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SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, the appearance of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression.

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FOR SALE CHEAP! A Medium Hand Press in good condition. Inquire at the SUBS OFFICE.

The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXIV.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870.

No. 1251

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns for Train, Day, Dexter, Eve, Pacific, etc. Lists various train schedules and times.

JACKSON, LINSING & SAGINAW R. R.

Table with columns for Train, Day, Dexter, Eve, Pacific, etc. Lists schedules for the Jackson, Linsing & Saginaw R.R.

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OF DETROIT, MICH. (ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

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Absolute Security, and for the further purpose of KEEPING MONEY AT HOME.

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STRICT EQUITY. Mark the system and prevail in the distribution of ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE. INSURANCE FURNISHED UPON ALL DESIRABLE PLANS.

ALL THE BEST FEATURES OF THE OLD COMPANIES ADOPTED, all their ERRORS AVOIDED.

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CITY MILLS! BEST FLOUR \$3.25 per 100 lbs.

OR AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. LEAVE ORDERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

J. T. SWABEL, SEPT. 21st, 1865.

LADIES' RID GLOVES. IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.

BEST QUALITY. at C. E. MILLER'S.

THE LOVED ONE LOST.

"The loved and lost? Why do we call them lost? Because we miss them from our outward road. God's unseen angel our pathway crosses, and we are all, and loving them the most, Streetward relieved them from life's weary load."

"They are not lost; they are within the door That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing. With angels bright, and loved ones gone before, In the Redeemer's presence evermore, And God Himself their Lord, their Judge and King."

"And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow! O selfish hearts! O loss of life! Let us look round, some argument to borrow. Why we in patience should await the morrow. That success must succeed this night of death."

"Ay, look upon this dreary, desert path, The thorns and thistles whereso'er we turn. What trials and what terrors, what wrongs and what struggles, and what strife the journey hath! They have escaped from these, and lo! We mourn."

"Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done, Who with his treasure strove the shore to reach, While with the raging waves he battled on, Was it not joy, when every eye seemed gone, To see his loved ones landed on the beach?"

"A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand, A little child, had halted by the well, To wash from off her feet the clinging sand, And told the tired boy of that bright land, Where, this long journey past, they longed to dwell."

"When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had, Drew up and looked upon the suffering twain, Then pitying, spake, 'Give Me the little lad; In strength renewed and glorious beauty clad, I'll bring him with Me when I come again.'"

"Did she make answer, selfishly and wrong, 'Nay, but the woe I feel he too must share?' Or, rather bursting into grateful song, She went her way rejoicing, and made room To struggle on, since he was freed from care."

"We will do likewise. Death hath made no breach In love and sympathy, in hope and trust; No outward sigh or sound our ears can reach. But there's an inward, spiritual speech That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dumb."

The Judicial System of England.

The judicial system of England recognizes and provides for two distinct branches of jurisprudence—law and equity—and furnishes distinct and separate tribunals for the administration of each. The High Court of Chancery has as its chief judge the Lord Chancellor, who is the Speaker of the House of Lords, a Privy Councillor by his office, and a member of the administration.

The subordinate judges consist of three Vice Chancellors, the Master of the Rolls, and two Lord Justices, who, with the Lord Chancellor, form the Court of Appeal, and from whose decisions, and those of the Lord Chancellor, an appeal lies to the House of Lords, the highest court in the kingdom, both in law and equity.

Practically this court consists only of the Lord Chancellor and ex-Lord Chancellors, and any other law lords who were formerly the late Lord Kingsdown and Lord Westbury. At present the court consists of Lord Chancellor Hatherley, Lord Chelmsford, Westbury, and Cairns, and Lord Colonsay, an ex-Scottish judge.

At present there is but one Lord Justice—Gifford—Lord Westbury having declined the appointment, as his services were required as Judge of Appeal in the House of Lords.

There are three Superior Courts of Common Law, with six judges in each. The presiding officers of each are the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

From each of these courts error lies to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which is composed of the eighteen common law judges, but only those judges hear the cases who are not members of the court which decided them below.

From its decisions proceedings in error may be taken into the House of Lords, which is the supreme court of judicature in the kingdom, having no original jurisdiction over cases, but only in cases of appeal or error.

There are other courts of a special jurisdiction, such as the Probate and Divorce Courts, of which Lord Penzance is the judge in ordinary; the High Court of Admiralty, and the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Besides these, there are the County Courts, presided over by sixty County Court Judges. This is a localized jurisdiction, bringing home justice to every man's door. Besides their limited common law jurisdiction, they have a special jurisdiction up to £500 or \$2,500, admitted admiralty jurisdiction, and beyond the metropolitan district from the local Courts of Bankruptcy, and have also jurisdiction in granting of probate and letters of administration, conferred upon them by various statutes.

EPITHALAMION.

By GEORGE H. SNYDER. Ring for the beautiful a knell, A knell for the young and fair, Who waits to the sound of her marriage bell. On a life long walk with despair, Swung and ring in your beery high, Clamor, O bells to the sunny sky, But your voices are knells, And the pean that swells Is only a mocking lie! Ye should sing of joy, but in tones most clear, Ye are shouting far to the listening ear. Sold for a million of ill gotten gold!

A thousand eyes are agape to see The glittering cortage pass, But the sweet bride walkseth wearily, And her eyes they are dim, alas! Hail, not heart, is the gift she brings, Duty, not love, is the strain she sings, With bantering thoughts, And droll imaginations; Her heart must be light, but its beat is slow, Sobbing and throbbing, sad and low— Sold for a million of glittering gold!

Orange flowers in her shining hair, Half concealed by gossamer lace, Oh, she is lovely beyond compare, Fresh and sweet is her girlish face; Stately levels on hand and breast, Gems of the Orient, glow of the West, In glimmering play, Seem, laughing to say, 'We are the wives of usages!' But the song is sung and the rite is read— The pageant over; the vows are said— Sold for a million of perishing gold!

A Grave Assertion that Byron Had Errors. An entire new solution of the Byron mystery is furnished by a writer in the *Madras Mail*, who says that "this father had it from one of Lord Byron's most intimate friends." According to this lively correspondent, whose story we find in the *Echo*, "Lord Byron was, in a sense, a devil. Incredible as the thing may seem to the thoughtless, the handsome man in England had a small tail, a pair of rudimentary horns, and short, squat feet divided forward from the body into two parts, instead of being furnished with hoofs and a fraction per dozen. Lord Byron's mother had been once greatly terrified by seeing, when a very delicate state of health, the celebrated picture of Satan Spurred, in the gallery at La Haye, and the result had been the fashioning of her child to some extent after the monstrous form of which the sight caused her alarm, and of which the continuous recollection could not be effaced by any means known to her physicians. At the time of her confinement it was at first suggested that the monstrously should not be suffered to live, but the child's body, as a whole, bore his mother had been once greatly wondrously beautiful, that the suggestion was forthwith put aside, and England was not deprived of what was to become in due time one of its chief ornaments. Poor Lady Byron never recovered wholly from the shock caused by her discovery of what her husband really was; and partly through excess of imagination, partly in consequence of bad advice from persons who shall be nameless, she felt it to be her duty to insist upon her husband's subjecting himself to certain painful operations. But this Lord Byron obstinately refused to do. He urged, with considerable force, that the peculiar manner in which he wore his abundant curls effectually hid from view the rudimentary horns; and that, as he never appeared in public without his boots and trousers, none would ever suspect the existence of his horns, in whom he placed implicit confidence."

Now Congressional Speeches are Made. Says Don Platt: "The Congressional Globe is a Congressional nuisance. It is the printed variety of stupid men. If we had a corps of able reporters, who would put to record, faithfully, the speeches and votes of these law-makers, so that the people might learn precisely what their servants are doing, it would have some value. But it is a dull, tedious life, by the side of which Bancroft's United States grows in interest. The Solons claim and exercise the privilege of correcting, with dull afterthought, their impromptu stupidity; and so, at the expense of millions taken from the hard earnings of the people in the way of heavy taxation, an opaque after-dinner creation is perpetuated in huge volumes that few receive and no one reads. Take, for instance, the so-called debate of the other evening. Eight members of the House asked and obtained permission to print, without delivery, their tedious essays that some penny-alieners were hired to write. There is a lot of Bohemians here, who make a precarious living by writing these speeches for illiterate Congressmen. They write for any party and on either side. One told me, last winter, in great gloom, how he had prepared a speech for an honorable member, and, in a few days after, he was employed to answer his own argument by a gentleman in the opposition, and he did it with a decided success. And these fellows' brains are wrought into type and published at the expense of the people. An amusing illustration of this sort of rascality is a matter of *Globe* record. A member of the House asked leave to print an unred speech, which was granted. A few days after another honorable gentleman obtained the same privilege. When the two speeches appeared, they were one and the same. The drunken Bohemian had said the same article to two different members. "Never mind," said a member to one of the afflicted, "they are buried in the *Globe*, and no one will ever know what an ass you have made yourself."

Beauregard in a New Role. General G. T. Beauregard, whose capture of Fort Sumter opened the rebellion, having beaten his sword into the figurative plowshare, has lately patented a novel apparatus for propelling cars and other vehicles on land, or boats on canals or rivers, by means of overhead wire ropes, operated by stationary engines or other power placed at intervals along the route. His invention comprises ingenious clamping devices and spring attachments, attached to the car, for engaging and disengaging the propelling rope in a manner to avoid shocks and jars to the cars or boats. In a recent letter it says: "This improvement of mine is destined, I believe, to create a rapid increase in the number of street railways in and about cities, and of canals in the northern latitudes, where, owing to the ice, canals remain idle part of the winter, they will be used in connection with the stationary engines and endless wire ropes of my system, as so many railways for properly constructed cars and boats. When these arrive at any focus, they will be easily transferred from one level to the other by a lifting platform."

A governess advertising for a situation says that "she is a complete mistress of her own tongue." An Irish absentee is said to have sent the following message to his steward: "Tell the tenants that no threats to shoot you will terrify me."

Co-Operation.

Prof. H. L. Wayland, of Kalamazoo, in a recent communication to the *Chicago Standard*, makes the following very sensible remarks about co-operative house-keeping, especially in the laundry department. It appears to me that co-operation is eminently the word for the hour. Co-operation is indeed one of the first steps that man takes in his progress from barbarism to civilization. It is inseparably connected with division of labor, which renders all the processes of industry at once more perfect and more economical. Co-operation alone can give opportunity for the employment of machinery, which not only does its work more rapidly and more cheaply, but incomparably better than can be done by the unaided muscles. What fingers could rival the regularity and beauty of the stitches made by a good sewing machine? If I have the honor of being called on for her testimony, would I affirm: "It is the washing and ironing which is the heaviest load and the greatest nuisance of the weekly work. It is this, in a number of instances, which necessitates the keeping of a servant; it is this which demands a great consumption of fuel, which warms the stove when it is needed for the family dinner, which fills the house with steam and ill temper and which in countless ways produces embarrassment and annoyance. If we were rid of the washing and ironing, we could get on very comfortably."

Now it is precisely this household plague that co-operation is eminently adapted to relieve. Even without making any account of machinery, the washing of a hundred families could be done at a great saving of labor and fuel and inconvenience. But the union of a number of families would make it possible to employ steam power and improved machinery with the very best results. Not far from a year ago, one or two very valuable articles appeared in the *Chicago Post* on this subject. The writer stated, as the result of personal inquiry, that at the large hotels in New York and other great cities, where steam and machinery are used in the laundry, the actual cost of washing and ironing the linen of the establishment did not exceed seven cents a dozen. More recently inquiries conducted, under the auspices of the Social Science Association of Western Michigan, resulted in the estimate that the washing and ironing of families could be done for seven cents a dozen and a fraction per dozen. To inaugurate such a enterprise requires some labor, some faith, some capital, and the union of (say) a hundred families in the movement. Should the co-operation laundry become an established fact in our cities and large villages, a blessing would be conferred which we cannot readily estimate. And the successful application of the principle to one department of domestic labor, would soon lead to its wide employment.

But what will become of the washer-woman? The same that became of the stage drivers when the railroad came in. Some will find employment at the laundries at better wages than they ever received before. Others perhaps will turn to new branches of industry. But meanwhile the reduction in the expense of washing will lead to an increased demand for clean clothes. Where now fifty dozen are washed, then a hundred dozen will be, and in the end it will be found that this, like all industrial improvements, like the loom, and the reaping machine, is for the ultimate benefit of all classes, but that in the meantime, all the members rejoice with him."

Those who see in the Pope in state form little idea of the simplicity in which the Pontiff lives. The "King of Italy" lives worse than a denizen of the third rate boarding house in New York. The furniture of the Pitti Palace would be despised by a Canal Street broker, and a dry-goods clerk would disdain the horrible Milanese cigars which His Majesty is eternally smoking. All of which is not generally known, and is very commendable, because it is done for economy, and to save the impoverished exchequer. Yet there is no reason why the Pope should not live in style becoming a king, but by his own dislike of pomp and naturally simple tastes. Leaving the gilded saloons of the show part of the palace, you pass through a noble carefully guarded by two of the noble guard with drawn swords. A small passage conducts to the guards' waiting room, where orderlies and officers in waiting attend. Another room is allotted to the groom of the chambers, a prelate in his violet robes. The next is the antechamber where the Monsignor, private chamberlain of His Holiness, are in attendance. You tap at the next door, and is opened by another Monsignor, who, assured of your right of access, lifts a silk curtain, and you are in the presence. The room strikes you as singularly bare. There is no carpet on the stone floor; the articles of furniture are few and by no means costly. There is a large book case filled with works mostly bound in parchment. A *privis-Dieu* with a velvet cushion, an exquisite little Madonna by Canova, in alabaster, on a bracket, stands over the *privis-Dieu*, a well worn, commonly bound book of hours lies on the ledge of the *privis-Dieu*, together with a crucifix and reliquary, and a common rosary. There is a little china vase upon the table; a door, an exceedingly fine portrait of the Pope hangs over the mantle shelf, on which there is a time piece of the Louis Quinze period, in ornate, and two statues, of St. Joseph and the Good Shepherd. There are no curtains to the windows, which overlook the Vatican garden. In the centre of the apartment is a large writing desk such as stands in the private cabinet of Louis XIV. at Versailles. It has two large compartments, with pigeon holes, in which are bundles of papers. A specific stands between the two compartments, and you are in the presence of the Redeemer finely printed and awfully real. The inkstand is a very common one of ebony, with a pomegranate box to match a handle of pulls for near it, and a piece of soiled rag, on which pens have been wiped this many a day. A few books of devotion are scattered there. They are "The Imitation,"

Southern "Spiritual Embroidery."

"Devotions of St. Francis de Sales," a Bretonary, a Bible, Rodriguez's "Spiritual Perfection," Signorini's "Glories of Mary," "Life of St. Theresa," etc. There is a pile of French journals, the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Civiltà Cattolica," and other Italian papers. His Holiness sits in an arm-chair not permitting the title of *easy*, for it cruelly terminates in the middle of his back, and is rigidly connected without regard to comfort. He is attired in a simple cassock of white flannel, with no insignia of rank about it except his episcopal ring. His head is covered with a white skull cap. He has been reading, and beside his open book is a common metal snuff box and—let not my lady readers be horrified—a common red cotton handkerchief. Having made the usual reverence on my knees, he beckoned me to approach. As I recall now the effect produced upon me by the interior, I do not wonder that half-fantastic young men, fresh from college, should yearn to die in his defence, as of old the Christian painted for the crown of martyrdom.—*The Galaxy for January.*

This journal aims to show how to maintain health by natural agencies, and by the same means to restore it if lost. It is not pretended that all diseases are cured in this way; but it is very certain that quite a number of ordinary ailments may be removed by the judicious employment of the contents of a well-furnished larder—and with this a great advantage—the cure is more permanent and less likely to return—accomplishing their objects without any shock to the system, and without the danger of killing the patient by misapplying the quantity or quality or name of the dose. Ripe fruits and berries, slightly acid, will remove the ordinary diarrhoea of early summer. Common rice, parched brown like coffee, and then boiled and eaten in the ordinary way, without any other food, is, with perfect quietude of body, one of the most effective remedies for "troublesome" diarrhoea. Some of the rarest forms of that distressing ailment called dysentery, that is, when the bowels pass blood, with constant desire, yet vain efforts to stool, are sometimes entirely cured by the patient eating a heaping tablespoonful at a time of raw beef, cut up very fine, and repeated at intervals of four hours, until cured, eating and drinking nothing else in the meanwhile. If a person swallows any poison whatever, or falls into convulsions from having over-eaten, the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases than any half a dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly into a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and let there be any remnant of a poison, however small, let the whole of an egg or a teaspoon of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quieted, because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops. In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives entire relief, as instantaneously as the lightning. Menthol, get some common dry flour, and apply it on a towel or two thick on the injured part, the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through anything like a pepper-box cover, so to put it on evenly. Do nothing else, but drink nothing but water, and nothing until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in very weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burnings have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless. Erysipelas, a disease often coming without pronouncement, and ending fatally in three or four days, is sometimes promptly cured by applying a poultice of raw cranberries pounded, and placed on the part over night. Insect bites, and even that of a rattlesnake, have passed harmless by stirring enough of common salt in the milk of a good egg to make it sufficiently thin for a plaster, to be kept on the bitten parts. Neuralgia and toothache are sometimes speedily relieved by applying to the writ a quantity of bruised or grated horseradish. Costive bowels have an agreeable remedy in the free use of tomatoes, which their seeds acting in the way of white mustard or figs, by stimulating the coats of the bowels, over which they pass in their whole state, to increased action. A remedy of equal efficiency in the same direction, is cracked wheat, that is, common wheat, which grain broken into two or three pieces, and then boiled until it is as soft as rice, and eaten mainly at two meals of the day, with butter or molasses. Common sweet cider, boiled down to one-half, makes a most excellent syrup for coughs and colds for children—is pleasant to the taste, and will keep throughout the year in a cool cellar. In recovering from an illness, the system has a craving for some pleasant acid drink. This is found in cider which is placed on the fire as made, and allowed to come to a boil, then cooled, put in cases, and kept in a cool place. Treated thus, it remains for many months as good as the day it was made. We once saved the life of an infant which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, and was fast sinking into the sleep which has no awaking, by giving it strong coffee cleared with the white of an egg, a teaspoonful every five minutes until it ceased to seem drowsy.

It may be their turn next. The Radicals in New England are jubilant over the invasion of the rights of the States by Congress, and the Radicals who they are helping to establish may yet yield their fruit to that section of the Union. It may be their turn next to be invaded and have their Senatorial representation cut down. They cannot, in such a case, hold up the Constitution as securing to them their rights. They have denied the power of foot in the case of Georgia. They have aided in establishing the doctrine, that the Constitution furnishes a restrictive boundary to the powers of Congress, and that the States are to be protected against any such invasion.

Those who take the word shall fall by the sword. They cannot hold up the fragments of the Constitution which they have broken, and demand that its provisions shall be obeyed.—*Free Press.* Fifty-five thousand logs have been killed at Indianapolis during the present season, which is now about closing. The ice in the Hudson is breaking up. Fifty small vessels were carried down stream by ice at Hudson, N. Y.

The year that has just vanished has been a very remarkable one. We mention this, not as an item of news, but merely to show the customary respect to the departed. Like other post-mortem eulogies, it does not imply anything except a feeling of satisfaction at the unalterable and final death of its subject. Nevertheless, several occurrences which may fairly be called remarkable have taken place during the past year. The Emperor Napoleon has been at the point of death at regular intervals of a fortnight each, and the French Empire has been trembling on the verge of certain destruction a corresponding number of times, ever since the 1st of January, 1869. Also a number of second Washingtons have died universally lamented, and a large quantity of monuments to their several memories have been contemplated. The usual monthly revolutions have taken place, with commendable regularity, in the South American republic, and the Dictator of Paraguay has fled to his native mountains, a defeated and ruined man, just previous to the departure of every steamer that has left Brazil for any foreign port at any time during the twelve months that have passed. His only rival in the business of periodical ruin has been Salavate, the President of Haiti, who has been driven from his last stronghold weekly throughout the year, and gives as yet no sign of weariness at the monotony of his continuous ruin. The entire male population of the Spanish Peninsula has been impressed into the army and sent to fight the Cuban rebels. In spite of the frightful slaughter among the latter they still maintain their independence at several of our city boarding houses, and defy the Spaniards with exemplary fortitude. Among the most important events of the year is the movement in Boston in favor of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Cape Cod. The eyes of Europe have thus been fixed upon our happy land, and the opening of the Suez Canal has naturally excited little attention. Several thoroughly executed and workmanlike murders have been committed at Chicago, and Mrs. Stowe has written a pleasant little romance about the late Lord Byron. Among the graver crimes of the year should be mentioned the publication by Mr. Greeley of a treatise on political economy, which, with a malignant cruelty, has transfused coldly hard feelings, has incited upon the public in slow weekly installments. Dr. Livingstone has been discovered to be alive, but has hardly moderated our excessive joy by writing several unintelligible letters, which have resulted in impressing the general public with a confused conviction that Africa is infested by a variety of rivers that rise nowhere and succeed in losing themselves immediately. The small pox has prevailed to some extent in this city, and Mr. Train has lectured twice. Several earthquakes, Miss Ann Dickinson, and Ben. Johnson, Todd have visited California. The Commemorial Council has met in Rome, and the Boston Coliseum has been torn down. These are the principal events of the year. Eighteen hundred and seventy opens with a strong prospect that General Grant will make up his mind not to decide upon any particular policy at present, and with a certainty that the public prefers the World to any of the daily journals of America.

A Point Well Taken.

The Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Commercial, among the ablest of the Radical dailies in the interior, does not indorse the assaults of Trumbull and Drake upon the Constitution of the United States through the Supreme Court of the United States. A writer in that journal makes a strong argument against the two iniquitous propositions now before the Senate. He says: "Suppose Congress should pass a bill of attainder or an ex post facto law, and a case involving either should come before the Supreme Court, would it be said for a moment that the Court must expound and apply it? The Constitution prohibits the passage of such laws, and it is first the supreme law of the land around which every other law must revolve. The judges are sworn to support the Constitution, but how can they support it by giving power to a law that it prohibits? "But it may be said that my illustration is an unfair one—that Congress will never pass a law that the Constitution prohibits. That is the very question. Any power not given by the Constitution is expressly withheld. It is not necessary to inquire whether the Constitution expressly prohibits a thing, but whether it gives the power to do the thing; and if the courts have the power, as no one will seriously deny, to pronounce a bill of attainder or ex post facto law contrary to the Constitution and void, because they are expressly prohibited, what reason is there for contending that they have not the power to declare unconstitutional a law, to pass which the Constitution gives Congress no power? Who is to determine whether a law is made in pursuance of the Constitution? Congress? No, for it is invested with no judicial power. The Executive? No, because his duty is simply to execute the law when made by Congress and pronounced by the courts. The power of the general government being lodged in three branches and neither of these two possessing the power, it follows that to the other, the judiciary, belongs the power to determine whether a law is made in pursuance of the Constitution."

The Telegraph Strike.

The telegraph operators of thirty-four principal cities are now on a strike, on account of the alleged reduction of wages of two operators in San Francisco. Nearly all the operators, male and female, in this city, have joined in the strike. Business is not stopped, but only retarded, however. The company say there is no ground in fact for the strike; that no salaries have been reduced, and they can permit no combination or organization of men to dictate to or how many persons they shall employ for the transmission of their business. They approve of the action of Mr. Mumford in reply to the proposition of the operators, that the members of the telegraphers' organization who had already stopped work be restored to their former positions. The company declined to not for want of official knowledge. The telegraph officers say part of the men have struck, but that force enough is on hand to perform the service. They say that there are twenty-five operators in the main office here, and fifteen in Philadelphia.

There are nine Roman Catholic day schools in Milwaukee, with an aggregate daily attendance of 3,000 pupils.

Horace Greeley says he has lived 90 years in New York city, and does not know that there is a gambling saloon in that city.

We add to our review of railway progress in Iowa, Minnesota and other States the following note of what the Peninsula State—hastening slowly—is doing. The following is very nearly the railway status of Michigan for 1869: Miles in operation, 1,300; in condition for, or receiving the iron, 300 miles; partially completed, 500 miles; organized and for which stock is being raised, 500 miles; for which land grants have been made, but which are not yet constructed, 460 miles. Total, 3,160 miles. Very much of this activity allies itself with the great trunk lines which cross the peninsula from east to west.—Let us group these various items of progress: Michigan Central.—This company is immediately interested in the Grand River Valley Road, just finished, connecting Jackson with Grand Rapids, and pushing on to Muskegon; the Fort Wayne extension of the Jackson & Saginaw, now completed south of Jonsville, and running trains between Jackson and Jonsville; the Lansing and Ionia, running from the capital to Portland, soon to tap the Detroit & Milwaukee at Ionia, and ultimately to be built to Pentwater and some other port on the lake shore; and the line from Hillsdale to Ypsilanti, now under contract. The Michigan Southern.—This company has recently, as we have described at length, obtained control of the line from White Pigeon to Grand Rapids, which gives it direct communication with the growing region along the Lakes Michigan shore, to which end it is aiding the projected road from Allegan via Holland and Grand Haven to Muskegon. It is also effecting a consolidation of the Flint & Pere Marquette and the projected Wayne, Holly & Monroe roads, which will give it equally direct communication with the Saginaw Valley. The sketch of the Peninsula between Lansing and Bath Creek, and that of the Air Line between Rouen and Ridgeway, have been completed. On the east end of the former line considerable track has been laid from Port Huron, and now tough wooden rails are being temporarily spiked down to provide accommodation for the local traffic along that portion that penetrates the lumber regions of Lapeer County. The Air Line has received a large amount of aid from towns through which it passes, and is hopefully working to make its project of the new grand trunk line projected from Chicago to the seaboard. The old Grand Rapids & Indiana corporation has been reorganized, and its track has been extended a score of miles further into the north. The construction of the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad is progressing with great rapidity, and the same of the Michigan Lake Shore—Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan.

Upon the Detroit & Lansing Road much work has been done, and it is awaiting the result of the vote in Detroit.

The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of the Democratic nominees for officers of both branches. A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Tweed for the repeal of the ratification of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal the excise law.

A resolution was offered in the Assembly sympathizing with Cuba and denouncing the course of the administration on the subject. Laid over till to-morrow. Gov. Hoffman's message, which was read in both branches, says the State debt is \$34,848,035 73 and the sinking fund will extinguish it at the present rate in ten years. The interest of the State debt should be paid in coin. The Governor devotes considerable space to the canals, and urges such legislation as will insure cheap transportation. He recommends the adoption of the repair contract system. He speaks highly of the state system of education, and hopes it may be perfected. He objects to the contract system of labor in prisons, and calls attention to the public charities of the State and commends them to the liberality of the Legislature. He recommends a number of general laws and the avoidance of special legislation. The conspiracy statute in regard to labor he recommends should be abolished. He asks for a law to forbid injunctions and receivers in cases against moneyed corporations on separate proceedings. He asks for a revision of the apprentice law, and for uniformity in registry and criminal laws. A revision of the criminal law is desirable, and the Governor recommends the repeal of the excise law. He devotes much attention to commissions and city governments, and asks for legislation on these topics. He asks that tax levies and bills appropriating money be taken up early in the session. The Governor protests against the action of Congress toward the States lately in rebellion, and against the tariff. He discourses at length upon specie payments, the currency, etc., and remarks that when the Federal treasury is ready to issue its legal tender promises to pay in gold as fast as the public are likely to present them, specie payments are thereby resumed all over the country without further effort on the part of any one, and without inconvenience to the people.

Message of Governor Geary.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5. Gov. Geary's message was sent in at noon. He congratulates the Legislature on the prosperity of the State. The receipts of the State Treasury during the year have been \$5,242,000, and the expenditures, \$4,850,000, including \$472,090 expended toward the reduction of the public debt, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,400,000. Total amount of State debt \$32,814,000. The total reduction of the debt since January, 1867, has been \$4,889,000. He recommends the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers as a refuge for those now compelled to beg for a livelihood on the streets of cities. The Avondale disaster is referred to, and a law recommended enforcing stringent regulations to prevent the recurrence of such calamities. He deprecates the movement made by free traders to obtain the introduction of steel and iron free of duty. He favors the recognition of Cuba, and says it geographically belongs to the United States. He advocates the policy of an expansion of currency by new national banks to be established where none now exist.

A Pittsburg man looked at a Chicago woman with his opera-glass, and he has been used for breach of promise.

A red cedar hitching post, set in Plymouth, Conn., in 1770, is still serviceable, and apparently will be good for twenty years more.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR. FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1870.

WHEN that "arch rebel" HORATIO SEYMOUR was Governor of New York, in the early days of the war, he recommended the very "loil" Legislature to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt—contrasted before the war and when gold was the only "legal tender"—in coin, the Radical majority construed the recommendation as an insult to the National administration, which had just spawned a prolific brood of greenbacks, as mere copperhead venom, and refused to consider it. So the great and wealthy State of New York—like every other State save Massachusetts—repudiated its obligations, sheltered itself under a law of Congress, and paid its interest in a depreciated currency, losing in the sale of its bonds more than it saved by its dishonest financing. When Gov. FENOX came into office he was altogether too patriotic and loyal to renew the recommendation made by Gov. SEYMOUR and so the stain has never been wiped off. Gov. HOFFMAN, however, recognizing his opportunity, recommends the Legislature now in session—a Democratic body—to make provision for paying the interest on the old debt in coin, which recommendation we have no doubt will be followed, tardy justice done to creditors, and equal justice to the State.

If Michigan shall ever chance to have a Democratic Governor, and any of her debt contracted on a gold basis be unpaid, he will doubtless adopt the recommendation of Gov. HOFFMAN.

There was a general strike or at least a strike, on Monday morning last, of about 2000 operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the sole reason being the discharge of two operators at San Francisco who would not submit to a reduction of wages.

The strike brings to light the fact that there is a secret organization known as "The Telegraph Protection League," with lodges or "local circuits" in all the principal cities of the Union. And this "League," like similar associations of which we never name, claims the right to dictate terms to employers. To day it is wages, to-morrow it is the number of hours laborers shall work, next day it is who shall be employed, the day after the number of apprentices prescribed, and so on through all conceivable changes. The men who furnish the capital and material, and foot the bills, are allowed no voice in the matter, and the interests of the public are sacrificed at the whim of men who will not listen to reason.—And demagogues in Congress and State Legislatures, with an eye on the next election and votes, pandor to the growing evil.

The Ohio Legislature, which convened on Monday, is politically constituted as follows: Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 16; Reformers, 2; Vacancy 1. House—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 52; Reformers, 5. The Reformers seem to hold the balance of power, and used it in the organization of either branch, striking hands with the Democrats. In the Senate, E. T. HALL, Republican, was elected Clerk, and B. F. CROCKBILL, Democrat, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the House, A. J. CUNNINGHAM, Reform-Republican, of Cincinnati, was elected Speaker, and AMOS LAMSON, Democrat, Clerk. CUNNINGHAM received the entire Democratic vote, and the votes of three Reformers, including his own, in all 56; and DENNIS, Republican, 54.

This does not augur the ratification of the XV. amendment.

It is announced that the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Central Railroad, vacated by Mr. MITCHELL, who takes the General Superintendency of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, has been offered to Mr. C. H. HURN, of Detroit, who has signified that he will accept the same after putting his house in order.—Mr. HURN is a practical and popular railway man, and will prove a worthy successor to Mr. MITCHELL. Meantime Mr. C. KNOWLTON, recently Superintendent of the Erie, Joliet Cut-off, is to act as Assistant Superintendent.

In the arrangement by which Mr. MITCHELL takes charge of the Great Western, that road is to become thoroughly Americanized, and will be run as a part of the great Central Line. Mr. JAMES F. JOY is its Managing Director. In the same arrangement, the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway also comes under the control of the same managers.

There is little hope that the tariff bill to be reported by the House Ways and Means Committee will be a material improvement on the present one.—The makers of iron and other protected manufacturers have the faculty of the President—vide the paternal GRANT—for "holding on to a good thing," so that ship builders and like trades or vocations into the raw material for which iron largely enters, must bear yet awhile a burden under which they can not thrive. And all to enrich a few iron-mongers and coal-mine owners. Hadn't these gentry better be quartered upon the national treasury at once, and the shackles on commerce and trade forged for their benefit, knocked off?

In the Ohio Senate, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced, read a first and second time and referred, providing for a submission to the people at the next October election of the question of ratifying the XV. amendment. The proper disposition of the question in any State.

MONEY has been tight several months.

Hon. O. D. CONGER wants Uncle Sam's fiscal agents to disgorge, "by authority of Congress," a sufficient sum of greenbacks to pay for the erection of a Custom House and Postoffice at Port Huron. Whereupon that loil journal, the Pontiac Gazette, strangely forgetting its associations and its duty, makes the decidedly coppery suggestion that "Mr. CONGER appears to forget that the country is in debt, and that taxes are heavy." The Jacksonian couldn't have sounded a bolder note of treason.

The Treasury statement for December 31st puts the public debt, less cash on hand, at \$2,448,746,953 81. The decrease during December is stated as \$4,812,781 92, and since the first of March, 1869, as \$76,716,806 70. When the Ways and Means Committee shall bring in the several deficiency bills, we shall be able to know whether or no there has really been an increase or a decrease of the debt, that is whether the deficiency or floating debt will not more than over-balance the reported and seeming decrease.

In the New York Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was introduced repealing the resolution of last session ratifying the XV. amendment. The same was made the special order for Wednesday.

The repealing resolution passed the Senate, on Wednesday, by a vote of 16 to 13; and the House by a vote of 65 to 56. Congress will declare the resolution a nullity, as is "and of right ought to be" everything conflicting with the actions of the Radical majority.

EDITORIAL CHIPS AND SPLINTERS.

—Senator Chandler has given \$5,000 to the State fund.—Detroit Tribune.

—Simon Cameron is the oldest man in the Senate, and the oldest sinner.

—Mrs. Grant is to receive every Tuesday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

—Jenkins went into ecstasies over the President's New Year's reception.

—Romeo boasts of doubling her business since the cars commenced running.

—The judges are at loggerheads with in New Orleans, the same as in New York.

—Congress will commence grinding grists for the Globe, again, on Monday next.

—The internal revenue receipts for December were \$11,402,239, and for the last half of the year 1869, \$58,807,302.

—Ashley whines like a whipped spaniel over his removal. Not so the people of Montana.

—Attorney-General Hoar didn't "receive" on New Year's. Reason—didn't know that he had any friends.

—"Waiting for the Train," a new piece of music just published, don't mean—we hope—George Francis.

—Gen. Schenck is the reputed "Father of the House," which House had better be an orphan.

—Coxsack helped Grant receive on New Year's. Mrs. Grant was assisted by several cousins, sisters-in-law, etc.

—Mrs. Stanton gives up the Revolution, and Anna Dickinson proposes to take a turn at the wheel.

—One Dr. Mackay, an Englishman, has been trying to write down Mrs. Stowe, but has made a sad kettle of fish for Mrs. Leigh.

—Becher has assumed the editorship of the Christian Union. We hope it is not a Union of the Richardson-McFarland type.

—Rumor again says that the President will refuse to withdraw the nomination of Hoar.

—The poor were barbecued at Syracuse New Year's day. Three beavers were consumed, and 5,000 loaves of bread distributed.

—President White has published a letter severely and justly criticizing those sectarians who denounce Cornell as a godless institution.

—The report that Mrs. Lincoln is engaged to marry a small beer German Count is indignantly denied. She is not to be the "Countess Schneidlenbutzen."

—If he had contributed that small sum to the "Grant fund," he might be Stanton's successor: just the place he is fit for.—Each member of the Cabinet, except Robeson, dispensed with liquors at their New Year's receptions. Robeson dispensed liquors.

—Shannon, the Adrian abolitionist, has been sent for seven years. May the same reward, yet more abundantly, be meted out to all his imitators.

—Hon. Horatio Seymour was run away with on the evening of the 29th ult., thrown from his carriage, and had his shoulder dislocated.

—Senator Pratt, of Indiana, having become disgusted with his Radical associates and associations at Washington, has resigned; so report says.

—A Troy paper speaks of Kate Field appearing before a lective audience "wrapped in her theme, like a pillar of fire." Fie, Kate! put on a more material wrapper next time.

—The loil users of loose English have delighted in speaking of the deceased Lincoln as the "late lamented," and now comes the Coldwater Republican and says "the late lamented ex-Secretary of War Stanton."

—Delano pronounces "concealing whiskey" a crime, which converts a large number of supposed-to-be respectable citizens into criminals—who "conceal" lots of it daily—in their stomachs.

—An enterprising Detroit merchant is reported as having inaugurated the new year by marking down his goods from 40 to 100 per cent. We'll take any good goods—regardless of quantity—that have been marked down that 100 per cent.

—Boutwell proposes to set \$5,000,000 of gold in January and invest \$6,000,000 in bonds. He can have our bonds for the half or whole of the sum named, if he wants them—at par.

—The Port Huron Press declares that "the University is a State institution, and that its doors should be open to all without regard to sex." Which is just as logical as to say, "the insane Asylum is a State institution, and, therefore, ought to be open to all editors"—Radical editors, we mean.

—The Kansas delegation in Congress wants Hugh Ewing's head in a charge, and his fat berth at the Hague for some Radical favorite. Mr. Ewing is charged with three sins: Being Democratic, inclined, and being a resident of Kansas, and with having the habits of Zack Chandler and Dick Yates, the last sin not compatible with the fact. Gen. Sherman stands by Ewing.

—Mrs. Dr. Charlotte B. Lozier, a well-known physician of New York, and an active advocate of Woman's Rights, died on the 2d inst. Mrs. Dr. Lozier gained considerable prominence a few weeks ago, by procuring the arrest of a southerner who attempted to employ her to procure an abortion upon a young lady.

The Red River Rebellion.

Chicago, Jan. 5. The Tribune has a special from St. Paul, of this date, which says: Gov. McDougall left to-day, for Canada, leaving Messrs. Hinchman and Dennis behind. Dennis called, this afternoon, on Gen. Hancock, commanding that department, and denounced the reports published this morning regarding the movements of the Sioux Indians upon the American settlements in the spring, and protesting against military action being taken thereon.

Two gentlemen from Pembina also called upon General Hancock, and placed in his hands documents supporting the assertions of the threatened Sioux raid, and asking military protection.

General Hancock asked for copies of the documents to be forwarded to the War Department, and said he should await instructions, though he did not think any movement of troops this winter would be necessary.

A Pembina letter from an intelligent and reliable American gentleman who has remained entirely neutral since the rebellion began, says he has been warned of the threatened movement of the Indians to wipe out the American settlement, and adds: "This surmises belief, but evidence on this subject is accumulating, and I fear we will see bloody work as soon as spring approaches unless ample protection is afforded us by our own government. In fact, this is so well understood here that the people of St. Joseph are organizing their forces for self protection, and have sent two of the most influential citizens to this place to make arrangements for the co-operation of Pembina and St. Joseph settlers against the Sioux Indians."

FEEL-CLAD SHIPS.—The Navy Archive an Austrian periodical, contains the statement that a new invention has been proposed to the Emperor Napoleon which greatly diminishes the deleterious effect of projectiles. The material employed for this purpose is a kind of felt, the composition of which is the secret of an Italian named Muratori. This felt, prepared by powerful engines, is cast into moulds like melted metal. When it gets cold it resists the effect of balls like the best steel. Used for uniforms, it resists blows by a sabre or the balls from a revolver. Used as an armor, it resists the ball from a chassepot gun, if it is fired at one-half of its range, and it considerably diminishes its effect when fired at a nearer distance.

Whether or not these statements are correct, will soon come to light. If they are, which might be tested without much expense at one of our navy yards, the invention would be invaluable.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND ATHENS.—Constantinople, in the hands of a civilized people, might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiatic villages, interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city, and never will be, but with its slender means, in the course of forty years, it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university, having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. Athens makes the visitor regard it as a city of civilized people. Of Constantinople the contrary may be confidently asserted.

The Indian Bureau has official reports from the Navajo Agency, stating that the Indians have received their annuity of goods and presents of goats and sheep from the Government, which had the effect of strengthening the relations of peace.

The total revenue from distilled spirits in Virginia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, under the two-dollar tax, was \$286,958 55 while the amount collected for nine months of the present year, under and fifty cent tax, was \$409,512 55, or an excess of \$122,423 60.

SUPERIOR CITY.—A letter from Superior City to the State Journal says: "The winter has proven mild so far, and but little snow. The lumbermen are busily engaged in logging. All kinds of lumber, lath and shingles are scarce.—Duluth will be a great market for Michigan lumber next spring. Hay sells for \$60 per ton, and potatoes at \$50, and scarce."

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th ult., by Rev. H. J. Hubbell, Mr. FRANK WOOD and Miss MARY C. ALLEN, daughter of Jas. C. ALLEN, all of this city.

In London, Jan. 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, James P. Shaw, by G. W. Turnbull, Esq. Mr. OLIVER P. BUSHBY, of Wayne, to Miss KETURIA BUSH, of London.

DIED.

In this city, January 2d, 1870, FREDERICK ZIEGLER, aged 67 years and 3 months.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. The money market is quite stringent. Gold ranges between 119 and 120. The fall of Hugh N. Camp & Co., sugar refiners, is announced—liabilities over \$600,000. It is too soon since the holidays to predicate much on the state of trade. There is an improvement in breadstuffs on the week, wheat to 10@30c per bush. on flour. The wheat market, however, is weaker to-day. The price of Michigan white and amber wheat in New York on the 31st of December 1868 and 1869 respectively, was as follows:

Dec. 1868. Dec. 1869. White Michigan, \$2.10@2.25 \$1.41@1.53 Amber " 1.85 2.10 1.32 1.43

A careful reviewer says: "The predominant characteristic of the wheat trade abroad appears to be one of general stagnation," and that "in reference to the situation on this side the waters, the worst that can be said of it is, that the British are practically without competitors for our surplus." Butter is dull and heavy—Michigan rolls, 30c. The week shows an advance on dressed hogs, although there is a decline to-day from yesterday's prices, and a decline in the price of pork, which is lower at all points. Butcher's meats are in better demand since the holidays, and beef cattle and sheep have advanced ½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 5. There is no revival of business of note since New Year's. The breadstuffs market remains dormant, with prices a little weaker, but not materially changed from last week. Buckwheat flour is weak at about \$6. Beans are dull, and declined largely. Butter, quiet, at a slight decline. Dried Apples, quiet and dried peaches weaker, at 18@20c. Eggs are scarce and firm at quotations. Feed is in demand for shipment at somewhat improved prices, \$15 for bran, \$20 for coarse middlings, and \$27@29 for fine. Hops, unchanged. Poultry, weak with a decline since the holidays. Dressed

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Ann B. Ann, administratrix, do hereby give notice in pursuance of an order granted by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1869, that the real estate, to-wit: the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of power of redemption, shall be sold at public sale, at the residence of the said Ann B. Ann, deceased, in the township of North, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, at the residence of the said Ann B. Ann, deceased, on the 10th day of February, A. 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Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Jun	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Jul	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The County Medical Society.
The fifth regular meeting of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, was held at Firemen's Hall, Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, Dec. 29th.
At 11 o'clock A. M. the Society was called to order by the President.
Dr. CHEEVER read a report upon an analysis of pulverized blue mass, made by Dr. A. B. PRESCOTT, at the request of Dr. Sager. The report showed that the preparation analyzed contained .06 per cent. less mercury than ordinary blue pill. A general discussion followed, in which the deficiency corresponded somewhat to a deficiency in power which had been noticed by several members accustomed to the use of this preparation.
On motion, Prof. C. L. FORD was elected an honorary member, and Prof. A. B. CROSBY a regular member of the Society.
As Vice President C. F. ASHLEY was not present, a resolution requesting him to deliver his official address at the next meeting was unanimously adopted.
The Society then listened, with evident interest, to a practical and instructive essay on Herpes Zoster by Dr. D. HALL, of Saline, and manifested their appreciation by an unanimous vote of thanks.
Five instructive cases were next reported by Drs. A. SAGER, W. B. SMITH and E. HALL. All were of unusual interest, the four reported by Drs. SAGER and SMITH being made especially so by the presence of rare and interesting pathological specimens. A general discussion, to which these cases gave rise, elicited many important facts and practical suggestions.
As essayists for the next meeting, Presidents FORD and ASHLEY, and Drs. G. E. FROSTMAN, of this city, and G. E. BUELOW, of Milan, a sure guarantee that at least one feature of that meeting will be interesting.
On motion, Dr. R. B. YATES, of Chelsea, was requested to read his essay at the next meeting.
On motion, it was resolved to hold the next meeting at Ann Arbor, and Drs. CHEEVER and ROSE were appointed a committee to prepare therefor.
At 2 o'clock P. M. the Society adjourned to Cook's Hotel, where they partook of a dinner not only surpassed in quality or in the promptness with which it was served.
After dinner humorous and appropriate speeches were made by Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM and Drs. CROSBY, PALMER and FINE, which were listened to with manifest pleasure.
On motion, the thanks of the Society were extended to the proprietor of Cook's Hotel for the superior dinner furnished them, and also to the Mayor and Common Council for the use of Firemen's Hall.
On motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish for publication with the proceedings the names of the members of the Society. He was likewise directed to urge those regular practitioners of the county who have not become members, to do so now and add to the interest of this association, whose meetings were declared, by a gentleman present, to be equal in point of interest to those of the Pathological Society of the city of New York.
On motion, the Society adjourned to meet in March.
H. S. CHEEVER, M. D., Secretary.

Business Notices.
The Russell House for Sale or Exchange.
The Russell House at Sand Rapids, Minn. is still in the market for cash, or in exchange for property in this city or vicinity. The price fixed upon it is \$100,000, to which I have since added, in furniture, etc., about \$10,000—\$110,000.
The property consists of eight city lots, 200x150, upon six of which stands the hotel, two of the lots being five streets back, 100 acres of land some 15 miles up the river, horse and buggy, center, harness, cow two hogs, and skiff for the river and lake fishing.
The house is a 2 1/2 story frame upon a stone basement, and has a foot front with porch and veranda running the whole length, (upon which a beautiful view of the Mississippi is had for nearly three miles) and an L of 60 feet—each of the main parts of the house being 30 feet wide, with a kitchen and wood house 18 feet by 25 feet. The house is recently painted and has blinds upon the whole fronts—and contains over 50 rooms, over 40 of which are carpeted and furnished, the furniture amounting to \$20,000.
The barn is 40x75 feet, having a shed 14 feet wide running the whole length.
We think that any young man, at all adapted to keeping a hotel and "livery," having the amount of capital above mentioned, can not find a place in all the western country where the prospects of doing a good business, at the same time have half the price of a rapid advance in the value of property, to compare at all favorably with this.
For any further particulars, within the present month, address P. O. Box 351, or call on me at the second house west of the "printing house." "Time" can be had, if desired, on from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and if it is not sold during the present month, we move out to take care of it until it is sold for \$20,000.
A. W. CHASE.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer will positively restore gray hair to its original color. Give it a trial.
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS are now up again for adjustment, and the British government has expressed itself desirous of an arbitration. Among the claims persistently pressed, are those of the ever-present and active J. C. AYER & CO., for the value of shipments of Cherry Cacti, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Pills, in transit for Oregon, Vancouver's Island and Russian America, destroyed on the Anna Schmidt off the coast of South America. So universal is the use of their remedies that they are sold almost every sea; and this firm is frequently caught between the upper and nether millstones of contending nations. But they are known to stand up for their rights, and to get them.—(Republican, Washington, D. C.)

Special Notices.
A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, as no cure can be effected unless it is an incurable case. **Brown's Bronchial Troches** will most invariably give instant relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASE, they have a soothing effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 124 and 126 N. W. CORNER OF MAIN AND HURON STS., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RESTORER. IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It keeps the hair from falling out, it is the best dressing for the hair, restores lifeless, stiff, brassy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

CONSUMPTION.
The Three Remedies, "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP," for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine cleans the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy fails.
"SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC" for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juices which is deficient, and thus enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion.
"SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.
To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, has added a new and successful treatment of Pulmonic Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, and give a healthy action to the liver and lungs, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.
The Sea-Weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a healthy condition, it consequently improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.
Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of Consumption, his mode of treatment, and general directions, how to use the medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail, by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic, each, \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PITTSFELD BIBLE SOCIETY will be held on the evening of January 12th, at the St. Louis School House in said town, when reports will be made of the three years' proceedings, officers elected for the ensuing year, and addresses delivered appropriate to the occasion. The patrons and friends of the Society are invited to be present.
EXERCISES IN THE LITERARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY were resumed on Thursday. Lectures in the Law Department will commence again on Monday next.
It is announced that Prof. WALKER'S eyes are improving, and we presume he will be on duty again at an early day.
The City Marshal and his numerous deputies ought to stump it around town a little livelier, and enforce the ordinance requiring sidewalks to be cleaned. Now knee deep and now waist-deep in snow is too much for weak human nature to bear—without thinking sweat.
Dr. CHASE being disinclined to ride "his Elephant,"—"the Russell House," at Sand Rapids, Minn.—advertises the same for sale in the "Business Notice" column of this ARGUS. There is a fortune in it for some man "who knows how to keep a hotel"—he thinks.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THIS CITY opened on Thursday. Teachers and scholars having thoroughly recruited during the holiday vacation it is safe to predict that some good work will be done during the remainder of the term.
It will be well for every citizen, especially on our business streets, to guard carefully against fires. With the high and prevailing winds, a short supply of water, and cold nights, a fire isn't to be covered—unless in a good and safe stove or furnace.
Next Sabbath evening, at the Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. BRIGHAM will commence a course of nine lectures upon "Organized Religion."

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY were in session yesterday, every member being present. The business transacted was mainly of a routine nature, and no further action was taken. The President was elected by a unanimous vote of the board. He is yet in happy ignorance of who he is. We presume they concluded to let "the masheen" run itself awhile longer, a wise conclusion in view of the little friction there has been during the past few months. Besides, if they should elect a President the occupation of sundry sore-head and obviously wise editors and paper correspondents would be gone.
The old year went out in a mild and mannerly way, with soft and balmy airs, and the new year was inaugurated a little moodily but not in a very bad temper. But Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night, Monday. Why! Our lead pencil can do neither the blowings of Old Boreas nor the consequent snow drifts, piled indiscriminately and without regard to place, justice. Try it for yourself.
Enough snow had fallen by Tuesday to make capital sleighing if it had been spread out evenly, and by the number of sleighs seen in the streets it is being improved.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR S. W. ROBINSON, of the University, has been elected to a Professorship in the chair of Mechanical Science and Engineering—in the Illinois Industrial University, the institution prepared over by our former fellow townsman, Rev. J. M. GARLAND. Prof. ROBINSON is a thorough student in his department, a practical mechanic, and a good instructor.
Prof. M. C. TYLER, of the University, having just declined the editorship of the *College Courier*, Hartford, Conn., with a salary of \$4,000 a year, is now tempted again; this time with the editorship of the *Brooklyn Daily Union*, recently purchased by Mr. BOWEN, of the Independent, with a more liberal salary, and we surmise, is somewhat inclined to accept the offer.
On Friday evening last there was a social gathering at the Unitarian Church. The chief incident of the evening was the presentation of a gold watch to the pastor of the Society, Rev. C. H. BRIGHAM. The presentation speech was made by Jas. B. GORR, Esq., and happily responded to by Mr. B. The watch was manufactured by the Mozart Watch Company, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship.
Maj. POWELL, the Colorado explorer, who didn't get lost in the deep cut canyons of that river—will lecture before the Students' Association on Tuesday evening next, the 11th inst. We suppose that his lecture will pertain to the wonders of that unknown region, and presume that it will be one of the most interesting and instructive of the course.
The annual meeting of the Pittsfield Bible Society will be held on the evening of January 12th, at the St. Louis School House in said town, when reports will be made of the three years' proceedings, officers elected for the ensuing year, and addresses delivered appropriate to the occasion. The patrons and friends of the Society are invited to be present.
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DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Special attention is called to the reliable Detroit House advertised in this column.
STATE COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
A. R. & W. F. LINN,
Manufacturers of
Ground Coffee, Spices, Mustard
Cream Tartar, &c., and Jobbers of Tea and Fine Groceries.
No. 130 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.
HUGH JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
LIGHT WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.
A fine assortment of Buggies and Light Family Carriages constantly on hand. Orders solicited.
15, 17 and 19 Monroe Avenue,
Opera House Block, DETROIT, MICH.

D. PIERCE & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.
35 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
BOILER AND SMOKER STACK
FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER, viz:
1 Steam Boiler 9 ft. 8 in. long 24 in. diameter; dome, 12 1/2 in. x 25 in. containing 27 Blue 2 1/2 in. in diameter, with bottom and every complete. Price of the Boiler, \$125. Price of the Stack, \$75. Apply to
At Home of Correction, Detroit.

DETROIT MACHINERY.
JAMES JENKS,
Dealer in Machinery,
29 WATER ST., EAST, DETROIT.
INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Do you want to purchase a Superior
CIRCULAR SAW MILL
OR STEAM ENGINE?
Send for Circular and Price List to
FULTON IRON AND ENGINE WORKS,
J. B. WATSON, TREASURER, DETROIT, MICH.
BOILER SHOP.
J. T. McEGREGOR,
Ainster Street, between Hastings and Antoine.
Manufacturers of
Pine, Tabular and Locomotive Boilers and Sheet Iron Work.
Repairs promptly attended to.
277 Have constantly on hand Second-hand Pine, Tabular and Locomotive Boilers, for sale cheap.
Machine Shop and Brass Foundry.

BRASS WORK OR BRASS CASTINGS
Iron Pipes and Fittings for Gas, Steam or Water, High or Low Pressure Steam Engines and Boilers, Breweries and Distillery Machinery, etc., etc. Send for Circular and Price List to
JAMES FLOWER & BROS., 24 South St., Detroit, N. D.—All kinds of Steam Fitting done.

SAWS, SAWS, SAWS.
Leather & Rubber Belting,
FILES and MILL FURNISHING GOODS, of all descriptions.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Branch House, DETROIT,
42 Woodbridge Street, East.
DRY DOCK ENGINE WORKS.
Manufacturers of Marine, Stationary and Portable, Condensing and Non-Condensing
STEAM ENGINES,
Mill Gearing and Mining Machinery of all descriptions.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Office and Works, 100 Water Street, between Orleans and Dequindre Streets, DETROIT, MICH.
J. P. BENNETT & BROS., 553 Croghan St., Detroit, manufacturers of first-class Machinery.
DETROIT BILLIARD TABLES.
C. SCHULENBURG & CO.
Billiard, Pigeon-hole and Jenny Lind Table Manufacturers, 98, 100 & 102 Grand St., Detroit, Mich. Branches 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., and 34 Third St., St. Joseph, Mo. All kinds of billiard apparatus constantly on hand. Repairing and altering done at short notice. Work warranted.

DETROIT MISCELLANEOUS CARDS
STONE! STONE!
FINDLAY & BRUNTON, Served Ohio Blue Freestone and Amherst Sandstone. Orders for Cut Stone promptly filled. Yard on Hook, bet. Brush and Randolph Streets, Detroit, P. O. Box 485.
Wolverine PLUG TOBACCO WORKS.
BRANDER, CARTER & CO., Manufacturers of Plug Tobacco, No. 33 Atwater Street, East, near Jobbing Trade furnished with goods as low as can be bought in any market.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
Offer of every description suitable for our climate, viz: Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, &c.
Green House Plants, Roses, &c.
Holland Bulbs just received, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Snowdrops, Lilies, &c. ADIR, DETROIT.

Geo. S. FROST & CO.,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
Dealers and Agents for
Pine and Farming Landa.
In every part of the State.
Agents for the payment of Taxes in this State. Sell Improved Farms and Wild Lands on commission. Maps and Notes. CHAS. W. NORRIS, 124 and 126 N. W. CORNER OF MAIN AND HURON STS., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

BUY YOUR
Looking Glasses
OF
W. D. HOLMES, Ann Arbor,
FOR 3 REASONS.
First, because he keeps the best Imported Glass, and a good assortment of Eyeglasses and spectacles.
CHEAP!
Secondly, because they belong to his business. He makes them a specialty, does his own work, and can sell them.
CHEAPER!
Thirdly, because he manufactures them, and can and will sell them.
CHEAPEST!
of any one in the city. He also sells
PICTURE FRAMES!
The cheapest of anybody in the State—as far as heard from.
NICE OVAL FRAMES FOR 50 CTS.
Picture Cord, Tassels & Nails!
FRENCH GLASS—by the light or box—
For Pictures or for
HOUSE GLAZING!
33 EAST HURON STREET,
ANN ARBOR, 117544 - MICH.

SILVER PLATED WARE
CAN BE HAD
VERY CHEAP
AT
HULL, ROBINSON & CO'S.
Goto R. W. ELLIS & Co's for strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!
R. W. ELLIS & CO.
ANN ARBOR

PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions
Accurately and Carefully Prepared by R. W. ELLIS & Co.

Finest Assortment of Toilet Goods in the City,
by
R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists.

NO. 26 MAIN STREET.
BACH & ABEL'S
Second Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought since the
GREAT DECLINE,
(EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,) is one of the Largest and most complete ever offered in this City.
100 Pieces Hill's Semper Idem, yard wide, bleached goods, at 18-3-4 cents, reduced from 25 cents.
500 Pieces of Merrimac, Sprague, American and other best makers' Prints, at 12-1-2 cts. per yard, reduced from 15c.
We sell J. & P. Coat's, Clark's O. N. T., and the Celebrated Orr & McNaught Spool Cotton Thread at 8c per Spool.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE, AT PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
Beaver Cloakings, Flannels and Woollens, Shawls and Blankets.
Kuit and Worsteds Goods of every class and variety, at prices that can not fail to give satisfaction.
500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, JUST RECEIVED.]
It is our aim to keep our Stock so Large and Attractive, and the price of every article so low as to make it the interest of every purchaser of dry goods in this vicinity to do business with us.

BACH & ABEL.
No. 26 MAIN STREET.

TINE WATCHES AND TIME PIECES.
GILES BRO. & CO.
Offer the Largest and most carefully selected assortment of American and Swiss Watches, French Clocks, Silver Ware and Jewelry, for
Wedding and Holiday Presents,
to be found in the west. Manufacturing ourselves, and through our New York and Geneva Houses, we have the advantage of offering the newest patterns, and at
LOWEST PRICES!
of any house in the trade. It will be for the advantage of those about purchasing, to compare our prices with other manufacturers in Chicago and New York.
GILES BRO. & CO.
142 Lake Street, Chicago.
Agents for Roger Smith & Co.'s unrivaled Plated Ware.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE HOUSE.
H. TARRANT,
24 South Main Street, Dealer in
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
THE NEWEST STYLES
IN
Kid, Calf, and Cloth,
& Always on hand, and
Stock and Work Guaranteed.
IF YOU WANT
ABOUT
A GAITER,
LA BUSKIN, OR
A SLIPPER,
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
PRICES LOWER than the LOWEST.
Ann Arbor, May 17th, 1869.

AMERICAN GENIUS
HAS GIVEN TO THE WORLD A NEW
VALUABLE & USEFUL INVENTION
BUT THE GREATEST AND MOST USEFUL
INVENTION OF THE AGE IS THE
KEDDIE RELIABLE
Improved WATER FILTER
After years of labor and study, a Water Filter has been constructed so perfect in its internal arrangements, that every family or person having them in use are assured of pure, healthy water at all times. It is a perfect purifier of water, and easy to the manufacture; no sort of kind of larva, or spawn of worms—or insects, or strange loathsome animals—or impure floating matter, that often lays the foundation of disease. This Improved Water Filter readily removes all this, also all green, taste, color or smell from the water; consequently it must be pure, drinkable and healthy.
The manufacturers—KEDDIE & BOWNE—spare no expense in procuring the finest purified Carbon, both Bone and Wood, and Quartz Slits free from Lime or mineral for the packing. So that the Keddie Improved Water Filter may be the most perfect purifier of water in use. They have been put to the severest tests, and proved an entire success in every instance. This Keddie Improved Water Filter is being sold throughout the United States and Canada, and those who now have them in use, testify to their utility as a perfect purifier of water, and easy to the manufacture. "Make your Reliable Improved Water Filter generally known, for it works a charm."
Manufactured by KEDDIE & BOWNE, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by L. C. RIBSON, Ann Arbor, Mich. 120911

LUMBER YARD!
C. KRAPP
Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard, on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, and will furnish in any quantity, and at the lowest variety of prices, and prices such that no one need go to Detroit.
JOHN G. LAUGHEYER,
Ann Arbor, Oct. 1st, 1869. 120911

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!
R. W. ELLIS & CO.
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PHYSICIANS' Prescriptions
Accurately and Carefully Prepared by R. W. ELLIS & Co.

Finest Assortment of Toilet Goods in the City,
by
R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists.

THE BEARS ARE AHEAD!
JOHNSON, THE HATTER,
Has just opened a Large Stock of
WINTER GOODS!
Including Newest Styles of
HATS & FURS!
Which will be sold
LOWER THAN EVER!
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
GLOVES, COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SATCHELS, CANES,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.
Please call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
NO. 7 MAIN ST., - ANN ARBOR MICH.
November, 1869. 120184

S. SON DHEIM,
SUCCESSOR TO
M. Guiterman & Co.
AT THE OLD
CLOTH NG HEADQUARTERS
HAS JUST OPENED A
LARGE STOCK
OF—
FALL GOODS
INCLUDING
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
All of the Best and Latest Styles.
Together with a
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Bovs' and Youths' Clothing!
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
Which he offers at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Also a large lot of
TRAVELING TRUNKS!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
IN THE BEST STYLE
Call and examine for yourselves!
No. 9, South Main Street,
ANN ARBOR, SEPT., 1869. 102917

JACOB HALLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Sole Agent for the Sale of their
CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES,
Which have been extensively used in Great Britain and United States, the past eight years, and for which they claim the unmentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in their constantly increasing business during the past eight years.
1st. That from the perfect construction of the lenses, they assist and preserve the sight, rendering frequent change unnecessary.
2d. That they confer brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the lenses are ground is manufactured specially for optical purposes, and is pure, hard and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frames in which they are set, are of light, silver or steel, and of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
They are the only Spectacles that preserve as well as assist the sight, and are cheaply and easily exchanged for those having different eyes, when any spectacles are sold by their Agent, using the glasses will be exchanged free of charge if not properly fitted.
"WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS."

DRUGGIST!
No. 5 Main Street, East Side,
JOHNSON, THE HATTER,
Has just opened a Large Stock of
WINTER GOODS!
Including Newest Styles of
HATS & FURS!
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