London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky hastens on instead of curing consumption.

The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood the food which may be used for that purpose — It is so wonderful in its effects that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from calomel, or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful or injurious results. They carry out of the system the feculent and worn out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup.—It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption.

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Shop corner Main and Washington streets.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1862. 873tf

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery: Before Hon. E. Lawrence, Circuit Judge at Chambers, at the City of Ann Arbor, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1865.

Lucinda Larned, vs. Oliver Larned.

It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit, that the Defendant in this suit, Oliver Larned, resides out of this State: On motion of B. F. Granger, of Counsel for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant, Oliver Larned, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, on or before the twenty-third day of February next, and that in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to the Complainant's Bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within twenty days after service of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said Bill be taken as confessed by the said Defendant, Oliver Larned: And it is further ordered, that within twenty days, the said Complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, and that the said publication be continued in said paper, once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be served personally on the said Defendant, Oliver Larned, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

(A true copy.) E. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge.
B. F. GRANGER, Solicitor for Complainant. 1036
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at Ann Arbor, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865.

Lewella C. Shoemaker, Complainant against Levi Shoemaker, Defendant.

Due proof by affidavit having been made that the Defendant, Levi Shoemaker, is a resident of the Township of Salem, in said County of Washtenaw, that process for the appearance of said Defendant has been duly issued out of said Court, in this cause, returnable on the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1865, and that such process could not be served by reason of the continued absence of said Defendant from the State of Michigan, and from his place of residence: On motion of Mr. Beakes, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered by the undersigned, Circuit Court Commissioner for said County of Washtenaw, that said Defendant appear and answer the Bill of Complaint filed in this cause, within three months from this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a public newspaper printed and published in said County of Washtenaw, within twenty days after the date of this order, and that such publication be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that a copy of this order be served on said Defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for the appearance of said Defendant.

Dated, November 13th, 1865.
R. E. FRAZER, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for Washtenaw Co., Michigan.
H. J. BEAKES, Solicitor for Complain't. 1035

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Jabez H. Fountain, to the undersigned, Fernando C. Beaman, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty six, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber twenty-three of mortgages, pages one hundred and ninety one and one hundred and ninety-two, on the second day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-six, upon which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-two cents, for principal and interest, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured to be paid by said Mortgage, and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become absolute: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said Mortgage, or some part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw is held,) on Saturday, the thirteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, which said premises are described in said Mortgage, as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the North-West corner of lot number one (1), in block number twenty-one (21), in said Village of Manchester, according to the survey and plat thereof, recorded in the Register's Office for the County of Washtenaw, and running thence North on the line of Rail Road Street to Exchange Street, thence East on the line of Exchange Street to the center of the River Raisin, and down the center of said River Raisin, where it ran in the year 1841, to lot number one, aforesaid, and along lot number one, aforesaid, to the place of beginning, (except that portion of said premises heretofore deeded by William A. McClelland to Amariah Conklin): Also, the first right to use all the water necessary for running four runs of stone and the necessary machinery for flouring in a mill on said premises, at the dam at or near said premises, and to make or repair said dam without restraint: Also, all the rights or privileges of flowing lands for the purpose of keeping up the water of said dam, conveyed by George Sedgwick to the said Jabez H. Fountain, by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1855.

Dated, Ann Arbor, October 16th, 1865.
FERNANDO C. BEAMAN, Mortgagee.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1031

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage made and executed by Cyrenus J. Dewey to John N. Gott and George O. Merriman, bearing date the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in liber number twenty-five of Mortgages, on page one hundred and two, on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight at 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, and duly assigned by the said John N. Gott and George O. Merriman, to Obadiah Priest, on the fourth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, on the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, in liber number one of Assignments of Mortgages, on page thirty nine, upon which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date hereof, the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars and forty-eight cents, and the costs and charges of this foreclosure, including reasonable charges for Attorney's services as provided by said Mortgage, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured to be paid by said Mortgage or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become absolute: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy the amount due upon said Mortgage, for principal and interest, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is held,) on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which premises are described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of section number one, Township four South range three East, in said County, commencing ten rods North of the quarter post, thence North fifteen rods on said section line, thence West eight rods to Jackson Street, thence South on said Street fifteen rods, thence East eight rods to the place of beginning, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less.

Dated, October 26th, 1865.
OBADIAH PRIEST, Assignee of Mortgagees.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Assignee. 1032

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain Mortgage made and executed by James S. Reynolds to the undersigned, James Fountain, bearing date on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in liber thirty-three of Mortgages, page one hundred and forty-four, on the sixth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due for principal and interest the sum of six thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, at the date of this notice, and the power of sale contained in said Mortgage having become absolute by reason of such default, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured to be paid by said Mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises described in said Mortgage, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is held,) on Saturday, the thirteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said mortgaged premises are described in said Mortgage, as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known as Fountain's Premium Mill property, being on section one, in said Township, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the West corner of the mill dam of said mills, running Northerly along the West bank of the River Raisin to the South line of land owned or occupied by John Chadwick, thence West along said line to the South-West corner of said Chadwick's land, thence North along the West line of said land to the South bank of the River Raisin, as it was in 1848, thence West along the old bank of said River and across the tail race from said mill to the West bank of the same, thence South along the West bank of said race to a point eight rods North of said mill, thence West to the East bank of the race of the saw mill, thence South along the East bank of said race to the mill pond for said mill, thence Easterly along the mill dam to the place of beginning, being the same property conveyed by Jabez H. Fountain and Harriet E. Fountain, Edward A. Patridge and Martha J. Patridge, to the said James S. Reynolds.

Dated, Ann Arbor, October 19th, 1865.
JAMES FOUNTAIN, Mortgagee.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1031

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, at the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1865.

The President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank of Albany, Complainants, vs. James Slingerland, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said Court by the affidavit of James Kingsley, Solicitor for the Complainant's that the Defendant, James Slingerland, is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but a resident of the State of California, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: On motion of James Kingsley, Solicitor for the Complainants in this cause, it is ordered by said Court, that the said Defendant, James Slingerland, cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, and notice thereof duly served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within two months from the date of this order, and in case the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered, that he file his answer to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint, and cause a copy thereof to be served on the Solicitor for Complainants, within twenty days after the service of a copy of said Bill of Complaint on said Defendant: And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said Complainants cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a public newspaper printed and published at the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, and that such publication be continued once in each week for six successive weeks, or that they cause a copy of said order to be served on said Defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for said Defendant's appearance in this cause.

R. E. FRAZER, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for Washtenaw County, Michigan.
JAMES KINGSLEY, Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.
Ann Arbor, November 10th, 1865. 1035
U. S. Revenue Stamp, fifty cents.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery. Before Hon. E. Lawrence, Circuit Judge, at Chambers.

Julia E. Kame, Complainant, vs. Robert M. Kame, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, by affidavit, that Robert M. Kame, Defendant in this cause, resides out of the State of Michigan: On motion of T. Ninde, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that said Defendant cause his appearance in this cause, to be entered within three months from the date of this order: And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the Complainant cause this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper published in said County, and that such publication be continued in said newspaper, at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that said Complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said Defendant, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, October 25th, 1865.
E. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge.
THOMAS NINDE, Solicitor for Complainant. 1033

Estate of Jacob J. Renner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, made on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Jacob J. Renner, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the nineteenth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, and Saturday, the nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
Dated, Ann Arbor, November 20th, 1865. 1036.

Estate of John Wolf.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Washtenaw, made on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John Wolf, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twelfth day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the tenth day of February, and Saturday, the twelfth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
Dated, Ann Arbor, November 13th, 1865. 1035

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of De Witt C. Smyth, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date, are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the store of Albert Congdon, in Chelsea, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of December, and Wednesday, the second day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

LEWIS WINANS, ALBERT CONGDON, Commissioners.
Dated, November 2d, 1865 1034

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles Hyland, late of the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the store of Edmund F. Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the tenth day of February, and Monday, the seventh day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

GEORGE W. SMITH, EDMUND F. HALL, Commissioners.
Dated, November 6th, 1865. 1034

Real Estate for Sale.

IN the matter of the Estate of Harriet L. Briggs, late of Ann Arbor, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the sixth day of January, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased,) the following described real estate: Lot four in block two South of range eleven East, in the City of Ann Arbor, County and State aforesaid.

Dated, October 28th, A. D. 1865.
FANNY LEACH, ANNE GILES, Administrators.
1036

Real Estate for Sale.

IN the matter of the Estate of Norman M. Cummings, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower therein of Alletta J. Cummings, the widow of said deceased,) the following described real estate, viz: The North-West fractional quarter of section one, in town three South of range three East, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; and a parcel described as beginning at a post on the section line between sections one and two, in town three South of range three East, in the centre of the highway, and running South on the section line five chains and forty nine links, thence South eighty-nine and a half degrees West three chains, ninety-one and a half links, thence North thirty-five and a half degrees East, six chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, being one acre of land, more or less, all in said State of Michigan.

Dated, November 13th, 1865.
DENNIS J. ROCKWELL, Administrator.
1036

Real Estate for Sale.

IN the matter of the Estate of Henry W. Babcock, Delia Babcock, and L. Dell Babcock, minors. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1865, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the ninth day of January, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower therein, of the widow of Munnis Kenny, deceased,) the undivided one-twelfth of each of the following described parcels of land, viz: The West half of the South-East quarter of section fifteen, and the North half of the North-East quarter of section twenty-two containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, in Township one South of range five East, in the State of Michigan.

Dated, November 20th, A. D. 1865.
1036 WILLIAM BABCOCK, Guardian.

Estate of Hugh Vaughan.

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 Saturday, the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Vaughan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Walsh, praying that he may be appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Saturday, the 23rd day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1037

Estate of Margaret Vaughan.

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 Saturday, the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Margaret Vaughan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Walsh, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the Legatees, Devisees, and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1036

Estate of Jennings—Minors.

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 Friday, the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Ira M. Jennings, Emma S. Jennings, and Frank Jennings, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maria E. Jennings, Guardian, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1036

Estate of Knapps—Minors.

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 Wednesday, the twenty second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth B. Knapp and John William Knapp, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Bach, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Thursday, the 21st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1036td

Estate of Thomas Wood.

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 twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Wood, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John C. Wood, praying that the dower of Harriet Wood, in the real estate whereof said deceased died seized, may be assigned to her.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1036td

Estate of Sarah Fitch.

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 Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Sarah Fitch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philip Bach, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that he may be appointed Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the legatees, devisees, and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[A true copy.] HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate
1036

Estate of Franklin M. Hendrick.

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 sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Franklin M. Hendrick, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hiram Newman, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.—And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1034td

Estate of Dickinsons—Minors.

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 Thursday, the sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Amanda Dickinson, (now Amanda Sanders,) and Arminda L. Dickinson, minors. Alonzo Bennett, Guardian of said minors, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Guardian.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said minors, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Guardian give notice to the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of Jonathan Mitchell.

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 Tuesday, the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Mitchell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Emeline A. Mitchell, praying that her dower in certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized, may be assigned to her.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of Jonathan Mitchell.

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 Tuesday, the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Mitchell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Menzo Mitchell, praying that certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized, may be partitioned amongst his heirs at law.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the widow and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of Jacob L. Marshall.

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 Tuesday, the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob L. Marshall, deceased. Lucinda P. Marshall, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, comes into Court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Executrix.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eleventh day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees, and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of George S. Armstrong.

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 Friday, the tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of George S. Armstrong, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Newton Sheldon, praying that a certain Instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary may be granted to him or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eleventh day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of William C. Drake.

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 Thursday, the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of William C. Drake, deceased. Samuel D. Bird, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the eleventh day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1035

Estate of Andrew Muir.

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 Tuesday, the seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew Muir, deceased. David Gardner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees, and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed:—And it is further ordered, that said Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1034

Estate of Horace Bidwell.

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 Thursday, the second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

Present, HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Horace Bidwell, deceased. George Sutton, 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 Monday, the fourth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the widow and 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 holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: 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 hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1034