The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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Pamphlets, Posters, Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, Labels, Blanks, Bill Heads, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with promptness, and in the best possible style.

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WM. M. SINCLAIR,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN GRAIN AND FLOUR,
ROOM 15, 134 LaSALLE STREET, CHICAGO. 1270y1

O. M. MARTIN,
DEALER IN FURNITURE of all kinds, Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Mirrors, &c. 33 South Main Street.

MACK & SCHMID,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. 54 South Main Street.

C. A. LEITER & CO.,
DEALERS IN DRUGS and Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Cigars &c., No. 1 Gregory Block.

A. WIDENMANN,
FOREIGN Exchange Broker, Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent. No. 25 South Main Street.

TRACY W. ROOT,
CONDENSED Records of Washtenaw County, and Real Estate Exchange. No. 1 Gregory Block.

DR. KELLOGG,
PRACTICING Physician, and L. B. Kellogg Proprietor of Dr. Kellogg's Celebrated Remedies, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MORRIS HALE, M. D.
RESIDENCE and Office No. 18, corner Williams and Thompson Streets. Regular office hours 1 to 3 P. M. Advice and Prescriptions from 6 to 7 P. M. each day, free gratis to the poor. 1264

G. E. FROTHINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Drug Store, No. 7 Huron street. Residence, No. 35 Thompson street. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M.

R. W. ELLIS & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc No. 2 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

JOHN KECK & CO.,
DEALERS in Furniture of all kinds, No. 52 South Main Street, and 4 West Liberty, Street, Ann Arbor.

J. Q. A. SESSIONS,
ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Conveyancing and Collection of Claims promptly attended to on liberal terms. Office in Donnelly's Block, up stairs, Huron Street, Ann Arbor Mich.

W. H. JACKSON,
DENTIST, successor to C. B. Porter. Office, corner Main and Huron Streets, over the store of R. W. Ellis & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. Anæsthetics administered if required.

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at residence, corner of Huron and Division Streets, first door East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. J. JOHNSON,
DEALER IN HATS and Caps, Furs, Straw Goods Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON,
LIFE and Fire Insurance Agents and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron Street. Also sell first-class Sewing Machines.

W. D. HOLMES,
AGENT for the Florence Sewing Machine, and dealer in Pictures, Frames, &c. No. 32 East Huron Street

LEWIS C. RISDON,
DEALER in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c., No. 31 South Main Street.

BACH & ABEL,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c. No. 26 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & SON,
GROCERS, Provision and Commission Merchants and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris, No. 14 East Huron Street.

S. SONDHEIM,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. No. 9 South Main Street.

WM. WAGNER,
DEALER in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. 21 South Main Street.

GILMORE & FISKE,
BOOKSELLERS and Stationers, Medical, Law and College Text Books. School and Miscellaneous Books. No. 3 North Main Street, Gregory Block, Ann Arbor.

FINLEY & LEWIS,
DEALERS in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers &c., No. 2 East Huron Street.

R. TARRANT,
LADIES' Fashionable Shoe House, No. 24 South Main street.

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE & GROCERIES.
J. & P. DONNELLY
Have in store a large stock of Crockery, Glassware Plated Ware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c., &c., all to be sold at unusually low prices.
No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.
1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,
Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 31 East Washington street.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1235tf

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
J. F. AXTELL,
Corner Main and Catharine streets. Horses boarded on reasonable terms. Second hand buggies, cutters and hand harness for sale. 1252y1

N. ARKSEY,

Manufacturer of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
AND SLEIGHS of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1270y1

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS
FIRST QUALITY,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BACH & ABEL.

MARTIN'S
Is the place to get anything you want in the
FURNITURE LINE!
HE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

THE
MICHIGAN MUTUAL
LIFE INS. COMPANY
OF DETROIT, MICH.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

JOHN J. BAGLEY, PRESIDENT,
JACOB S. FARRAND, Vice-President.
JNO. T. LIGGETT, Secretary.
JAMES C. WATSON, Actuary.
D. O. FARRAND, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A Successful Michigan Life Insurance Company, organized for the purpose of furnishing Insurance upon lives at
THE LOWEST COST
COMPATIBLE WITH
Absolute Security,
and for the further purpose of
KEEPING MONEY AT HOME,
which heretofore has been sent East,
RATES AS LOW AS SAFETY PERMITS.
ENTIRE MUTALITY
AND
STRICT EQUITY
Mark the system and prevail in the distribution of
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
TO THE INSURED
While, by Provisions of the State Law, and by their own terms,
ALL POLICIES ARE
NON-FORFEITABLE

INSURANCE FURNISHED UPON
ALL DESIRABLE PLANS.

All the BEST FEATURES of the Old Companies ADOPTED, all their ERRORS AVOIDED.
SECURITY, ECONOMY, EQUITY
AND
THE WEST,
ITS MOTTO.

☞ For Agencies apply at the HOME OFFICE, Bank Block, Griswold Street. ☜
L. M. THAYER, Gen'l Agent.
FRED. L. HAHN, Agent. 1239y1

A. WIDENMANN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
OFFERS FOR SALE:

53 acres of land, within one half mile from the city, to be sold in whole, or parcels, as follows:
24 acres on section 19, in the town of Ann Arbor bordering on the east on the road leading to Cornwells' paper mills, and on the south on
15½ acres situated on the northwest corner of the Gorham road and the said Cornwell Factory road. (This is one of the handsomest situations in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor.)
13½ acres improved land joining the above 15½ acres and fronting Gorham Road.
Forty acres of First Class Farming Land, with good Orchard and Barn, 2½ miles from the Court House, on the upper Dixboro road.
1 acre of land with a new two story frame house on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's addition to the City of Ann Arbor.
7 lots of ⅜ acre each, on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's Addition.
9 acres of land, with a splendid grove, joining the Firemen's Park on the West.
1 House and 1¾ lots of land, with Barn, Wash-Kitchen, Carriage House, and a number of modern improvements, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Packard Streets.
1 House and Lot in the 2d Ward, on South Liberty Street.
1 House and 3 Lots in the 2d Ward, near 2d Ward School House.
1 House and 4 Lots, near the M.C.R.R. Depot.
20 acres of land in the south of the State of Missouri, near the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.
2 City Lots near 2d Ward School House.

A. WIDENMANN,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
SELLS AND BUYS DRAFTS,
AND
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT
ON ALL PRINCIPAL PLACES
In GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, etc. My direct connections with Europe enable me to offer as fair rates as any New York House. Remember, I am not an agent of any house in this country, but I am having direct communication with the best houses in Europe.
COLLECTIONS IN EUROPE
BY POWER OF ATTORNEY OR OTHERWISE, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
PASSAGE TICKETS
per Steamer to and from New York to all principal ports of Europe I will send as follows:
From New York to Southampton, Havre, London, Bremen, or Hamburg,

	1st Class.	2d Class.	Steerage.
	$120.	$72.	$25 in Gold.
Return tickets.	225.	125	61 " "

From above places to New York,

1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
$120	$72.	$40 in Gold.

Cabin, $80 to $100 Currency.
Steerage, $30 in Currency.
From Liverpool to New York, Cabin, $100.
Steerage, $37.

WIDENMANN,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
ANN ARBOR,
For the Howard Insurance Co., in New York one of the oldest and best Companies in the country.
The Teutonia Insurance Company in Cleveland. The honorable and safe management of this institution has made it one of the most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the West.
1257y1

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wildwood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets,
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo,
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries—
Tramping the clover blooms
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses!

No grim propriety—
No interdiction;
Free as the birdlings
From city restriction!
Coining the purest blood,
Strength'ning each muscle,
Donning health's armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle!

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wildwood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's green beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them.

PARKER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The story I am to tell relates to an incident in the history of England which you will not find in books, but which, nevertheless, had a great effect on her destinies.

About the beginning of this century, while the Revolutionary war was raging, communication in cipher was naturally very prevalent, and ingenuity was taxed to the utmost, on one hand to invent, and on the other to detect the medium used in secret correspondence. As a rule, the decipherer had beaten the ciphers, and no known method was secure of detection. If conventional signs merely were used, the recurrence of the different symbols gave a key easily followed out. Some ingenious spirits corresponded by reference to the pages and lines of particular editions of books—methods, although they might preserve the secrets, disclosed what was often quite as dangerous, that there was a secret. I am about to to tell you of a plan which for a long time was not only undetected, but unsuspected.

It was at the time when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleet and transports at Brest, with the ostensible, and as is generally believed, the real view of making a descent on England. The greatest precautions were observed by the English Government in regard to correspondence from France, and any amount of espionage was practiced at the postoffice, which left Sir James Graham's subsequent performers in that line far behind. The national excitement was intense, and the political departments of the government were administered with an iron sway.

My uncle, Sir George Trevor, was, all the world then knew, high in the Admiralty, and as it was from him that I heard this anecdote, its veracity may be depended on.

The dispatches to and from the Admiralty were the subjects of the greatest vigilance, and the most stringent regulations. The clerks were not permitted to send or receive letters which were not first submitted to the chief clerk; and it was believed that letters addressed even to private residences were frequently opened at the postoffice.

At the time I speak of, the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker—a wizened, wiry, dapper individual, so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall that it had become second nature to him. He lived and breathed, and thought and slept solely for the Admiralty, and knew no other pleasure or care. He was withal a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had as his private secretary a young fellow of the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates in the establishment. He was modest and unassuming, very good looking, with a countenance suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably well born also, for his manners were easy, and indicated good breeding. He was a native of Jersey, and had been introduced to the notice of Admiralty authorities by some influential member of Parliament. He was much liked in the office, and discharged his duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before my uncle with a visage pale with woe, and trembling with excitement.

"Why, what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?"

"He may have, for aught I know," said Parker. "Things are all wrong, Sir George!"

"What is wrong?"

"The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it for a long time, now I am quite sure; but I cannot find him out."

Parker went on to explain that he had for some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information and dispatches outside. He had redoubled his precautions; but, more than ever confirmed in his suspicions, was entirely baffled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

"But, Parker," said my uncle, "how do you come to be so sure that your secrets have transpired?"

"By the funds, Sir George. They answer to the news as surely as the bell rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office," said Parker, personifying the stock exchange for a moment.

"Have all the letters of the clerks been examined strictly?"

"Yes, I read them all myself."

"Find nothing in them?"

"Mighty little. Some are from home, and some from friends; but most of them from sweethearts," said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile, "and rum things they say in them."

"And the young men's letters, are they rum, too?"

"They are more careful like, as they know I am to see them; but Lord, save you, sir, they are all stuff; not a ha-porth of harm in them."

"This matter must be seen to," said my uncle. "I have had my own misgivings on the same subject. Bring me all the letters which come to and are sent by the clerks for the next week. There is no reason why you should have all the rum things to yourself."

So my uncle had the letters for a week, and found them very much as Parker had described them. The suspicious symptoms increased; the stock exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired. My uncle was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerks," said my uncle. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day. "By the way, how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by the letters."

"He is the best hand in the office, a long sight; and his sister is a very lady-like creature. They are orphans, poor things, and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few moments in my room. But he knew it was against the rules, and has not seen her since."

"But what are we to do?" said my uncle. "I think I will speak to the First Lord."

So he spoke to the First Lord, who thought the affair serious enough.

"It must be in the letters," said he.

"It cannot be in the letters," said my uncle.

"As you please, said the chief; "but although you cannot find it there, perhaps another can. I would try an expert."

My uncle had no faith in experts or Bow street runners, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into council, and to him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light, and looked at the light through them. At last he put them all aside excepting one from Elinor Beaumont.

"Who is the lady that writes this?" said the taciturn man of skill at last.

"A very sweet young woman," said Parker, smartly; "sister of my private secretary."

"Does she write often?"

"Yes, she is his only correspondent, and writes about twice a week."

"Where does she live?"

"She lives in Jersey, so Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there."

"And does she always write about the same sort of things—aunt's rheumatism, picnics, squire's tea parties, and the like?"

"Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself"

"Hum!" said the expert.

"Well, sir," said my uncle, who was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, 'and what may 'hum' mean? Have the young woman and her aunt's rheumatism done the mischief?"

"Hum! She dates from Fleet street."

"And why should she not date from Fleet street!'

"I should be sorry to prevent her," said the unmoved philosopher. "Has this correspondence continued long?"

"Oh, yes—a couple of years or so, but not nearly so regularly as lately."

"For how long regularly?"

"About two months."

"That is about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?"

"Really, my friend, if you can't see further into a millstone than that you may give up the profession," said my uncle. "Take my word for it the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish?"

"Hum!" And with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back, and was again closeted with my uncle and Parker, with whom he had fallen in great disfavor.

"Wants to make a job," said the latter—"a regular humbug."

"Sir George," said the regular humbug, "has Beaumont a locked desk in his room?"

"Yes, sir," said Parker, he has."

"Have you a key which will open it?"

"I have—and what of that?"

"I wish to have the desk opened without his knowledge, and the contents brought to me."

"And on what pretense," said my uncle, "do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, and who has not been allowed to speak for himself?"

"There need be no insult, for he will know nothing of it; neither will any one else."

"I will not permit it, sir."

"But," said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off the negotiations in this manner, "what pretense have you for doing this to Beaumont and not to the other clerks?"

"Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners."

"Good gracious!" said my uncle, changing color, "you don't say that?"

"It is a fact; but you will see the necessity of being cautious and silent in the matter. Detection hangs on a thread, as it stands, and a whisper will break it."

"What do you mean," said Parker, "about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her?"

"There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I sent and have ascertained the fact."

"I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him."

"If you do the game is up. I trust, in fact, he does not know of my visits. We cannot be too cautious in this matter!"

"Pedantic ass," muttered my uncle; "but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and me here at seven to-night, we shall have this wonderful desk opened, and your great discoveries shall be made."

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters, carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quantity of circulars, play bills and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters and seemed much struck by the last.

"Read that," said he, handing it to my uncle. As the letter is important, I give it entire:

120 FLEET ST., Sept. 23, 1803.

My Dear Charles—Although we had an adverse wind all the way, we made without difficulty the port we were bound for. My aunt, in spite of her fifty years, enjoyed the trip much and is ready to sail again. I hope you will think of sending the line you promised on the 25th, and come yourself, as our party is now much smaller and we should enjoy the visit.

When I was in London last week I saw your cousin Harry, fresh from Windsor. There is but little change to be observed in him—not as much as you would expect. Come to us on Friday.

Yours very affectionately,
E. B.

My uncle read this out loud, from beginning to end, and then said, "Do you see anything suspicious in that? It seems to me very innocent."

"Hum! it may be. Was there anything else in the desk?" said he, addressing Parker.

"You may go and look," growled that potentate; and he led the way, the expert following.

The desk was quite empty with the exception of two or three scrips of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced upon and returned with an air of elation to the other room. He then unfolded the scrap of paper, disclosed a half sheet exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed to my uncle, whose astonished eyes read the following words which the holes left visible:

"Fleet wind bound. Fifty sail of the line. Twenty-five smaller. Should the wind change expect us on Friday."

"The devil!" said my uncle; "and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies."

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing and dispatching of government couriers, and semaphore telegraphs, and carrier pigeons, and all the old world means of communication then in fashion. The key thus obtained disclosed the whole correspondence which turned out to be a connecting series of letters from the French Government, smuggled into Jersey. The rest history knows; the intended evasion was abandoned and Napoleon went elsewhere.

"But what put you on the scent?" asked my uncle afterwards, with many apologies to the expert.

"I suspected the trick from the first, although it was a very good specimen of it. The letters were too innocent, and too little point in them. But they were done with admirable skill. The grammar was complete; and the little dots or marks which burglars use to guide them in writing the words which are to be read were entirely absent. The way in which the deception is effected is this: The correspondents, before commencing, take a sheet of paper, and cut holes in it which, of course, in the two half sheets exactly correspond. They each take one-half sheet, and when the letter is to be written, the writer so arranges the words that those intended to read shall appear in the holes when the half sheet is placed over the paper, which is of the same size. When his correspondent receives the letter, he places his half sheet over it and reads the words as you did. The difficulty, which was well conquered in the case, is to make the sense run fluently and to prevent any visible break in the writing. Without the half sheet with the holes in it, no one can have the slightest clue to the real meaning.

My suspicions, once aroused, were confirmed by the inquiries which I made. The whole story about the sister was a fabrication. The letters did come from Jersey, the answers went to Fleet street to the charge of very notorious foreign agents. But if our friend had not been fool enough to leave his half sheet in his desk, we might have groped in vain for the mystery.

Beaumont disappeared that very night, and was never heard of again at the Admiralty. It transpired afterwards that some accomplice had warned him of the expert's visits to the Admiralty, and his inquiries in Jersey. He had made an attempt to get admittance to his room, but was scared by the sounds he heard, and contrived to escape to France. The lady who acted the sister, and who visited the Admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably also to interchange the key to the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity who both before and afterward was renowned for her daring in political intrigue.

A BURNING WELL.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the burning well, some 15 miles from Oil City, is one of the greatest curiosities of the oil region. It was bored in 1866, and since then has yielded a stream of gas large enough to supply a city of half a million. A well is now being put down by its side. The engine that pumps the well dry is run by gas from the old one, by means of an ordinary two-inch pipe, and the connection made to the engine by an ordinary steam pipe. No steam or fuel is necessary. The gas as it comes from the well is extremely cold, chilling to the hand. The pressure is fully 200 pounds to the square inch.

EDITORIAL FARMING.—That Elmira editor that tried to raise cabbages by planting sour krout, and failed, has been reading what Mr. Greeley knows about farming. Some time since he planted a quantity of seed, and then went to all his neighbors and contracted to furnish them with canary birds on the 1st of September. Failing to furnish the birds he explained that he had planted six quarts of canary seed, but that he didn't raise a confounded bird.

From the Chicago Times, August 17.

Gen. Grant "Interviewed"—His Opinion of the Franco Prussian War.

The views of General Grant on the conduct of the European war are something which all the world has an interest in knowing. The enterprise of the *Times* was exhibited, during the late visit of his Excellency, by obtaining, at some length, the General's opinion of matters on the Rhenish frontier.

The General, in response to a question as to his opinion of matters between France and Prussia, said that neither party understands war as he understands it.

Here the reporter of the *Times* ventured to assert a cordial indorsement of the remark of his Excellency.

"Permit me, General," said Mr. Scammon, "to ask you to point out what you conceive to be the chief blunders of the campaigns thus far?"

"France," said the General, as he lighted a fresh cigar, "made a blunder in commencing war upon a people of equal size and strength. The true way to make war is to always have three to your enemy's one. An illustration of the fact was given at Shiloh. The enemy there was within a third as large as my own force. Hence, the disaster which befell me."

"But, General," said the reporter, "have you no faith in manœuvring or in strategy, whereby inferiority in point of numbers can be equalized by superiority of brains?"

"None whatever. Sherman played that out in his march to the sea. You see, the Confederacy was only a shell, and that is why he met with such success. He had no opposition My own experience proves this. In all cases where I attempted any of these new-fangled operations, I was beaten"

Here Mr. Colfax, with a very sweet smile, inquired as to what the General thought should be done by Napoleon.

"My idea," said the General, "is that he should get Butler and Banks to command army corps in the Prussian forces. Then he should conscript every Frenchman that can carry a musket, and send him in. Prussia has only 30,000,000 inhabitants while France has 40,000,000 This is a clear difference in favor of France of 10,000,000. Now let Napoleon keep hammering away at the Prussians if it takes all summer. I am of the opinion that the superior activity of the French, aided by their chassepot, their elan, their traditions, and their superior navy, will enable them to kill a Prussian as often as they can a Frenchman. Hence it is a clear case that if Napoleon hammers away till all the Prussians are killed off; he will have 10,000,000 left. In other words, his cat's tail is the longest."

"What is your opinion of Napoleon personally?" asked Mr. Joseph Medill

"He is a great man. He smokes always and never says anything. He was once in humble circumstances. He was never, however, in the hide business, except perhaps so far as hiding himself is concerned."

Here General Dent broke into uproarious laughter. He afterward remarked to the reporter that he was hired to laugh at Grant's jokes; and, he added, he flattered himself that he was doing a very extensive business on a very limited capital.

General Grant puffed stoically until Dent had finished laughing, and he resumed:

"Napoleon is my model. I have stood before his portrait by the hour, trying to mould my countenance into the stony inexpressiveness that characterizes his. I am not certain but that I shall imitate his *coup d'etat*. He rose from obscurity to be a president. So did I. He rose from president to emperor; and if I don't follow suit it will be because Congress took the trump out of my hand when it reduced the army."

"Well, now, General, tell us what you think of the Prussians," said Mr. Greenebaum.

"Don't like 'em," he responded, sententiously.

"Why not, your Excellency?"

"Well, I don't. They want office too much. Why, I have had more than a hundred thousand applications from Dutchmen for office, whose only recommendation was that they 'fought mit Sigel.' As voters, I have no objection to them. During the war they stole every thing, so that a native had no chance."

The General proceeded to comment on Prussian strategy He did not like it he said. They were in too much of a hurry. Here, now, in less than a month they have hardly a million men in the field, which was a shorter time, he said, than he required to move his army from Fort Henry to Donelson—a distance of only thirty miles. This celerity, he remarked is destructive of all precedent. The Prussians have gone farther in ten days than he went in ten months when moving on Richmond.

He further thought the Prussian move a blunder. In place of going toward Paris by way of Metz they ought to cross the James River and go round by way of Petersburg. There is neither dignity nor sense in this way of rushing straight at Paris with a big army. The Prussian leaders ought to hold on and see who is going to be the next President. This making war for war's sake was not, in his opinion, the true principle of warfare. All wars should have the high and beautiful object of returning the men of one's party to Congress, and the election of one's candidate to the Presidency.

At this moment it was announced that lunch was ready, and the party broke up.

NEVER DRINK MILK IN YOUR TEA.—It is said that when we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced by the texture of tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguishable from the original skin. In the course of a year, a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

Influential Russian newspapers advise the Parisians to be moderate and reasonable, and not allow their city to be damaged by any invincible foe.

Colfax Helped Out of a Fog.

In his long speech at South Bend, Vice-President Colfax stated he had made a discovery with which he felt strangely puzzled. He said:

I have noticed recently, as a last card of our opponents, the preparation by their National Democratic Committee of sample-cards of goods, with the amount of their cost in gold in European nations under their cheap wages of labor, and their price here in currency under our American wages of labor. It is hard to see what they expect to gain by this. If they mean that this disparity could be remedied by cheaper wages for labor here, it might explain why, when Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and other distinguished Republicans, tried to pass a bill at the last session prohibiting the importation, under contract, of servile labor, and strengthening the law passed by the Republican Congress of 1862, which was intended to prevent the coolie system of slavery in this country, prominent Democratic Senators talked against time, day after day, condemning its details, and finding fault with its provisions as not satisfactory to them, until at last the great pressure of the annual appropriation bills caused it to be postponed till the next session. I will not assume that their object was to seek to manufacture political capital for the canvass out of it; but I do say that their unwillingness to co-operate in a reasonable bill that could have been passed, and their prolonged and antagonizing speeches, when time was so valuable, and in a body where no previous question existed to stop an interminable debate, caused the postponement for the session of the bill I have referred to. As to the value to the country of adequately remunerated labor I have already spoken, and need not repeat the argument.

It is remarkable how the plainest things puzzle those who do not choose to see. Now, we happen to possess one of those very puzzling sample cards, and it will give us much pleasure to describe one, leaving it to our readers whether there can be any doubt about the meaning. The card in question is about thirty inches square It contains, pasted on it, different samples of cloth, dress goods, carpets, spool thread, &c. Under each is the full description of foreign cost, duty, price in New York, and the price it could be bought for if a revenue tariff was the law of the land. For instance, under the spool-thread is the following significant description:

200 yards best six-corded spool-thread.
Cost in England, 2½ cents gold per spool.
Duty 85 per cent.
Wholesale price in New York, 6½ cents currency per spool.
Could be bought under a revenue tariff of 25 per cent. for 4 cents currency per spool.

There is no necessity for the Vice-President to rope the coolie question into this simple exposition of facts. Every housewife, every servant-girl, understands the fact that she has to pay 8 cents, and sometimes 10 cents, in retail for a spool of the best six-corded thread measuring 200 yards Let every high-tariff man, from the Vice-President to a political night-watchman, either *deny* or *admit* that a benevolent government exacts 85 per cent. duty on this great article of luxury known as a spool of cotton. Let the community interested in spool-thread inquire the wholesale price in New York of this article, and we have no doubt it will be found correct that 80 cents is the price per dozen, which, less discount, makes a single spool to cost 6½ cents currency. Next, let monopolists gainsay the fact if they can, that, if a revenue tariff of 25 per cent. was charged, the same spool of cotton could not be sold for 4 cents currency in wholesale. Chinese coolies, political differences of opinion as to the advisability of Chinese emigration, are perfectly foreign to all this. It is simply a question whether the forty million people of this country shall pay 2½ cents more for each spool of thread they use; pay this addition not for the benefit of government, but for the benefit of three or four Massachusetts and Rhode Island spool-cotton manufacturers. It is the same with every article that is pasted on the card. It is a simple practical exposition of how this patient, tax-ridden people are swindled and oppressed for the benefit of classes. If the 85 per cent. duty on spool thread which our people have to pay would go into the Treasury, we should denounce it as an unnecessary oppression, particularly when we have so enormous a surplus of revenue. But it becomes an outrage on our industry and rights when hardly one-eighth goes to the Treasury, and seven-eighths go into the pockets of a grasping, corrupt monopoly, of which the Vice-President of the United States sets himself up to be the champion.—*N. Y. World.*

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Good Out of Evil.

From the proceedings in Paris at the present time we can form some idea of the sacrifices we should be called upon to make in the event of London being threatened with a siege. It seems that among the other horrors of war would be involved the loss of all our bad characters. Two thousand bad characters have, it is stated, been arrested by the Paris police and ordered to quit the city. These unfortunate exiles are probably now on their way to our hospitable shores, where they may depend upon meeting with the ready sympathy of an influential portion of our population An "address" from the back slums of St. Giles's and the freedom of Whitechapel is the least we can present to them should they honor us with their presence. Here they may find a home where they will not be disturbed, and a nice Thames Embankment on which they may keep their Sabbaths. Nor in our pity for our guests must we forget those whom a stern necessity has compelled thus to part for a time with her erring children. We can only realize what Paris must be with only good characters left in it by fancying London in a similar melancholy position. No roughs with their playful gambols in park or street. No men chanting blasphemous litanies in college caps and gowns Respectable women able to walk through the streets without being insulted No elderly gentlemen doubled up for the sake of their purses, or hurried into eternity for the sake of their time pieces. No bad language—no violence—no tradesmen selling adulterated articles with short weights and measures. How little can we in this favored metropolis who enjoy the blessings of peace imagine it deprived of roughs and rascality!

THE RAILROAD LAND GRANT SWINDLE.

Friends of Gov. Blair Read This.

We commend the following extract from a recent speech by Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, to every elector, and especially to any who may feel inclined to vote for the re-election of "our BLAIR," who openly avows his determination to vote for further land grants to railroads:

Then look at the astounding subsidies to railroad companies—mere private corporations. To say nothing of the fifty-eight million acres granted to States for purposes of internal improvement, most of which have gone into the hands of railroad companies—the Union Pacific and branches, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific—124,000,000 acres—more land than is contained in the Middle States, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River—that is to say, the seven States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Beside this, a subsidy of over $60,000,000 in bonds was granted to the two first named roads—every dollar of which, though in name a loan, will, it can hardly be doubted, have to be paid by the United States.

To the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. the land subsidy, originally granted, was 47,000,000 acres, to which Congress at its last session added nearly 6,000,000 more. So that to this one private corporation has been given, of the best lands belonging to the people, a territory equal to that of Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. In other words Congress has given to this corporation the means to build, perhaps to build and equip, about 2,000 miles of railroad, to be the private property of a few private property of a few private individuals.—Suppose that the government had built the road itself, with the means thus provided for its construction, and then bestowed it as a gracious gift upon a company of private persons, favorites of Congress and of the party in power what would the country say? And yet where is the difference between that case and the case as it stands? What is the difference between giving away a road already built and giving the means to build it? There is but one difference, and that is prejudicial to the existing case. By giving to a private corporation this vast body of land, Congress has made it the greatest land monopolist the world ever saw.

By its grant of over 130,000,000 acres to railroad corporations, it has deprived millions of landless people of the chance to get homes, except on the payment of exorbitant prices—lands that should have been reserved for actual settlers and given to them under a system of homestead laws.

Not only this, the wealth, power and dominion thus conferred upon these great and favored corporations will make them the overshadowing and ruling power in at least a dozen States. In reality, they, and not the State Legislatures will choose Senators in Congress; they, and not the unbiased voice of the people, will elect Representatives. They, and not free States, will speak in the choice of Presidents.

Think of a road stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, embracing with its branches more than 2,000 miles of line, the property of a single corporation, and that corporation owning every alternate section of land, or its proceeds, in a belt of eighty miles wide for nearly the whole length of its line—forty sections, or 35,600 acres to the mile—53,000,000 acres in all, or the proceeds of their sale at such prices as the corporation may see fit to exact—with towns and cities owned by the corporation or a favored ring of its stockholders, scattered along the road, and the great stockholders, thus owning nearly all the stock and ruling its affairs, residing in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and you will have some idea of what the Northern Pacific Railroad is going to be, and what chance for political promotion any man within the limits of its influence would have, should he dare seek to restrict its monopoly, restrain its exactions, or otherwise oppose its will.

Much is now said about the relative rights of capital and labor; much complaint is being uttered at what is said to be the exactions of capital and the depression of labor. The working men are everywhere forming unions, holding congress s, and issuing books pamphlets and newspapers, to advocate their claims, and protest against the unequal distribution of wealth which they assert is resulting from existing laws, and especially from their tendency to aggregate capital. But what aggregation of capital and privilege was ever seen equal to that created by Congress, by the charters it has granted and the donations it has made to the four railroad companies I have named? What other corporations have ever become the owners in fee of a territory equal to seven States of the Union, greater than the area of Germany; and in addition to this wealth been clothed with a corporate existence and immense corporate privileges of perpetual duration? I am certainly not so absurd as to be an enemy of railroads. No man acknowledges more fully than I do the immense advantages they are to a country. No man honors more than I do the men who wisely project and honestly build and manage them. I could mention names—some of the dead, some of the living—to whom Ohio owes a great debt of gratitude for the construction and liberal, wise and successful management of her railways. But there is a vast difference between roads built under State authority, with capital furnished by the stockholders, supervised by the State, controlled and managed her citizens, and limited in extent, and roads chartered by Congress, built with donations of the public domain, spanning more than half the continent, and owned by a few rich men in the great cities of the East.

Before I leave this topic, I must call your attention to an alarming step taken at the last session of Congress, in the matter of these land grans. Before then Congress had never granted any but the alternate sections, designated by odd numbers, and in defense of these grants it was said that the construction of the railroads would double the value of the even numbered sections retained by the government, and hence there would be no loss of money. And accordingly the price of the retained sections was raised from $1 25 to $1 50 per acre. This defense never had any weight with me, for it treated the government as a speculator in lands, seeking to extort the highest price from the settler; whereas I thought, and yet think, that it is not as a speculator, but as a beneficent parent that the government ought to regard and administer these lands. But that was the defense, and with those who look at nothing but dollars and cents it sufficed. But at the last session, the Senate threw even this defense away. For, in face of the most determined opposition, and after full discussion, it deliberately passed a bill granting to the Central branch of

the Union Pacific Railroad the even numbered sections, the odd numbered having been already given to other railroad companies. And so, for a distance of about three hundred miles, lying partly in Kansas, partly in Nebraska, and partly in the territory of Wyoming, every foot of land belonging to the government was granted, so far as the Senate could do it, to railroad corporations. And this leads me to observe that you must not suppose that because all the land grabbing bills that passed the Senate did not go through the house, therefore they are dead. In view of the approaching Congressional elections, and fearful of the people, the House laid some of them aside; but they are still on its calendar to be acted upon next winter; and should the Radical party triumph in the fall elections you may rest assured that every one of them will pass.

Great Demonstration in London.

London, Sept. 19.

A special to the *World* says: "The Democratic demonstration of the people of London to-night in Trafalgar Square is one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in the British capital. For nearly two hours the streets leading to Clerkenwell, Bethnal Green and Holborn were alive with successive processions of the Workingmen's Societies and Democratic Associations of the metropolis. Each body of men as it advanced along the crowded thoroughfares preceded by bands of music and illuminated by torches and transparencies, was followed by repeated cheers from the people, who thronged the sidewalks. Many houses and shops on the line of the procession were illuminated, and from the windows of many others depended in the gaslight the flags of France, England and America. I counted no fewer than 30 American flags displayed along the strand between Somerset House and Trafalgar Square. By 8 o'clock Trafalgar Square was one dense mass of people from the front of the national Academy to around the statue of King Charles. Perfect order prevailed along the route of the processions, and throughout the proceedings of the evening. The banners borne by the societies were inscribed with the mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. One in particular, carried by a society from Hackney, on which was inscribed "The United States of Europe greet the United States of America with Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will," was hailed with rapturous and repeated cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Merriman who made an effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that, while the London press ridicule and slight that republican movement in England to which their own daily denunciations of the worthlessness of the Royal Family give constant encouragement and strength, the American press, 3,000 miles away, recognizes its importance and lends its moral support and generous sympathy, as the American Republic lends its priceless support and a glorious and successful example to France. These remarks were received with a perfect tempest of cheers for the United States. A spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted in which it is declared that the monarchs of Germany now prosecute the war against Republicanism and not against France, and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against Liberty and Humanity, against the people of Germany as well as against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that the English people have demanded, and will not cease to demand the recognition of the Republic in France, till they shall have wrung compliance with their will from a vacillating and cowardly Ministry. The Marseillaise was sung with tremendous effect. The resolutions of the meeting were wholly friendly to the German people, but very bitter against the German Princes, as one of the resolutions expressed it, "who abuse the confidence of Germany," as well as against "the not less German Princes who thwart the freedom of England." The secretary of the meeting announced that the number of addresses in favor of peace now circulating among the working classes now had reached nearly 100,000, and that they had already received the adhesion of nearly 3,000,000 of working men. It was repeatedly declared that the working men of England honored the people of Germany for their patriotism and gallantry in repelling the assault of the Napoleonic dynasty on their country, but they implored them to beware of suffering themselves to be led by their own passions into a protracted conflict with a great people, by whom that dynasty has now been repudiated. The two dominant ideas of the demonstration were, that the war must cease and that the Republic must be sustained. The demonstration increased continually in numbers and in enthusiasm, and just before the adjournment the excitement was carried to fever heat by the arrival of another procession from Mile End, bearing between the flags of France and the United States a huge white banner surmounted by the cap of Liberty and inscribed in golden letters with the single word "Republic." It is universally admitted that no such demonstration has ever before been seen in London, and it is considered by thinking men here to be the demand for a political change for which the government of Gladstone has prepared the way, and by which it will be swept out of power if it fails to accept and to assist it. It is announced that a National Association of Workingmen has been formed in the interests of European peace, and that an agitation in favor of arbitration instead of war will be begun and carried throughout England, and that demonstrations will be prepared before the assembling of Parliament, to which Parliament and the Government will be compelled to give heed."

A Letter from Bismarck.

New York, Sept. 20.

A dispatch to the *Evening Telegram*, dated Berlin, Sept. 20, gives the text of a letter from Count Bismarck, written on the 11th:

The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment, and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris, and all hope of successful resistance being then over, after that must be peace. The Government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of them will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by the ambitious aspirations or desires of the French people, and that the miseries which they themselves have brought on the two nations may never again be repeated. I see I am paraded in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guarantees must be, and must not be. Of course these statements are mainly romances. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers Their own imagination does the rest. You know what guarantees are necessary to secure lasting peace. It is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received till the army is before Paris; but the safety of Germany and the peace of the world secured, Germany will not oppose the termination of the war, from which she will never retire till the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unnecessary slaughter.

From the Marshall Expounder, Sept. 15.

Hon. D. D. Hughes for Congress.

We have received the news of the nomination of Hon. D. D. Hughes as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the nomination of Gov. Blair, in this district. The nomination was unanimous. It has been made without the desire and even without the knowledge of Mr. Hughes. It has been made with no empty purpose. It has been considered, by those who have thus placed him in nomination, in accordance with a strong public sentiment throughout the district, that his eminent qualifications for the office, his views upon all the public questions of the day, are more in accordance with the best interests of all the people of the district, than those of Gov. Blair, and that no feelings of partisanship could possibly swerve him from the faithful performance of public duty and the support of those measures of justice and of economy which are now demanded by the great mass of our people, without distinction of party. We have no knowledge, as yet, as to the views which Mr. Hughes may take of the nomination. He is, as is well known, engaged in the practice of a profession which engages his entire time and thought, and to which he is particularly devoted by choice. To accept the office he must, of course, give up, temporarily at least, the practice of his profession and, if successful in the election, in all human probability he must be forced from inevitable causes to abandon it entirely. But he is so peculiarly in a position to represent the real and true interests of the people of the district at large, that, like all others, we feel like asking him to make a sacrifice for the public good. Yet there are considerations affecting his personal and business affairs and relations, of which he must be allowed to be the best and only judge, in fact. For the present, and until we know something of the views of Mr. Hughes on the subject, we can only say his nomination is one eminently fit to be made. It is one peculiarly acceptable to the people of Calhoun, not on political and personal considerations, but because the people of Calhoun feel honored in the selection of a candidate for this high office from their midst.

The unanimous bestowal of the nomination by a Convention representing specially the interests of central Michigan, in the affairs of the nation, is an event of no common occurrence, and will doubtless be fully appreciated and considered by Mr. Hughes, and, should he accept the nomination, as we hope he may be able to do without a personal sacrifice too great, his friends who have placed him before the public will be found wide awake and in earnest in their efforts to make his election sure.

Judge Sutherland's Acceptance.

The following is Judge Sutherland's acceptance of the nomination accorded him:

SAGINAW CITY, Sept. 8th, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District, for Representative in Congress, has been received.

I have a profound sense of the compliment which this expression of confidence on the part of the Convention implies. It is the more grateful to me that it is offered without my solicitation. It is probably well known that my personal preference has been to serve in the judicial position in which I have been placed by the unanimous voice of the people in a considerable portion of this Congressional District. But I recognize the duty of the citizen to forego his individual choice in respect to the capacity in which he shall be employed to serve the public; and I have not, therefore, felt at liberty to decline the nomination. I accept it; for it seems to be seconded as a call of the people.

Should the electors, next November, ratify this call, while I shall ever be mindful that your Convention placed me in nomination, I shall not fail to remember also that the people elected me. And it will be thenceforth my constant, earnest endeavor to comprehend, and, with my whole ability, to promote the important and diversified interests of the district, both general and local.

Yours with respectful regard,
J. G. SUTHERLAND.

To Messrs. C. C. Black, E. H. Thompson, D. C. Harrington, Dan P. Foote and Isaac D. Gale, Committee.

From the Boston Advertiser, (Radical.)

Spasms in Maine.

The Republicans of Maine usually regard it as their duty to set an example for the whole country to follow. Knowing that the earliest indications of political changes are usually drawn from the vote in Maine, they generally try to make their majority as large as possible. They can hardly congratulate themselves on their achievement of Monday. From a motive no higher than personal preference for one or the other of two candidates for the United States Senate, both of whom, nine tenths of the party will agree, deserve well of the State and country, they have permitted the ordinary majority to be whittled down more than one-half, and in many localities large numbers of them have joined with the Democrats in coalitions which are in a political sense disgraceful. It is no thanks to the disorganizers that the practical results of the election—the choice of a Republican Governor, Legislature and members of Congress—have not been reversed. If the movement had been as strong, and the temper of the Republicans as uncontrollable throughout the State as in some of the larger cities, the State would have repeated the experience of 1855, and ranged itself among the Democratic States.

The State of Maine has a lake to each 20 square miles of its territory, and one square mile of lake to each 14.3 square miles of territorial area.

A correspondent writes from Sedan that the morning after the last battle, when the bugles sounded, 600 riderless horses galloped to rendezvous.

There are at present six Catholic bishops in New England. So late as 1825 there was only four priests in the New England States. Now there are 350, and a Catholic population of 620,000.

The value of the property of the State of Illinois, located at Jacksonville, is; Insane Asylum building and grounds, $600,000; Deaf and dumb, $300,000; Blind, $100,000. Total, $1,000,000.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
CHARLES C. CONSTOCK.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JACOB A. T. WENDELL.

For Secretary of State,
ISAAC M. CRANE.

For State Treasurer,
PHILIP J. LORANGER.

For Auditor General,
CHARLES W. BUTLER.

For Attorney General,
JOHN ATKINSON.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office,
JOHN C. HUBINGER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
DUANE DOTY.

For Member of the State Board of Education,
W. IRVING BENNETT.

For Representative in Congress,
D. DARWIN HUGHES.

MR. HUGHES ACCEPTS.

The following letter from Hon. D. DARWIN HUGHES, Democratic nominee for Congress in this district, to the Secretary of the nominating convention, explains itself:

MARSHALL, Sept. 21.

Hon. HIRAM J. BEAKES:—

My Dear Sir—Your letter notifying me that the Democratic Congressional Convention of this district, of which you were Secretary, has put me in nomination for Representative in Congress, is received.

I appreciate to the fullest extent the honor which the unanimous nomination by such a body of men representing such a district confers upon me, and, if elected, will devote myself to the discharge of the duties of the office.

Thanking you, and through you the convention most sincerely,

I am, yours truly,
D. DARWIN HUGHES.

BLAIR AND THE "REVENUE REFORMERS."

At the very lowest estimate there are in this Congressional district 3,000 electors who went from the Democratic to the Republican party on the *single* issue of the extension of slavery, having been made to believe that the Democratic party favored the extension of that institution, when it only maintained the right of each State, under the Constitution, to decide the question for itself. Upon all other questions these disaffected and deserting Democrats have always claimed to hold to their old principles, and especially do they *now* avow themselves in favor of revenue reform, or in other words, opposed to a protective tariff, to levying duties not for the support of the government but for the benefit of the manufacturers of cotton goods, iron, steel, etc.

Now that the slavery question is settled, slavery abolished and its abolition acquiesced in by all parties and peoples, both North and South; and more than that, now that the XVth amendment has gone beyond the claims of even the most advanced Republicans when these Democrats joined that party,—for *then* the Republicans repudiated being abolitionists, and would have burst with rage had they been charged with favoring negro suffrage,—is it not time for these anti-protective-tariff-Democratic-Republicans to cast about them and determine their bearings?

The Republican party of Michigan is fully committed to the protective system; its *six members* in the present Congress have voted consistently and persistently, day after day, against reducing the import duties to a revenue standard, and in favor of duties levied for no other reason and with no other pretense than that of protection. Its *six candidates* for the next Congress are all *protective tariff* advocates, and will give no vote in favor of releasing the people of Michigan from the clutches of the iron, coal, and steel(*steal*) monopolists who thrive and fatten on the profits legislated into their pockets. It is true that the Republican State Convention undertook to evade the issue. Its resolution was what the N. Y. *Evening Post* terms a "tuneful-no-tune," and what the Detroit *Tribune* shamelessly confesses as "purposely ambiguous." But the votes of the Michigan members, the position of the two *new* candidates,—DRIGGS and WALDRON,—the speeches of BLAIR and CONGER *in* Congress, and of BLAIR at Jackson in accepting the renomination, warrant us in saying that the Republican party of this State, and every one of its candidates for Congress, *are protective tariff men*, and that a vote for either of them is a vote for the protective system. In fact, the *Tribune* says that "Gov. BLAIR is rigidly against revenue reform." This being so, can those Republicans of Democratic antecedents and proclivities, those Republicans who claim to be in favor of revenue reform, and opposed to taxing the farmer and mechanic and day laborer to increase the profits of the manufacturer—for *that*, stripped of all verbiage, IS JUST WHAT PROTECTION MEANS—give their votes to GOV. BLAIR? If honestly opposed to protection, if not holding party above principle, if not willing to be the serfs of the mill men of Massachusetts, the coal and iron men of Pennsylvania and Michigan, the Besimer steel manufacturers—the WARDS and GRISWOLDS and MORRILLS and KELLEYS and MCCARTHYS and CAMERONS, &c., &c.,—*they* CAN NOT. A vote for BLAIR is to brand them false to their own convictions. Will they give it?

IF THERE is a Republican reader of the ARGUS who is opposed to the further corrupt grants of the public lands to railroad companies, and who yet proposes to vote for GOV. BLAIR, we trust that he will give a careful reading to an extract on the first page of this sheet, from a speech recently delivered at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Senator THURMAN. It is a complete exposure of the legislation which has been going on at Washington for several sessions in the interest of land-grabbing monopolies.

THE REPUBLICAN "SLATE."

Our inexperienced and over-zealous cotemporary of the *Courier* undertook to do the Republican aspirants for office a good turn last week, for which we are sorry to hear that he is rewarded with more curses—Republican candidates, representing the "morality and decency party," *will* indulge in profanity, sometimes—than thanks. He assumed to "slate" the list of Republican candidates for county and legislative nominations, and at the same time to advise his readers which of the ambitious ones named had, in his opinion, the "inside track."

The cause of complaint against him seems manifold. 1st. The "slate" was *not* large enough, and long as was his list some names were omitted—to the inexpressible disgust of the owners thereof. "'Tis pleasant to see one's name in print," is as true of Republican *patriots* as of any other class of individuals, and who of them would not be a candidate both before conventions and at the polls, and exclaim "*darn the expense*," just to see their names *in* the paper or *on* the ticket. 2d. Some of those credited with being *behind* think that an undue advantage is given to, or a preference expressed for, the * candidates or "inside track" men. Or, 3d, they may be afraid that naming them as candidates altogether spoils their chances by placing the people on guard, and preventing them from stealing a march.—At any rate, there has been, for one or the other or all three of these reasons, such a buzzing about our neighbor's ears as is heard in the vicinity of a hornets' nest which has been stirred up by some vicious boy with a long pole, and our cotemporary's authority to make "slates" is directly, perversely, and obstinately repudiated, rather than appealed from. Especially is this the case concerning the really wise and discreet though unpalatable advice given touching the legislative imbroglio, or 'little unpleasantness" in this Representative district,—that is to drop the two prominent candidates and pick up a third man. Well, Republicans, like Republics, are an *ongrateful* set, and this is the reward our cotemporary gets for posting both candidates and the public at large.

—We condense the *Courier's* list marking the "inside track" men with a *:

Senator—P. Bach,* Ann Arbor; Andrew Robison, Sharon; Dr. Ewing, Scio.

Representative—C. B. Grant and W. D. Harriman, neither *d, and both advised dropped. The latter for JAKE HOWARD, the former for BLAIR or "any other man."

Sheriff—John C. Mead,* Ann Arbor Town; John S. Nowland, Scio; Dwight Peebles, Salem.

Clerk—B. R. Porter,* and Aaron V. McAlvay, both of Ann Arbor.

Prosecuting Attorney—E. D. Kinne,* Z. P. King, D. Cramer, Ann Arbor; A. J. Sawyer, Sylvan; A. D. Crane, Scio; C. Holmes, Jr., E. P. Allen, Ypsilanti; S. E. Engle, Saline; and G. R. Palmer, Manchester.

Register—C. Spencer, present incumbent, with no opposition.

Treasurer—S. Fairchild,* Sharon; E. J. Johnson, Ann Arbor.

Circuit Court Commissioner—N. W. Cheever, and an Ypsilanti "unknown."

Such is the list—the *omissions* are *not* ours.

—We don't like to meddle with other people's "divarsions,"—remembering the story of the man who got handsomely thrashed for getting between a husband and wife who were engaged in a little skirmish, the wife doing *her* share, but we can hardly refuse a place just here to the following communication:

REPUBLICAN SLATE.

We care nothing about "Republican Slates," but when they are made out by such men as R. A. BEAL, who, perhaps, knows less about Republican intentions than almost any Republican in the County, we have not much faith in the "slate." A tyro in politics who has scarcely got off his swaddling clothes should not have the presumption to make "slates," and *should* have the modesty not to pass an opinion in a public newspaper as to who will or who won't succeed. The opinion of many of the Republicans whom BEAL has put on his "slate" is that the men he thinks *will succeed* and *are strong* are the very men who *won't succeed* and are *weak, decidedly*. Let BEAL wait and learn before he presumes to teach or control. His opinion will be sought and his teaching paid for whenever either is wanted.

MANY REPS.

—It is indeed a sad sight to see brethren who ought to dwell together in unity so intent upon marring the countenances of one another. As a peace-maker it is our duty to demand an armistice, and prescribe a season of silent meditation, after which the glee club will sing that good, old, soothing song, beginning,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bit,
For 'tis their nature to."

—It is understood that two of the candidates named for Senator, and several named for other offices, hadn't heard of it before.

AT a recent Republican meeting held at St. Johns the following specific charges were presented against the Hon. JOHN. F. DRIGGS:

1st. In knowingly appointing a non-resident of this district, (John R. Ganley) a cadet at West Point, having sold such cadetship for money; 2d. In corruptly receiving the sum of $5,000 for his services in congress in procuring for private parties the passage of a bill fraudulently disposing of the Indian reservation, such act having been a fraud, as has been declared by the U. S. District Court; 3d. In corruptly receiving a large amount of canal bonds for his services in the capacity of Congressman; 4th. In offering, by his agents various sums of money to several delegates, as bribes, to induce them to vote for his nomination in Congressional Conventions:—which charges we have good evidence to believe, and do believe to be true.

A resolution promising to support SUTHERLAND was also adopted.

THE New York Democratic State Convention was held at Rochester on Wednesday. It was largely attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. HOFFMAN, Lieut. Gov. BEACH, and the expiring State Officers, were re-nominated unanimously and by acclamation.—Their triumphant election is considered certain.

THE Oregon Radical journals are reported as whining dolefully over the the fact that that State is to get no more land grants for railroads, because having deserted the party in power it is entitled to no more favors.

THE WAR NEWS CONDENSED.

Metz still holds out; Strasburg has not yet surrendered; Paris is fully invested and all communications cut off; King WILLIAM is domiciled in the Palace of Versailles; FAVRE has interviewed him; peace negotiations *talked* about;—the Russian bear is bristling; Russian troops moving on Poland; Paris well provisioned and to resist to the last;—Prussians repulsed on the line of the Orleans railway; Prussians victorious between Villeneuve and Montrange, near Paris; Italian troops in possession of Rome; the Italian Cabinet to be reconstructed; Spain to recognize the French Republic; high times in London, etc.—Such is the essence of columns of dispatches.

THE unusual fuss being made by a few Republicons in the Sixth district over the discovery that Hon. J. F. DRIGGS, when a member of the House to which he now seeks a re-election, was not as honest as he should have been—while nothing is said about or against his cadet-selling, subsidy-granting, spoils-grabbing or otherwise enriched associates—lead us to suspect that the crime is not in the commission of the offenses charged, but in getting caught at it. And in this we are reminded of "a story" of an old colored citizen, living *then* not a thousand miles hence, whose son—a lad in his teens—had been detected in mistaking some one else's property for his own. This—the detection—was not to be endured, and so taking young hopeful to the barn and stringing him up, the whip was laid on until the old man was tired, and then stopping to rest he exclaimed: "Thar, I'll teach you to steal, and *then get cotched at it*, and break your poor old mudder's heart." And then a repetition of whipping and denunciation for getting *"cotched at it,"* until the old man was satisfied. It is DRIGGS getting *"cotched at it"* that troubles the faithful and "trooly loil."

THE Republican journals are publishing with a great flourish of trumpets a financial statement headed "Democratic *vs.* Republican Management." The period covered by the statement is the 18 months preceding the first of March 1869, and the 18 months of President GRANT'S administration. Our memory may be terribly at fault, but we don't recollect that the Democrats have had any control of affairs at Washington since the 4th of March, 1861, or are in any way responsible for the management of the financial or any other department of the government within that time. From September 1st 1867 to March 1st, 1869, the the Republicans had both branches of Congress and the entire Cabinet, and the acting President, ANDREW JOHNSON, was not only elected by them, but was powerless to shape the financial legislation or control his subordinates who administered the several financial bureaus. It is certainly knavish or idiotic to attempt to make capital against the Democracy for any mal-administration during that period.

THE President is *not* a shrewd politician, in fact is ignorant of the a b c of politics—though not innocent of a strong and uncontrollable desire to manipulate and run the complicated machine. In witness of the truth of both assertions, we quote the following extract from a letter addressed to an official underling, CHARLES W. FORD, Internal Revenue Collector at St. Louis: "I regard the movement headed by Carl Schurz, Brown, &c., as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movement, intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democrats and thus give them control. I hope you will all see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support." After recommending GREELEY for Governor of New York, and getting snubbed by the Radical State convention, GRANT should have learned not to interfere with local politics. By keeping his finger out of the pie he might possibly claim an administration victory whichever faction succeeds in Missouri, but in the face of the letter from which we quote he must acknowledge defeat if the so-called 'Liberals" succeed—*as they are sure to do.*

THE vote of Maine at the recent election is officially reported at: PERHAM, Republican, 54,051; ROBERTS, Democrat, 45,176; majority for PERHAM, 8,875. Last year the vote stood:—CHAMBERLAIN, 50,980; SMITH, 38,502. Republican majority, 12,478. The aggregate vote was larger than of last year, the Democrats making a gain of 7,674, and the Republicans, 3,071. Perhaps these figures warrant the deal of crowing our Republican friends are expending over Maine. "Small favors thankfully received" is their motto, and they are glad that the Democratic gain is *only* two-and-a-half to their one.

IN the Oregon Legislature, on Tuesday, Hon. J. K. KELLEY was elected United States Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, on which day Senator WILLIAMS will retire to private life—unless GRANT can find a fat berth for him not already filled by a relative. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Senator elect is a Democrat.

DRIGGS is announced to "beard the lion in his den" this evening. St. Johns is the den, and STRICKLAND the lion—but only to "see the play go on." W. A. HOWARD is the backer of DRIGGS and holds his garments during the free fight.

THE latest diplomatic report is that Hon. B. F. WADE is to succeed Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England. That'll be "a bull in a china shop."

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Ten Brook, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Burton, A. EUGENE MUDGE, Esq., of New York City, and Miss MARY G. TEN BROOK of Ann Arbor.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A brick house, barn and six acres of land within (5) three minutes walk of the Post Office. There is a fine orchard, good well, cistern, &c. For particulars enquire of
S. WEIL.
At the office of J. Weil & Bro's.
Sept. 15th, 1870. 1288

GOOD NEWS!

ANN ARBOR WILD WITH EXCITEMENT!

HIGH PRICES EXTERMINATED!

S. SONDHEIM

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM

THE EAST,

WITH THE LARGEST AND

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS,
VALISES,
SATCHELS,
&c., &c., &c.,

THAT HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, WHICH HE WILL SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
and VESTINGS,

WHICH HE WILL MAKE UP TO ORDER

IN THE BEST STYLE,

AND WARRANTED A FIT OR NO SALE.

Estate of Sophronia Spear.

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-first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Sophronia Spear, deceased

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Gilman Walker, 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 sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the seventeenth day of October 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,
1288 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Eliza J. Osgood.

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-first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Eliza J. Osgood, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cassius M. Osgood, praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of October, 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,
1288 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Fitch Hill.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1870, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Fitch Hill, 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 thirteenth day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the tenth day of December, and on Monday, the thirteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, September 12, A. D., 1870.
HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1288* Judge of Probate.

DR. KELLOGG'S

STANDARD MEDICINES,

Are sold by Druggists everywhere.

1870. 1870.

NEW GOODS!

FALL STYLES!!

C. H. MILLEN

Is now receiving and opening his

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN:

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SILKS and
SASH RIBBONS, GLOVES and HOSIERY,
LADIES', GENTS' and Childrens' UNDERWEAR.

A Line of Domestic Goods of all kinds, Sheetings, Linens, Toweling, Flannels, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

A fine Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cloths, and Choice Styles in Cassimeres, &c., &c. PRICES LOW. CALL AND SEE.

1288w4 C. H. MILLEN.

NEW GOODS!!

TREMENDOUS DECLINE

—IN—

PRICES OF DRY GOODS!!

AT THE

FARMERS' STORE,

41 South Main Street!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

A LARGE INVOICE

OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

Having Sold all the Old Stock
We are now Prepared to
sell the NEW STOCK
Cheap For CASH.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

1288.w8.

Estate of Frank W. Goodale.

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 twentieth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank W. Goodale, minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward L. Boyden, Guardian, praying that he may be authorized to use so much of the property of said minor as may be necessary to enable him to purchase wheat and other grain, staves, plaster, logs, &c., and to carry on the business of flouring, grinding, selling and dealing in wheat and other grain and plaster, manufacturing lumber, barrels, &c., at Delhi, in said County, in partnership with John Henley, of said village, and to continue the same business heretofore carried on by the late firm of Goodale & Henley.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all 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 minor, 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,
1288td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Silas Whitmarsh.

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-first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Silas Whitmarsh, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Julia Whitmarsh, praying that she and Daniel B. Hon, may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the fourteenth day of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate, 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,
1288td Judge of Probate.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of William Kelsey, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the undersigned, in the township of Augusta, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Thursday, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1870, 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 of his widow therein), the following described real estate to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section eleven, in township four south of range seven east, containing eighty acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, September 19th, A. D. 1870.
PHEBE KELSEY,
1288 Administratrix.

Estate of John Powell.

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 twentieth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Powell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John Geddes, 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 seventeenth day of October 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,
1288td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Samuel Ortt.

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 nineteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Ortt, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah E. Ortt, praying that she may be appointed Administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of October 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,
1288 Judge of Probate.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT 23, 1870.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

The several Passenger and Freight trains on the Michigan Central Railroad now leave this station as follows:

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train	8 57 A. M.
Day Express	8-43 A. M.
Dexter Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Evening Express	7 25 P. M.
Pacific Express	10 25 P. M.
Way Freight	10 20 A. M.
Marshall Freight	11 50 P. M.
Blue Line Express	2 20 P. M.
Jackson Freight	11 25 P. M.
Through Freight	1 05 A. M.
GOING EAST.	
Atlantic Express	2 20 A. M.
Night Express	6 00 A. M.
Dexter Accommodation	6 45 A. M.
Mail Train	3 50 P. M.
Day Express	6 45 P. M.
Jackson Freight	1 05 A. M.
Marshall Freight*	3 50 A. M.
Stock Express	7 45 A. M.
Way Freight	10 20 P. M.
Blue Line Express	11 50 P. M.

*Carries coach and baggage car and makes all signal stations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

House for Sale or Rent—S. Weil.
New Goods for the Fall Trade—C. H. Millen.
New Goods and New Carpets—Farmers' Store.
High Prices Impeached—S. Sondheim.
Business Notices—C. H. Millen.
Real Estate for Sale—Phebe Kelsey, Administrat'x
Estate of Frank W. Goodale.
" " Silas Whitmarsh.
" " Eliza J. Ogood.
" " Sophronia Spear.
" " Samuel Ortt.
" " John Powell.
" " Fitch Hill.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The regular term of the Circuit Court commenced on Monday last. Judge Higby opened the Court at 10 o'clock A. M., and made the first call of the docket. A large number of cases were slaughtered, continued, discontinued, reported settled, etc., of which we make a note. Judge Mitchell, of Port Huron, took Judge Higby's place in the afternoon and has been holding the Court since, giving general satisfaction to all concerned. Up to yesterday noon the following had been disposed of by trial or otherwise:

Betsey Wells and Elmira Wait *vs.* Albert H. Reed. Decree for complainant; sale of property ordered.

Geo. C. Page, Receiver, &c., *vs.* William Stephens. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Elizabeth Mann *vs.* Frederick Mann. Divorce decreed.

Billy J. Billings, Jr. *vs.* P. C. Vreeland & Co. Plea withdrawn and judgment for plaintiff, $208.08.

Silas Huyser *vs.* Frank Staffan. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages $534.49.

Fannie P. Fosdick *vs.* Ann M. Tate. Replevin. Trial by Jury. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages 6 cents.

Henry Paul *vs.* Edward B. McCord, *et al.* Judgment on default $309.31.

Robert S. Williams, Robert Behan, Christopher Behan, Frederick Wanzeck, Dale Stipe and Chas. Yungfar, admitted to become citizens of the United States.

Silas Huyser *vs.* Irving Storms. Garnishee of Frank Staffan. Default $534 49.

Gabriel F. Hargo (colored) admitted as Attorney, on diploma.

Lizzie S. Price *vs.* John D. Reed. Jury trial. Verdict for defendant.

The People *vs.* William O'Brien, Information for rape. Trial by Jury. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to state prison for 10 years.

The People *vs.* David Thurston and John Smith. Information for larceny. Arraigned and plead guilty. Thurston sentenced to State Prison for 4 years; Smith for 1 year.

The People vs. James Fitzgerald. Information for larceny. Arraigned and plead guilty. Prisoner released upon his own recognizance under suspended sentence.

The People *vs.* Solomon Cook. Information for larceny. Trial by Jury. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to State Prison for 2 years.

The People *vs.* Chas. Schwab and Jacob Miller. Malicious trespass. *Nolle Pros.* entered.

The People *vs.* Herman Sterling and Augustus Botts. Malicious trespass. Plea of not guilty withdrawn. Sentence 30 days in jail.

The People *vs.* Lewis Smith, Wm. Mair, Peter Masof and Peter Hiedon. Malicious trespass. Plea of not guilty withdrawn. Sentence, 15 days in jail.

Michigan Cities.

The population of the several incorporated cities of this State, as shown by the census just completed, and compared with the census of 1864, is as follows:

CITIES.	1864.	1870.
Adrian,	7,044	8,451
Ann Arbor,	5,731	7,373
Albion,	not org.	2,100
Battle Creek,	3,856	5,831
Bay City,	no return	7,067
Coldwater,	3,977	
Corunna,	not org.	
Detroit,	53,170	79,619
East Saginaw,	5,725	11,373
Flint,	3,297	5,500
Grand Rapids,	8,372	16,587
Jackson,	5,444	11,521
Hillsdale,	3,117	
Kalamazoo village,	6,797	9,449
Lansing,	3,573	5,246
Marshall,	4,292	5,125
Manistee,	not org.	3,240
Monroe,	4,214	5,125
Muskegon,	not org.	6,002
Niles,	3,095	4,648
Owosso,	1,346	3,392
Port Huron,	4,025	5,973
Pontiac,	2,531	
Saginaw City,	3,203	7,503
St. Clair,	1,676	
Ypsilanti,	4,189	5,476

Since our last report two so-called match games of base ball have been played by the Ann Arbor Club, on their grounds, the first on Saturday last, with the Salem Club; the second on Wednesday, with the Ogema Club of Flint, which had been reported as "some." The scores stood by innings, as follows:

ANN ARBOR AND SALEM.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ann Arbor,	4	7	2	7	9	18	19	—66
Salem,	2	6	0	3	0	4	6	—21

Seven innings sufficed.

ANN ARBOR AND OGEMA.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ann Arbor,	4	10	10	13	17	0	4	10	7	—75
Ogemas,	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11

A young and enthusiastic base ballist asks, "How is that for high." The Ann Arbor Boys still have that "cup and club."

The Republican Representative district Convention, for this district, is called to be held on Saturday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Ward caucuses, to elect delegates to the same, are to be held on Wednesday evening next. Now comes the tug of war.

John W. Parsons, Consul at Santiago de Cuba, died of vomito on the 13th inst. Mr. Parsons was a nephew of Mrs. A. H. Hunt and Mrs. Dr. Douglass, of this city. His mother formerly resided here, and was well known to our older inhabitants.

When you come to the coming County Fair, don't forget to call at the Argus Office and pay all arrearages, and for the Argus a year in advance. And if you do not take the Argus now, call in and subscribe for it.

The drouth continues, and the dust beats all precedent. This—Thursday—afternoon it is cloudy, and may the rains come down.

We are pleased to hear that the University is not likely to be a great loser by the resignations of Professors Evans and Spence. The two professorships vacated have been united, as we understand it, in one, and Prof. Morris, as heretofore announced, appointed to the chair of Modern Languages. Prof. M. comes recommended as a thorough and accomplished scholar, both in French and German, having spent several years abroad in perfecting himself in those languages. He has also had experience in teaching, having met, we are assured, with the best of success. He is to be assisted in his department by a native German and a native Frenchman, both long residents of this country, experienced in teaching, and acquainted with the English language. Dr. A. Maasberg, Instructor in German, is a graduate of the University of Halle, and M. Jules De Lolme, Instructor in French, a graduate of the University of Paris. This arrangement is the same as that at Harvard, and it ought to insure competent instruction, and add strength to the University. We trust that such will be the result.

The Literary Department of the University opened on Wednesday. Examinations of new students commenced on Monday. Up to yesterday noon 176 applicants had been registered, all of whom had not yet passed. 13 of the applicants are ladies, the examinations of some of whom we hear highly spoken of. Two ladies have also matriculated in the Pharmacy course.

— The Medical and Law Departments open on the 30th inst. The press abroad speak of a large number of lady students in these departments. As yet we hear of but one applicant for admission to the Medical Department—hardly sufficient to pay for a separate course—and of none to the Law department. But they may be coming.

Ira Cushman, Jr. and Justus Carpenter, of this city, have purchased the Russell House, at Sauk Rapids, Minn, and remove there next week to take possession. Ann Arbor loses two good citizens, and Sauk Rapids is so much the gainer. May they prosper abundantly in their new home.

— Ira promises us "two night's lodging and a day's board *free*" whenever we drop in at the Rusell; quite a temptation but for the railroad fare and the etceteras.

Apples are coming in with a rush, at $1.50 a barrel for choice winter varieties. Henning took in on Tuesday and Wednesday each 340 barrels, and on Thursday over 400 barrels. How is that for biz? He is buying at twenty-four other places.

The State Fair opened on Tuesday, and a large attendance and fine exhibition is reported. Our engagements have prevented us putting in a personal appearance.

Remember the County Fair, which is set down for the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, with no provision for postponement on account of weather.

The annual renting and sale of pews in the M. E. Church of this city, will take place on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

The Farmers' Store has got in an entirely new stock of Carpets, together with a full line of other goods.

— C. H. Millen advises the Argus readers this week that he means business. See advertisement.

— Sondheim is on hand again with a large stock, which he is ready to make up to order.

— Bach & Abel gave our readers a new bulletin last week. They have goods to sell and mean to sell them.

— The same is to be said of Wagner, a reliable dealer in cloths and clothing.

— Watch the Argus advertising columns if you want to know who wishes to sell goods.

The October number of *Putnam*, now on our table, announces that the November number will be the last issue of the present series, after which it will be merged into *Scribner's Monthly*, an illustrated magazine, to be published by Scribner & Co., and edited by J. G. Holland. The first number of the new magazine will be issued about October 15th, and sent to all subscribers of *Putnam*.

— The October number of *Hours at Home* is also at hand, completing its XI. volume and distinctive career, and containing a similar announcement as above. The new magazine will be published at $3 a year, with no club rates, and, superseding two so good periodicals, we predict will immediately take high rank.

— We also have on our table the following October magazines:

— The *Eclectic*, with a fine portrait of Racine, and a well-selected list of articles. $5 a year. E. R Pelton, 108 Fulton St., New York.

— The *Galaxy*, with another installment of "Lady Judith," Justin McCarthy's story, a readable article on the Prussian King by the same writer, more of Mark Twain's "Memoranda," etc. $4 a year. Sheldon & Co., New York.

— *Lippincott's Magazine*, with Part VI. of Sir Harry Hotspur, of Humblewaite, by Anthony Trollope, The Great Monopoly—The Western Union Telegraph, Prussia and the German Nation, etc. $4 a year. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

— The *Catholic World*, plethoric and full. $5 a year. Address Lawrence Kehoe, 9 Warren Street, New York.

— *Godey's Lady's Book*, with fashion plates, working plates, directions, recipes, &c. $3 a year. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

— *Arthur's Home Magazine*, $2 a year, and *Children's Hour*, a capital number, $1.25 a year. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

— The *Nursery*, with pictures and stories for the little ones. $1.50 a year. John L. Shorey, Boston.

Important Newspaper Change.—The *Hearth and Home*, a finely illustrated family journal of a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well-known publishers of the *American Agriculturist*. Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., whose great Advertising Agency, established in 1849, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Hearth and Home* to the publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new publishers also announce a reduction of the terms to $3 per year. The change will not at all affect the *American Agriculturist*, which will continue on independently as heretofore. The illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (15 months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz: the weekly *Hearth and Home* at $3 the monthly *American Agriculturist*, $1.50; or the two for $4.

Dress Goods.

The popular—ALL WOOL—Satin DeChine Dress Goods, at C. H. MILLEN'S.

Elegant Sash Ribbons. 2 Button Kid Gloves, and novelties in Silk Goods, at C. H. MILLEN'S.

Five Cents Additional

will buy shoes with silver or copper tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents try it. 1287

Plaids in beautiful colors at C. H. MILLEN'S.

Everybody wants a Black Alpaca Dress. The best and cheapest yet now opening at C. H. MILLEN'S.

Second Hand and New Organs

And Melodeons for sale very cheap at Prof. Mills' music room, No. 43 Main Street. (Over Hull & Robinson's.)
1276tf ALVIN WILSEY.

Repellants in Black, Blue, Green, and Fancy Colors, in great variety at C H. MILLEN'S.

Bounty to Soldiers.

Those who enlisted in 1861 on the first call of President Lincoln, and who were honorably discharged before the expiration of the term of their enlistment, are entitled to $100 each, as bounty.

And soldiers enlisting under act of July 4th, 1864 are to be allowed the unpaid instalments of bounty if they were discharged by expiration of service. The above classes should make application to the undersigned.

March 24th, 1870.
1262tf JOHN N. GOTT, Bounty and Claim Agent.

Paisle Shawls, handsomer than ever, and low in price.

Woolen Shawls in Plaids, Stripes and Mixed Colors. A very fine assortment at C. H. MILLEN'S.

Hawk, hawk, spit, spit, blow, blow, and disgust everybody with the offensive odor from your Catarrh just because some old fogy doctor who has not discovered and will not believe that the world moves, tells you that it can not be cured. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Price, M. D. 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it. A pamphlet free. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Remember that the genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government stamp upon each package. This Stamp issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has his portrait, name, and address, engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken.

Do you want to replenish your Bedding or House Furnishing Goods of any kind, Sheeting, Linen Toweling, Bleached Muslins, Go to C. H. MILLEN'S.

Necessary Caution.—We are told that druggists in some places, when asked for Sweet Quinine, substitute for it something else fixed up with sugar or liquorice. Now, we desire those wishing the Sweet Quinine to know that it is quite impossible to prepare it by any such temporary or extemporaneous means, and they should see that it is taken from the bottles bearing our trade mark and labels upon them—Stearns, Farr & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York City. Sold by Eberbach & Co.

Domestic Goods in all the Popular Makes, at very small profits, at C. H. MILLEN'S.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Sept. 20.

Barring a little skirmishing among the stock gamblers, the most profound quiet prevails in financial circles. The money market is easy and gold quiet. Cotton, however, which is not less important than money in the matter of foreign exchange, is lower, selling to-day at 18¼, the lowest since the war. Cotton goods tend upward. Breadstuffs have recovered perceptibly during the week, although dull for the last day or two. The improvement is due to domestic causes, to a slight advance in Liverpool, and to a reduction in the price of freights. The advance in wheat is about 3@12c., and in Liverpool about 3d per 100 lbs. Prospects are by no means gloomy for holders of good grain. Europe must certainly call for a considerable portion of our surplus, sooner or later. If the war continues they will want grain to feed their armies, and should it close soon, there must be more or less of a demand to compensate for the destruction already caused by the war. Besides it is possible that the yield in this country has been over estimated. A writer says: The supply of sound winter wheat in the hands of our farmers has we fear, been greatly overestimated, and it is very certain they are not likely to part with their wheat unless at satisfactory prices, the yield proving more moderate on threshing than they had anticipated." While experience has shown the wisdom of always selling at a fair price, the farmers in the west are fortunately able, in most cases, to hold their products until fair prices are offered. The farmers may as well control the market as speculators, and it is much better for them to do so than to take the hazards of wild speculation. Corn has advanced several cents during the week, but as it is probable that the yield of corn this year will prove larger than any ever produced, dealers are cautious, as there is at present little export demand Oats advanced 4@5c. The advanced prices of grain here has had the effect to restore the equilibrium between the east and the west. Although prices advanced rapidly at the west up to the close of last week, and on Monday, there has since been a decline at all points west, and grain can now move eastward without loss to holders.

Detroit, Sept. 21.

The week shows an encouraging record for all staple farm products. In wheat especially, the demand up to Monday, was active, running largely to the speculative, but this reacted yesterday, Monday's advance being lost. We have to record an advance over last week's prices, however, of 10@12c. Corn and oats are also better by 4@8c. Butter advanced 1c. The dry weather will probably afford ground for a further advance. Eggs advanced 3@4c. Potatoes have fluctuated a good deal, but closing a good deal higher, although not as strong as on Saturday. The shipping demand for the west is quite active, the injury to the crop there by the bug making the crop short.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.—The following quotations represent the current net prices realized by commission dealers, and are carefully revised every week, for the Argus, by our Detroit correspondent. Deductions from these prices for commissions and charges, will show the net rates to first hands:

Apples,—Dried, 8@9c; Green, $1.75@$2.00 per bbl.
Barley—per cwt., $2.00 No 1, a $1.75 for No 2.
Beeswax—per lb. 30.
Beans—white, $1.75
Butter—Roll and crock 25@26. Firkin, 23@24.
Cheese—Michigan Factory, 12@14. Dairy, 8@12.
Chickens—Dressed, per lb., 17@18c.
Corn—per bu., 75@77c.
Cranberries—Per bbl. 6 00@$14 00 for wild.
Eggs—per doz., 18@20c.
Hides—dry, per lb., 12@14c; green, 6¼@7c.
Lamb Skins—per lb. 25@50c.
Calf Skins—Green, 12@16c; dry, 25@30.
Sheep Skins—50@1.75.
Hops—New, per lb., 8@10c.
Lard—per lb., 16½c.
Rye—90@1 00.
Oats—per bu., 42@43c.
Onions—per bbl. 2.50@300.
Potatoes—2.25@2.40, per bbl.
" 5 c. per bu.
Smoked Hams—city cured per lb 18½c Shoulders 14@15c.
Tallow—8¼@8½c.
Turkeys—dressed, per lb., 19@20c.
Wheat—extra white, 1.43@1.44.
" No. 1. $1.31@1.33.
" Amber 1.25@126.

ANN ARBOR PRODUCE MARKETS.

Argus Office, Sep. 15, 1870.

We quote this afternoon as follows:

WHEAT—White. 115; Red. 100c
CORN—25c. OATS—30c. BEANS—$1.15.
BUTTER—25c. EGGS—15c. LARD—16c
HAY—$10@$13.
APPLES—25@35c. POTATOES—50c.
CHICKENS—15c TURKEYS—16c.

FOR SALE CHEAP

FOR READY PAY.

The west half of the southwest quarter of section two (2), town of Saline, twenty acres under improvement, the balance good timber. Inquire at L. C. Risdon's Hardware Store, 31 South Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

L. C. RISDON.
Ann Arbor, May 18, 1870. 1270m3tf

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

FOR SALE.

I will sell one good Single Top Buggy, for $75; one Single Top Buggy, nearly new, for $150; one Double Two-seat Carriage, nearly new, cost $400 for $250, on one years time. A good Single Horse wanted.

D. HENNING.
Ann Arbor, July 14, 1870. 1278tf

COME AGAIN

O. M. MARTIN,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

CABINET-WARE,

TO BE SOLD CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE STATE. AT HIS OLD STORE, MAIN STREET, ANN ARBOR.

MADAME CÔTÉ

Would respectfully inform the public of Ann Arbor and vicinity that she is now open to engagements, for private lessons, for instruction in French. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 33, corner of William and Fourth Streets.

REFERENCES.—Prof. Tyler, Rev. N. S. Burton, Rev. H. L. Hubbell, Prof. Baur, Prof. TenBrook, Prof. Adams, Prof. Olney, Prof Harrington.
m3-1287.

NOTICE!

Office of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company, Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 1, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that "The Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo and Michigan Railroad Company," and "The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company," intend to consolidate with each other into a single corporation, to be called "The Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo and Michigan Railway Company" to construct one continuous or connected line of railroad from Lexington, in the State of Ohio, to Owosso, in the State of Michigan, and that the Directors of said two companies have entered into an agreement for such consolidation, as required by the laws of said States; and that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the fourth day of October next, to consider and sanction or approve such agreement if deemed expedient.

By order of the Directors,
E. W. MORGAN, President.
1285td AUG. WIDENMANN, Secretary.

MINERAL SPRING

DISCOVERED AT THE

CITY ARCADE.

It throws up 3 pounds of Old Gov. Java for $1.00, Tea right from China for $1.00 per pound, and Sugar from Cuba for 12½ per pound. Come on ye who are sick of HIGH PRICES and get CURED.

CLARK & CROPSEY.

COFFINS AND CASES!

A FULL STOCK AT MARTIN'S

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

CHAS. A. LEITER & CO.,
CHAS. A. LEITER & CO.,
CHAS. A. LEITER & CO.,
CHAS. A. LEITER & CO.,

No. 1 Gregory Block,
No. 1 Gregory Block
No. 1 Gregory Block
No. 1 Gregory Block,

☞ Sign of the Gilt Mortar ☜
☞ Sign of the Gilt Mortar ☜
☞ Sign of the Gilt Mortar ☜
☞ Sign of the Gilt Mortar ☜

HAVE JUST OPENED
HAVE JUST OPENED
HAVE JUST OPENED
HAVE JUST OPENED

The Finest Stock of
The Finest Stock of
The Finest Stock of
The Finest Stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
DRUGS AND MEDICIENS

IN THE CITY.
IN THE CITY.
IN THE CITY.
IN THE CITY.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

For Medicinal Purposes. The Popular Patent Medicines of the day, and everything kept in a first-class Drug Store. An

EXCELLENT BRAND OF CIGARS.

TRY THEM.

Sole Agents in the City for Otto & Reyader's celebrated

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

☞ ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE COMPOUNDING OF PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY MEDICINES. 1266

A COMPLETE STOCK

OF

NEW AND SEASONABLE

GOODS,

NOW BEING RECEIVED

BY

FINLEY & LEWIS.

WE ASK THE

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

OF BUYERS

TO

OUR LARGE STOCK

OF

Kip & Calf Boots,

MADE BY HAND

EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

WM. WAGNER'S,

A Large and Choice Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

INCLUDING

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &C.

LATEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITIES

WHICH HE WILL

MANUFACTURE

on terms to suit, and in the line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' FURNISHING Goods.

BEST STYLE,

Also LADIES' and GENTS

MOROCCO SATCHELS

No. 21, South Main Street—East side.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILLIAM WAGNER.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 1870.

Goto R. W. ELLIS & CO's for strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

TEA. T TEA.

C. A. LEITER & CO.

OF No. 1 GREGORY BLOCK, hold the Sole Agency of the

Great United States Tea Co.

Of New York, for the City of Ann Arbor.

This Company deal exclusively in TEA and COFFEE, and purchase their Tea by the Cargo. Their Superior Knowledge of this Class of Goods, and unusual facilities for purchasing Teas, give them

A GREAT ADVANTAGE

over smaller dealers. These Teas are put up in Pound Packages, (down weight,) and the price and kind marked in plain print and figures by the Company on each package, so there shall be

NO PARTALITY IN PRICE

OR QUALITY.

ANY TEAS PURCHASED OF US NOT MEETING RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY REFUNDED.

As we shall not sell any adulterated article—knowingly. We feel confident that

25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. can be Saved

By Purchasing These Teas.

TRY THEM!

Ann Arbor, June 24th, 1870.

C. A. LEITER & CO.
1275tf

Sweet Quinine

IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT.

Replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is

WARRANTED

FULLY EQUAL IN EVERY WAY TO BITTER QUININE,

AND LIKE IT IS THE ONE

GREAT, POSITIVE and UNFAILING

CURE

FOR all DISEASES of MALARIOUS ORIGIN.

Fever and Ague,
Intermittent Fever,
Chill Fever,
Remittent Fever,
Bilious Fever,
Dumb Ague,

and the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

is made solely from Peruvian Bark, (so is Bitter Quinine,) therefore is of Vegetable origin, and not a Mineral poison, but on the contrary is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE

acts as an antidote to, (as well as a cure for,) malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes Intermittent Fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of old Bitter Quinine, is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness, which in the latter is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

is in two forms—in Powder for the use of Physicians and Druggists, and Fluid, for use in the family and for the general public.

Stearns, Farr & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.

For Sale by Eberbach & Co., druggists. 1264y1

IF YOU WANT

A WINTER HAT,

IF YOU WANT

A STYLISH HAT,

IF YOU WANT

The Hat of the Season,

IF YOU WANT

A "Hat as is a Hat,"

IF YOU WANT

Hats Cheap—for Cash.

IF YOU WANT

A Straw, Palm or Panama,

GO TO

A. A. TERRY'S,

15 South Main Street.

Where you will also find a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Ann Arbor, May, 1870. 1249y1

DR. KELLOGG'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

Is a never failing cure for Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, Ague and other diseases arising from Indigestion or Torpidity of Liver.

DR. KELLOGG'S

Liver Invigorator,

Is a Standard Medicine, and is composed of medicinal properties extracted from some of the most common articles of food combined with the concentrated juices of famous Roots and Herbs.

DR. KELLOGG'S

Indian Remedy,

Never fails to cure

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

AS A LINIMENT

DR. KELLOGG'S

INDIAN REMEDY.

Stands unrivaled as a cure for all diseases attended with inflammation, and is equally good for man or beast.

IF YOU FEEL

WEAK OR LANGUID,

Dull and Unambitious, use Dr. Kellogg's Liver Invigorator and regain your health.

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the NEW BANK BLOCK, ANN ARBOR

All Operations on the Natural Teeth

PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

—IN—

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL,

Dentures of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression. 1244

O. M. MARTIN

IS AGAIN IN BUSINESS.

With a full line of Choice Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Mirrors, &c. Call and see him. 1268

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO'

ANN ARBOR

NEW GOODS!

AT

BACH & ABEL'S.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS WE SHALL SELL THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES AT PRICES NAMED.

60 Doz. Joseph Kid Gloves (all colors) at $1 per pair.

100 pieces of Hill's Semper Idem 4-4 Bleached Cottons at 18cts. per yard. New York Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta and other brands, equally Low.

100 Pieces Fine Quality Brown Cottons yard wide at 10 cents per yard.

100 Pieces Heavy Brown Cottons yard wide at 12 1-2 cents per yard. A Large Assortment of other brands at Low Prices.

3 CASES COTTON FLANNELS SUPERIOR QUALITY 20 CENTS PER YARD.

IT SHALL BE OUR AIM TO KEEP OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

PRICES LOW MAKE LARGE SALES!

BACH & ABEL.

NO. 26 MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.
1285.

DO YOU WANT

A Red, Lion Double Warp Alpaca?

GO TO MACK & SCHMID.

Do You Want a Grand Duchess Alpaca? Go to

MACK & SCHMID.

DO YOU WANT A BEAVER ALPACA? Go to

MACK & SCHMID.

Do You Want anything in the Line of Dry Goods?

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT

MACK & SCHMID'S.

OUR PLATFORM IS

1st. Always to give our Customers the worth of their Money.

2d. Never to misrepresent an article Sold.

3d. Short Credit and Long Friends.

MACK & SCHMID.

We have also on hand a full line of Crockery and shoes which we offer for Sale Cheap, as we wish to go out of those branches of trade. Please give us a call before making your purchases.

MACK & SCHMID.

FINE 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 oeffring 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.
1246

AUGUST 10th, 1870.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR

superior quality, at the

ANN ARBOR CITY MILLS.

Very nice bolted Corn Meal, coarse Meal, Graham Flour—good second quality Flour at low price.—Cracked Wheat, and all kinds of Feed, at lowest prices, and delivered in any part of the city. Terms Cash.

☞ Orders left in my Order Box at the Post Office promptly attended to.

1282 J. T. SWATHEL

DR. KELLOGG'S

CELEBRATED

ROOT BITTERS

As a Stimulant, Corrector of Digestion and Appetizer they are unequaled. For Females who are Weak and Languid and for those who are convalescing from sickness and require Stimulating Tonic these BITTERS will be found to be just the thing. Use one Bottle and you will admit that they are all we claim them to be.

For Sale by

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

w4-1285. DRUGGISTS.

THE CATHARTIC

PROPERTIES of Dr. KELLOGG'S PILLS are extracted from an article of food, which makes them preferable to any other. They cure Constipation, Rheumatism, and should be employed in all cases of biliousness.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE

SHOE HOUSE.

R. TARRANT

24 South Main Street, Dealer in

LADIE'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

THE NEWEST STYLES

IN

Kid, Calf, and Cloth,

Always on hand, and

Stock and Work Guaranteed.

IF YOU WANT

A BOOT,
A GAITER,
A BUSKIN, OR
A SLIPPER.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

PRICES LOWER than the LOWEST.

R. TARRANT.

Ann Arbor, May 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS!

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are, BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients, and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of profound confidence,

I am, very respectfully.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 Years' Experience.

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World).

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers and Weightman Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude Prostration, and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

THE CONSTITUTION

once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incidental to the sex, or decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

—AND—

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is a great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. Price $1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all communications

ADDRESS,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug & Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY,

New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
y1-1267.

The Michigan Argus

Hygienic Fallacies.

A fallacy in regard to diet, is to suppose that the natural appetite is not the best guide as to the quantity and quality of our food.

It is true that the appetite does sometimes become perverted It is true that it does become sometimes a symptom of disease. But these cases are exceptional.

Hideous doctrines have been taught on this subject. We have been solemnly told to rise from the table as hungry as when we sat down We have been told to be always ready for a meal—in other words, to live in a state of perpetual hunger We have been told to eat those things that we most hate, and to avoid those we most love—that to have a longing for any article, is the very reason why we should be denied it.

These doctrines are monstrous. They are unworthy the nineteenth century. They are a libel on the Creator who gave us taste and appetite, in order that we might know what to eat and drink, and gave us also judgment to direct appetite and taste when the system becomes diseased.

Notwithstanding all its liability to perversion, the appetite is, on the whole, a better guide in selecting food, and in measuring its quantity, than all the books on hygiene that have ever been written.

The practice of weighing the food, which was introduced to the world by the example and teachings of Cornaro, the Italian, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is impossible for scales to tell how much to eat. The quantity of food that we need depends on the amount of labor that we do, on the nature of the constitution, on our mental mood and on the quality and variety of the food which is served.

To weigh or measure the food habitually is not only silly, unnecessary, and useless; it is actually a crime. It wastes valuable hours that should be better employed. It makes us miserable, and that fact alone is argument enough against it. It brings on indigestion and all other woes, and therefore prevents us from getting the best advantage of what we eat.

Still another common fallacy is, that brain-workers need less nutriment than those who live by their muscles.

This idea would never have been entertained if people had depended on their own observation and experience. But we have been influenced by false teachings and erroneous theories.

Any one who has attended associations of clergymen, or alumni meetings, or has boarded with students, has had an opportunity to see that brain-workers are large eaters, as indeed they should be if they are really hard workers. The changes of tissue in the brain, that take place during study and thought, are very important and very rapid, and must be replaced by abundant food.—*Appleton's Journal.*

From the Hamilton Times.

The Comte de Paris.

There are few who believe that a Republic can long survive in France; and the question arises, who will succeed, when the Republic is gone? Probably the young Count of Paris, the grandson of Louis Philippe. The young Count was born in Paris Aug. 24th, 1838, and is the son of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe. He was only ten years of age when the revolution of February, 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the widowed Duchess of Orleans, witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated by his mother at Claremont, in England. In the autumn of 1861, the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the American Government and by Gen. McClellan, who proposed that the young Prince should serve on his staff. They then entered that service with the rank of Captains of volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointment whenever they might wish to do so. The two brothers served on Gen. McClellan's staff up to the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. In 1864, the Comte de Paris married his cousin, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. On the deposition of the late Emperor and the promulgation of the Republic the Duke de Chartres, accompanied by his uncle the Duke de Aumale, entered Paris, and offered their services to aid in the defense of the Republic. Their true object, no doubt, is to be ready to seize the earliest opportunity that may present itself to place the Comte de Paris on the throne, and thus again restore the crown to the House of Orleans. It is said that the young Count, now in his thirty-second year, is highly educated, possesses rare abilities, a handsome person, exceedingly graceful, kindly manners, and is popular in England, where he has spent the last twenty-two years of his life, in exile.

The "Protection" Humbug.

The New York *Star* has a sensible article, showing the folly and injustice of protection. Free trade, it is confident, will be the leading issue in the next Presidential election:

To answer the question "How are we to meet the national drain if we reduce the customs?" We answer directly: Reduction of tariff on some articles and entire removal on others will revive industry, enliven commerce, and give sufficient prosperity to the people to insure the payment of all legitimate national expenses by means of direct taxation. Our great need to-day is a reduction of the national expenses to the measure of the national means, and a general increase of national enterprise and industry to such a standard as shall enable every individual to pay his proper share to the support of the government without consequent suffering. This can be accomplished only by adopting free trade principles.

An India Rubber Car Wheel.

It has always seemed as though the perfection of locomotive luxury would be reached when either the rails or the car wheels were made of rubber. John Raddin, of Lynn, has devised a wheel a portion of which is rubber. The mechanism and experiments are thus described in the Boston *Advertiser:* The wheel is cast in three parts—the hub, the web, and a plate to which the hub is bolted. Between the axle and the hub intervenes a ring of solid rubber about three inches wide and one inch thick.—The effect of a wheel made in this manner is that a sudden blow on the web is communicated to the rubber and thence to the axles. It is claimed that this wheel is cheaper, safer, because less liable to break, and more comfortable for the passenger. The new wheel reduces the jar to a minimum, and one can read without the least danger to the eyes.—Going around curves the oscilation is hardly noticeable, and the sound is deadened so that conversation ceases to be an effort.

The Pretended Reduction of the Taxes.

The reduction of the taxes, with which every stump is to ring this fall, amounts to this: that while in one form the popular burdens have been lightened, in another all the old burdens have been reimposed, and perhaps even new ones superadded. Senator Sherman puts the reduction at \$76,000,000, Schenck calls it \$80,000,000, and Boutwell, in a document sent in on the 11th of June last, makes it \$52,000,000. Of these estimates—for the reduction is not known, but merely an estimated reduction—Boutwell's is, perhaps, the most reliable, and that is not saying much for it. The Secretary is not remarkable for his accuracy. According to Dawes, he made a mistake of \$37,000,000 in his estimates of the general appropriations, and there is no telling but he has made another mistake of \$52,000,000 in his estimates of the reduction of the taxes. But, conceding that there is no mistake; conceding that \$52,000,000, or even \$76,000,000, are taken off the taxes, is there nothing added on, as much as, if not more than, the amount taken off. At the fag end of the act "to reduce the taxes *and for other purposes*," the "other purposes" appear in the shape of Schenck's tariff bill, which adds to the popular burdens all that the body of the act takes off, and probably even adds more. The income tax is reduced from 5 to 2 1 2 per cent., and the exemption increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000; aloes, scammony, and gamboge, eggs, diamond dust, seaweed, skeletons, and squills are put upon the free list, and the duties on tea, sugar, coffee, are decreased, and on these changes the reduction of the \$76,000,000 is claimed, but, coeval with these charges, the tail tariff raises the duty on steel, flax, hemp, cotton goods, nickel, oils, and other necessary articles, to a rate that will take from the people of the United States millions of dollars in the shape of an enhanced cost. In the article of steel alone \$50,000,000 will in all probability be taken in the shape of a difference in price brought about by this "act to *reduce* the taxes;" from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000 on cottons; while on flax, hemp, oils, and nickel the duty is raised from 33 1-3 to 600 per cent. It is true that these are not taxes in the sense in which the income tax is—that is, exactions which must be met by going to a collector's office and planking down your money in exchange for a receipt; but they are none the less taxes for all that. To pay more for the same article is substantially a tax, and this is the tax levied by the tail tariff. The steel worker or painter who has an income tax of \$1,500, and has heretofore paid an income tax upon it of \$25, is relieved from further payment, it is true, under this "act to reduce taxes *and for other purposes*;" but in the enhanced cost of the steel worker's raw material, to the painter's oils, he will pay \$25 many times over in the course of a year. The tariff enhancing many of the main articles of use, what is said here of the steel worker and the painter, applies to men of all other callings. Their incomes, if under \$2,000, are spared, and their tea and sugar comes a trifle cheaper; but they pay tremendously for this, and the money that they pay goes not to the government, but to these cormorants, the protectionists, in whose interest Schenck framed and Congress passed the tail tariff at the end of the tax bill. Entitled an act to reduce the taxes, it is really an act to relieve the people from paying certain taxes to the Federal treasury on condition of paying other and heavier taxes to protected interests. The treasury loses directly under this act, and the people lose indirectly, and nobody profits much except the Radical protectionist who makes money and the Radical politician who makes party capital out of it. The "reduction" is a fraud.

Is Paris Impregnable?

The Correspondance of Napoleon I., vol. 31, page 148, contains the following from Napoleon himself:

If hostilities, as it was to be feared, commenced before the autumn, the armies of Europe in coalition would be much more numerous than the French armies, and it would then be before Paris or Lyons that the fate of the empire must be decided. These two great cities had both been at one time fortified, like other capitals of Europe, and like them were so no longer. If, however, in 1805 Vienna had been fortified the battle of Ulen could not have decided the war; the army corps commanded by General Kutersoff might have awaited the corps of the Russian army from Olmutz. In 1809, Prince Charles, beaten at Eckmuhl and obliged to retreat by the left bank of the Danube, would have had time to reach Vienna and to unite with the armies of General Hiller and the Archduke John. Had Berlin been fortified in 1806, the army beaten at Zena might have been rallied, and the Russian army would have made a junction. In 1808, if Madrid had been a fortress, the French army, after the victories of Espenosa, of Tudela, of Bargos, or Soaro Sierra, would not have marched upon the capital, and, laying aside Salamanca and Valladolid, the English, under Moore, and the Spanish under Romana might have arrived under the fortifications of Madrid. Paris has been saved by her walls eight or ten times. In 885 she would have been a prey to the Normans when those barbarians invested her in vain for ten years. In 1358 she was besieged by the Dauphin, and when the citizens threw open their gates to him it was of their own free will. In 1359, Edward, King of England, was encamped at Montrouje, and carried fire and sword up to the foot of the walls, but could do nothing against the city and fell back. In 1427 Henry V repulsed the assaults of Charles VII. In 1464 the Count of Charolais assailed the capital but failed in all his attacks. In 1472 Paris would have been taken by the Duke of Bayundy, who was subject to be content with ravaging the suburbs. In 1588-89 Henry III, and Henry IV. surged in vain against the fortifications of Paris until peace opened the gates. In 1636, during the Fronde, the walls saved the city repeatedly. Lastly had Paris been a strong place in 1814-15, capable of only a week's resistance, what influences might not the delay have had upon events.

Census returns from forty-eight counties in Illinois, all from the Southern District, show an aggregate population of 963,135, against 605,470 in 1850, an increase of about forty-seven per cent. The Northern District of the State will show a much larger ratio of increase.

The census now places Wisconsin as the 12th in the Union in population.

AND

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE!!

The undersigned having a perfect Record history of all of the Real Estate Title in this City, and in the County of Washtenaw, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will examine title, give abstracts of Real Estate title, make deeds mortgages, contracts and other legal papers on the shortest notice: Will also make sale of City property and farms, rent houses, and foreclose mortgages. Persons wanting a history of Real Estate title, will recollect that his Books take in Tax Titles and all collateral matters which touch each particular description; and all mortgages, ancient or modern, which appear to be still subsisting of record at the present time.

I offer the following Real Estate for sale:

No. 100.	The Malony House and Lot on Division Street.
No. 101.	House and Lot in Hiscock's addition. Price \$2,000.
No. 102.	Two Story Brick House on Spring Street.
No. 103.	Two Story Wood House on Spring Street.
No. 104.	Nice House, Lot and Barn just west of Law College.
No. 105.	Fine House, Out-house, Barn and 5 acres of Land, Water Fount, &c.—very desirable Property.
No. 106.	House and 3 acres of Land inside corporation.
No. 107.	House and Lot just south of the University building.
No. 108.	15½ acres of Land east of the University Grounds.
No. 109.	City Lots nearly opposite Dr. Chase's Printing Establishment.
No. 110.	One Two Story Wood Dwelling on State Street.
No. 111.	One elegant Two Story Brick House near University Square.
No. 112.	30 acres with buildings just north of the City.
No. 113.	One Two Story House just north Cemetery Grounds.
No. 114.	Two Brick Houses west side of University Square.
No. 115.	6 acres just west of the City.
No. 116.	5 acres with buildings just west of the City.
No. 117.	160 acres with buildings and improvements 5 miles north—good situation.
No. 118.	320 acres—fine farm in Shiawassee.
No. 119.	2,000 acres of Wild Lands in the Counties of Wayne, Monroe, Saginaw and Shiawassee. My Abstract Books are posted to date.
No. 120.	One elegant Three Story Building on Huron Street, west.
No. 121.	175 acres on Middle Road to Ypsilanti.
No. 122.	40 acres on South Road with Buildings and improvements.
No. 123.	240 acres on North Dexter Road, 2½ miles out, with improvements.
No. 124.	And much other Real Estate not herein included.

There are many old mortgages in Washtenaw County undischarged of Record, and the laws of Limitations as to Mortgages is different from that applicable to Real Estate.

Terms of Commission on sales of Real Estate, one per cent. if sale made. Rates for search of Real Estate Title 6 cents per year for Deeds and six cents a year for Mortgages until change of notice.

No charges will be made for examination of Title, making papers or recording, to parties lending money through me. Money wanted to loan on unincumbered Real Estate from one to five years, at 10 per cent. interest net to the lender.

Ann Arbor, March 20, 1870.

TRACY W. ROOT.

E. J. JOHNSON,

At No. 7 South Main Street,

STILL HAS A

HAT OR 2

LEFT,

LATEST STYLES,

AND

Just the thing for the Season,

Which will be sold

LOWER THAN EVER!

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GLOVES, COLLARS,

NECK TIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SATCHELS, CANES,

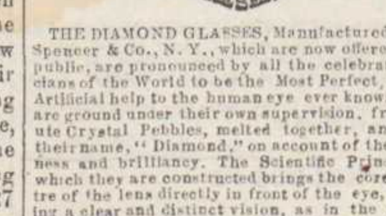
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

Please call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

May, 1870.

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT.

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS



THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. Spencer & Co., N. Y., which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated Opticians of the World to be the Most Perfect, Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their hardness and brilliancy. The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use.

They are mounted in the FINEST MANNER, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.

Their finish and durability cannot be surpassed.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

J. C. WATTS & BRO., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for ANN ARBOR, MICH., from whom they can only be obtained.

These goods are not supplied to Pedlers at any price. 1267y1

FURNITURE CHEAP!

The Largest and Best stock in the city, of all varieties and styles, at the old Store of

O. M. MARTIN.

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

BUY YOUR

Looking Glasses

OF

W. D. HOLMES, Ann Arbor,

FOR REASONS.

First, because he keeps the best of Imported Glass, and a good assortment of square and arch-top frames, and sells

CHEAP!

Secondly, because they belong to his business. He makes them a specialty, does his own work, and can afford to sell

CHEAPER!

Thirdly, Because he manufactures them, and can and will sell the

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!

32 EAST HURON STREET,

ANN ARBOR, - - - MICH. 1175tf

LEWIS C. RISDON,

SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

JANUARY 30th, 1869.

N. B.—The accounts of the old firm must be settled immediately.

FOR CASH

YOU CAN BUY

Lumber, Lath and Shingle

AT A BARGAIN,

AT THE YARD OF

C. SUTHERLAND & CO.

Ann Arbor, January, 1870. 1252

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 to go to Detroit.

CONRAD KRAPF,

Ann Arbor, Oct. 1st, 1869. 986tf

ANN ARBOR AGAINST THE STATE.

IN THE FURNITURE TRADE,

And O. M. Martin against Ann Arbor. Don't Forget his Old Stand.

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

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slight stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink **Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male or female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also by all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depend upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

619 State Street, Chicago.

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO. Wholesale Agents, Detroit.

For sale by Eberbach & Co., and R. W. Ellis & Co.

FURNITURE.

J. KECK & CO.

Manufacturers wholesale and retail dealers in

FURNITURE

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We Manufacture our goods and will not be Undersold by any HOUSE EAST or WEST.

UNDERTAKING!

We Keep Constantly on Hand a full assortment of

WOOD, METALIC, CLOTH COVERED CASES AND COFFINS

which will be sold at prices so LOW as to defy all Competition.

Sales Room 52 South Main St., and 4 West Liberty Street.

MANUFACTORY!

Corner of William and West Fourth St.

J. KECK & CO.

1285.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and *cures all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*. Pimples and Blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Canker" in the Mouth and Stomach. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous apprehensions* or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness*, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated* and *despondent*, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or biliousness. In many cases of Liver Complaint only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as its effects perfectly cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, it has produced many remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY SCALES!

The undersigned calls attention to his new

FAIRBANK'S HAY SCALES

On Liberty Street, between Main and Fourth. He warrants them to weigh correctly from 1 pound to 2 Tons, and solicits a liberal patronage. Best SCALES in the City.

4w-1285. Ann Arbor, Mich, Aug, 31st, 1870,

J. GERNER.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Henry Candeld, 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 thirty-first day of May, A. D 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1870, 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, to wit: About nine acres of land in the village of Chelsea, in said County and State bounded as follows, viz: Commencing thirteen rods and twenty-three inches east of the southwest corner of certain lands deeded by Elisha Congdon to one John M. Letts, September 21st, A. D. 1854, and recorded in the Register's office, for the County of Washtenaw, in liber 59 of Deeds, page 169, and running thence north twenty-three rods, five feet and three inches, thence east forty rods to the line between said John M. Letts and Isaac Taylor, thence south twenty-three rods five feet and three inches, thence west to the place of beginning, being on the west part of the north-east quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township two south of range three east, in said State; also commencing at the north-west corner of lands deeded August 22d, A. D. 1863, by Elisha Congdon and wife to James Smith, at the point where it joins the southwest corner of lands first above described, running thence south two chains and forty links, thence north eighty-seven degree east nine chains and eighty-six links, thence north one chain and fifty-nine links, to the southeast corner of the first above described parcel of land, thence west nine chains and eighty-six links to the place of beginning. Excepting and reserving from the first above described parcel, a strip off the north side one and a half rods wide for a road, subject to the control of said estate. Titus and the adjoining owner, Johnson M. Letts, or their successors.

Dated, August 10th, A. D. 1870.

CHARLES H. KEMPF,

1282 Administrator.

Go to R. W. ELLIS & CO's for strictly Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made by Jennie M. James to Abram Sager, dated March 30th, 1869, and recorded April 9th, 1869, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 40 of mortgages, on page 593, upon which mortgage there is now claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and seventeen cents, besides twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the sum now due and secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the first day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including the Attorney's fee aforesaid, which premises are described as follows: All that certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the township of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and on section 30, known, bounded and described as follows, viz: commencing two chains and eighty-two links west of the northeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty, in township two south of range six east, and running thence south parallel with the east line of said west half of northeast quarter of said section twenty-one chains and ninety links to the center of the Dexter road, thence north 74 deg. west along the center of said road seven chains and five links to the southeast corner of a piece of land sold by W. B. King to A. DeForest, thence north 15 deg. east at right angles with said road and along said DeForest's east line eight chains and fifty links to the northeast corner of his land, thence north 74 deg. west parallel with the Dexter road four chains and seventy links to the northwest corner of said DeForest's land thence north parallel with the first mentioned line ten chains and thirty-eight links to the north line of the section, thence east along said line eight chains and ninety-five links to the place of beginning, containing fifteen acres and forty-seven hundredths, be the same more or less, reserving and excepting the right granted to A. DeForest of drawing water by pipe from the spring as expressed and limited in deed from W. B. King and wife to said DeForest. Also another piece of land in the same township of Ann Arbor, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number thirty, running thence west on the north line of said section, two chains and eighty two links to the land hereinbefore described, thence south along the east line of said land seven chains and ten links, thence east parallel with said north line of the section two chains and eighty-two links, to the east line of the lot, thence north on said east line of the lot seven chains and ten links to the place of beginning, containing two acres, more or less.

Dated, July 5th, 1870.

ABRAM SAGER, Mortgagee.

FELCH & GRANT, Att'ys. for Mortgagee. 1277

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by James Ivory and Ann Ivory, of the township of Dexter, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to James Clark, of the town, County and State aforesaid, bearing date the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M., in liber No 35 of mortgages, on page 556, by which the power of sale contained therein became operative; the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and accompanying note, at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and twenty seven dollars and thirteen cents, and the further sum of twenty five dollars provided in said mortgage as an Attorney fee in case any proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given, that on Friday, the seventh day of October, A D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Dexter, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: being a part of section No. (13) thirteen, in township one south of range four east, beginning at a stake in the north bound of the highway, and running north 40 deg. east two chains, thence south 89 deg. 20 min. east seventy five links, thence south 40 deg west two chains, thence north 89 deg 20 m. west along the highway seventy-five links to the place of beginning.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 5th, 1870.

1277 JAMES CLARK, Mortgagee.

LAWRENCE & FRAZER, Att'ys, for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, executed by John M. Roller and Maria Magdalene Roller, his wife, to Angie Rice, dated the nineteenth day of September, A D. 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Liber 34 of Mortgages on page 210, which said Mortgage was, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1865, duly assigned to Benjamin F. Courter and William H. Webster, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in Liber 1 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 130, upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due by virtue of the conditions thereof, and remaining unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and forty-five cents and an attorney fee of forty dollars, provided for in said Mortgage in case of foreclosure, making a total sum of three hundred and seventy dollars and forty-five cents, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1870, at four o'clock in the afternoon we shall at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to satisfy the sum due by virtue of said condition, including said attorney fee, with seven per cent interest and legal costs, sell the premises described in said Mortgage or such part thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, that is to say: The following described parcel of land situate in the Village of Saline, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, viz: Part of lot number two in section four in said Village, bounded by a line commencing at a point thirty feet westerly from the north-east corner of said lot, thence west parallel with Chicago Street twenty-eight feet, thence south sixty six feet, thence west at right angles five feet to the west line of said lot, and thence southerly on the line of said lot eight rods to the rear of said lot, thence east on the line of said lot thirty-three feet, and thence northerly on the division line between Christopher Housar's lot and Daniel Welenet's lot to the place of beginning, reserving the right to use the lane for ingress and egress to the rear of said lot, and the right of the use of a lane reserved by Adam Haist in his deed to Walbridge of June seventeenth A. D. 1853; also the following described land in the village of Saline aforesaid: Beginning at a point on the south-westerly line of the Chicago road at a distance of one hundred and eight feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of the Chicago Road and Adrian Street or Ann Arbor road, and running thence southerly parallel with said Adrian street eighty-eight feet to the north line of an alley twelve feet wide, thence westerly along the line of said alley twenty-four feet thence northerly parallel with said Adrian street eighty-eight feet to the south line of said Chicago road thence easterly along the southerly line of said Chicago road twenty four feet to the place of beginning, all according to the recorded plat of said village of Saline

Dated Jackson, August 2d, 1870.

BENJAMIN F. COURTER,
WM. H. WEBSTER, Assignees.

CONELY & SHARP Attorneys for Assignees,

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Julia A. Ockford, of the City of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, to Charles Fantle, bearing date the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in liber 39 of mortgages on page 132, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, being the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and an Attorney fee of thirty dollars expressly agreed to be paid in case any proceeding be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the sum now remaining due and unpaid on said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore, hereby given, that on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, (the said Court House, being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and unpaid on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, with interest and costs and expenses allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All of lot number six according to the recorded plat of Hiscock's improved addition to the city of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, and also lot seven on the same addition to said city.

Dated, July 26th, 1870.

1272 CHARLES FANTLE, Mortgagee.

Estate of Rufus Knight.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1870, six months from date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Rufus Knight, 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 thirteenth day of March next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the tenth day of December, and on Monday, the thirteenth day of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, September 12th, 1870.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,

1287w4 Judge of Probate.

\$100 REWARD

And no questions asked!

I will pay one hundred dollars reward to any person who will return the tin box, and papers contained therein, taken from my house. The papers are valuable to me but of no use to any one else, as proper precautions have been taken to stop payment, particularly one bond of one thousand dollars and one of five hundred dollars, Nos. 24 and 26, made by the Syracuse, N. Y., Water Works.

D HENNING.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 3, 1870. 1288w4

ALL KINDS OF

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Are cured by Dr. Kellogg's CHAMPION OINTMENT.

Go to R. W. ELLIS & CO's for choice Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Adam Finkbinder, (to secure the purchase price of lands therein and hereinafter described), to Orrin Thatcher, bearing date the 22d day of August, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, in liber 41 of mortgages, on page 212, on the fifteenth (15) day of May, A. D. 1869, and on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and nine dollars and ninety six cents, (\$409.96) and no suit or proceeding, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the twenty third day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor and County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court in said County), the following premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: All those parcels of land described as follows, viz: lots number fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), also one and one-half (1½) rods off the south end of lots number one (1), two (2) and three (3) in block number eight (8), in the village of Sylvan, County and State aforesaid, or so much or such part thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, together with the further interest which shall have accrued thereon, and twenty-five dollars Attorney fee as in said mortgage provided, and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage.

Dated, August 22d, 1870.

ORRIN THATCHER, Mortgagee.

A. J. SAWYER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

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 Christopher Mahon, 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 office of Joslin & Blodget, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November, and Friday, the tenth day of March, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, September 10th, A. D. 1870. 1287w4

JAMES M. CHIDESTER,
FRANK JOSLIN, Commissioners.

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 Caroline Kettner, 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 Eberbach & Co., in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November, and Tuesday, the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, September 7th, A. D. 1870.

1287* EMANUEL MANN,
PHILIP BACH, Commissioners.

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 Moore, 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 office of Cutcheon & Allen, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said County, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November, and Wednesday, the first day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, August 8th, A. D. 1870. 1283

THOMAS NINDE,
EDWARD P. ALLEN, Commissioners.

Estate of Lucas Kittel.

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 first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lucas Kittel, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventeenth day of October, 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Hoffman.

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 thirteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Hoffman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George F. Lutz, 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 sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of October 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Anson Wheeler, Sen.

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 twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Anson Wheeler, Sen., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William A. Wheeler, 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 sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of October 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Sarah Pacy.

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 eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Pacy, deceased.

Harriet Knight, Administratrix of said estate, comes into Court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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 Administratrix 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Helen E. O'Brien—minor.

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 ninth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Helen E. O'Brien, minor.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minor, 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 minor 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO'

ANN ARBOR

Estate of John D. 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 Tuesday, the thirteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John D. Armstrong, deceased.

Elvira Armstrong, 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 tenth day of October, 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,

1287 Judge of Probate.

Estate of William Roberts.

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 thirteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of William Roberts, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Benjamin F. Roberts, 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 Walter S. Rich may be appointed sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the tenth day of October, 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,

1287td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Keiran Costello.

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 ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Keiran Costello, deceased.

Peter Tolte, Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, 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 tenth day of October, 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 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,

1287td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Thomas Bentley.

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 thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

Selden W. Shurtleff, Administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, 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 third day of October, 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 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,

1286 Judge of Probate.

Estate of James S. Birchard.

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 second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James S. Birchard, deceased.

Harris N. Birchard, 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 third day of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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,

1285 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Mason.

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 sixth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Mason, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Samuel Mason, praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the third day of October, 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,

1285 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Calvin Lamb.

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 eighth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Calvin Lamb, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Martin Lamb, 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 sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the third day of October 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,

1286 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Peatt.

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 twenty-sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Peatt, Spendthrift.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George C. Arms, guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said spendthrift for the purpose of providing means for his support.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said spendthrift, 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,

1279td Judge of Probate.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND

CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.