The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXIV. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. No. 1289

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron Streets ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron Street opposite the Post Office.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

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Pamphlets, Posters Hand Bills, Circulars, Cards, Bill 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 16, 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. 1 Huron street. Residence, No. 35 Thompson street. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., and 7 to 8 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 Donnely'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 stores 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. 1257y1

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 ⅔ 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.
1297y1

A GOOD RULE.

BY ALICE CARY.

A farmer, who owned a fine orchard, one day
Went out with his two sons to take a survey,
The time of the year being April or May,

The buds were beginning to break into bloom,
The air all about him was rich with perfume,
And, nothing, at first, waked a feeling of gloom.

But all at once, going from this place to that,
He shaded his eyes with the brim of his hat,
Saying, "Here is a tree dying out, that is flat!"

He called his sons, Joseph and John, and said he,
"This sweeting, you know, was my favorite tree—
Just look at the top, now, and see what you see!

"The blossoms are blighted, and sure as you live,
It won't have a bushel of apples to give!
What ails it? the rest of the tree seems to thrive.

"Run, boys, bring hither your tools, and don't stop,
But take every branch that is failing, alop,
And saw it out quickly, from bottom to top!

"Yes, father," they said, and away they both ran—
For they always said *father*, and never *old man*
And for my part I don't see how good children can.

And before a half-hour of the morning was gone,
They were back in the orchard, both Joseph and John,
And presently all the dead branches were sawn.

"Well, boys," said the farmer, "I think for my share,
If the rain and the sunshine but second our care,
The old sweeting yet will be driven to bear!"

And so when a month, may be more, had gone by,
And borne out the June, and brought in the July,
He came back, the luck of the pruning to try.

And lo! when the sweeting was reached it was found
That wind-falls enough were strewn over the ground,
But never an apple all blushing and sound.

Then the farmer said, shaping his motions to suit,
First up to the boughs and then down to the fruit,
"Come Johnny, come Joseph, and dig to the root!"

And straightway they came with their spade and their hoes,
And threw off their jackets, and shouting, "Here goes!"
They digged down, and down, with the sturdiest blows.

And, by and by, Joseph his grubbing hoe drew
From the earth and the roots, crying, "Father, look, do!"
And he pointed his words with the toe of his shoe!

And the farmer said, shaping a gesture to suit,
"I see why our sweeting has brought us no fruit—
There's a worm sucking out all the sap at the root!"

Then John took his spade with an awful grimace,
And lifted the ugly thing out of its place,
And put the earth back in a very short space.

And when the next year came, it only is fair
To say that the sweeting rewarded the care
And bore them good apples, enough and to spare.

And now, my dear children, whenever you see
A life that is prostless, think of that tree:
For out of ten chances to one there will be

Some habit of evil indulged day by day,
And hid as the earth-worm was hid in the clay,
That is steadily sapping the life-blood away.

The fruit, when the blossom is blighted will fall—
The sin will be searched out, no matter how small,
So, what you're ashamed to do, don't do at all!

A Strange Visitor.

The following strange story is from "The Ghost of Ten Brock Vander Heyden" in the October number of *Lippincott's Magazine*:

The doctor took his grape-juice and began:

"In 1848, I had been in business a year or so, and was beginning to pick up stray cases. One night in the small hours the night-bell rang faintly over my head. I wanted work in those days, and its clamor was not quite so altogether horrible as it became in after-years; so I jumped up, and, putting on my wrapper, opened the window and called aloud to know who wanted me. Hearing no answer, and the night being utterly dark, I slipped on my clothes and went down to the door. To my surprise there was no one visible, and the street was black and silent. Annoyed at the impatience of my visitor, I went sullenly back to bed. The next night, at the same hour of two o'clock, the bell rang again, and, as before, faintly, like the ring of a child. The night was cloudless and the moon brilliant, but no one was on the steps or near them. Instantly I was possessed with a strange impression of terror as I closed the window and stood a moment thoughtful before going back to bed. I had scarcely fallen asleep when the bell rang once more. On this occasion I dressed instantly and went down to the door. As before, there was no one in sight. Still in doubt, I went out and explored in vain the dark side of the street and the nearer shadows. You may laugh, colonel, but the thing wasn't pleasant. The next night I resolved to sit up and catch the disturber. Providing myself, therefore, with a good stick, I left the street door unlocked, so as to be easily opened, and then lit a cigar and settled down to read in my office. Precisely as the clock struck two the door-bell rang. In a moment I had opened it, exclaiming, 'So I've got you at last!' Then I paused in my wrath. On the top step was a wee little figure of a child about nine years old, as I judged, barefooted, although the night was cold, and muffled up in something like the torn half of a ragged coverlet.

"'Come in out of the cold,' I said, 'and tell me what you want.'

"Without saying a word, the child walked into my office. As it faced the light I saw the wanest and weariest little visage, with great brown eyes, long, tangled yellow hair, and white lips, which said, feebly,—

"'Mammy is dying. You come along quick, sir.'

"I put on my overcoat and went out with her, saying,—

"'Good heavens, child! who sent you out in this dress?" For the little thing seemed to be in short white petticoats and without a gown.

"She made me no reply, except to repeat, "Come quick, sir." Out we went.

"'What's your name?' said I.

"'Susy.'

"'Aren't you cold?'

"'No.'

"'Were you here last night?' I said, on a sudden.

"'Yes.'

"'Who sent you?'

"'Don't know.'

"'Why did you run away?'

"'Don't know"

"Meanwhile the little naked feet trotted on in front of me swiftly, and suddenly turning into Crosby Street, dived into a dark court. Here she opened a door, and I followed her up stairs. We climbed three stories of a mean, ill-smelling staircase, till she suddenly stopped before a door in the attic, which she opened in turn, so that we went together into a wretched garret. The room was deadly cold, and I saw by a flickering tallow candle a fireless stove, bare floor and walls, and every sign of the deepest misery. On a straw mattress lay a woman with features pinched and haggard, her feet bare, because she had drawn the scanty covering up about her chest.

"'What can I do for you?" I said, arousing her with difficulty.

"'Nothing,' said a weak voice, husky and broken. 'I am starved—that's all.' Then relapsing into the delirium from which my words had called her for a moment, she began to wander anew.

"Upon this I turned to the child. To my surprise, she was gone, leaving me alone with the dying woman. Kneeling beside her, I called aloud in her ear and gently shook her, when again she grew partially sensible.

"'Where is the child?' I said. 'I want her to call some one in the house, so as to get a little help.'

"'Child!' she said. 'What child?'

"'Susy,' said I, recalling her name.

"At this the woman suddenly sat up, pointed across the garret, and exclaimed, "Susy! She's over yonder—been dead these three days. Starved too, I guess;' and so saying she fell back, groaned, struggled an instant, and was dead.

"Shocked at the horror of the scene, I slowly got up from my knees, and taking the failing candle, walked over to the far corner, where a confused heap lay on the floor covered with a torn counterpane. I raised the corner, and bending over saw that the heap was a dead child, and that its face was that of the little wanderer who had summoned me a few minutes before. As I looked the candle spurted and went out, and the cold, pitiless moonlight fell through the broken panes upon the floor. I got out and went home. That's my story, colonel."

A Picture on the Field.

From a long and intensely interesting description of the battles before Metz, by Mr. Halstead, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, we clip the following paragraph:

Two carriages were near the group—one presided over by a black servant with a red cap and a black cloak (the King's), the other Bismarck's. At the moment Bismarck was lying down, with a French knapsack for a pillow, and a French tent protecting him from the wind. I saw the big white cap on the knapsack, and recognized the important personage. An officer spoke to him quickly, as if he had to make a communication of sudden interest, and he got up and looked at the engagement with a field glass for a few minutes, when he stretched himself upon the ground again. He was in military dress, but his uniform was hidden under a waterproof coat, that came down within three or four inches of his spurs. It struck me as he lay there, his head toward the battle cloud in the east, one hand under his head, and the other resting on his thigh, that his attitude expressed depression. At any rate, there was no mistaking the anxious thoughtfulness of his face, and the disposition of his limbs was that of extreme uneasiness.

The King, in his light blue uniform had his Burnside elegance of appearance and did not seem rampantly determined as he is said to have been at Sadowa, to ride like a romantic knight into the thickest of the battle. The superb old gentleman had, I suspect, about as much to do with the actual direction of the forces under his command at the moment as the rest of the spectators. And there was a figure a few paces from the King that did not seem unfamiliar; and to be sure this man was wearing a blue coat with clusters of buttons on the breast; and there was a strap with three stars on the shoulder. Who can he be other than the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States. There was no mistake about it, there was Phil Sheridan—square, burly, put upon his legs as if to stay—with his field glass steadily on the line of battle, and it is only fair for him to say that he has one of the best military heads in the world upon his shoulders.

Western Republican Congressmen.

The Western Republican Congressmen are having decidedly a hard time of it on the stump. There are several things which bother them considerably to explain.

1. To their German Republican friends how it happened that a majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives voted for such a change in the naturalization laws as would make it almost impossible hereafter for a foreigner to become a citizen.

2. Why did the Republican Congress adopt, and the Republican President sign the present high tariff law, by which the masses of the people are plundered for the benefit of a few Eastern manufacturing cormorants?

8. Why did not the administration of Grant recognize the independence of Cuba, which had been gallantly maintained for two years, and would have been finally successful if the island could have had the benefit of our moral influence in its favor.

4. What has become of the Alabama claims against England, which the Administration came in power to collect?

5. Why was a funding bill passed in relation to the national debt, surrendering, upon the part of the government the right of Federal taxation of the bonds, and paying them double the rate we originally agreed to give?

6. Why do the National banks have the privilege of issuing their notes as money, said notes costing the people nearly or quite $20,000,000 a year, when legal-tender notes could have been issued for nothing?

7. Why is the army not reduced to the peace standard of 12,000 instead of 35,000 men? Why does it cost $50,000,000 annually, when it should be but $25,000,000?

8. Why is our navy in such an inefficient condition, that it is admitted by Republican Congressmen that the $500,000,000 spent upon it since 1861 have been worse than thrown away? How was taat money squandered?

9. Why was not Gen. Grant, for his shameful and illegal agreement entered into with the Dictator, Baez, for the cession of San Domingo to the United States, promptly impeached and turned out of office, which would have been the case if it had been done by Andrew Johnson?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FOR OTHERS' SAKE.

'Tis happiness to love our work,
For its own sake,
And could we always, none would shirk,
Or dread to wake.

But life is long, and we may cease
To love our tasks;
Illusions pass, the sober days
Throw off their masks.

They front us with averted eyes
And faded bloom;
The spirit quails and almost dies
Before their gloom.

Ah! then we learn work has no worth
For its own sake,
And sordid are all tasks of earth
Till love partake.

For truly only love our lives
Can worthy make,
And he is happiest who most strives
For others' sake.

"Mark Twain" at the White House.

In the October *Galaxy* Mark Twain thus recounts his experiences in attending a White House reception:

Our long line kept drifting along, and by and by we came in sight of the President and Mrs. Grant. They were standing up shaking hands and trading civilities with our procession. I grew somewhat at home little by little, and then I began to feel satisfied and contented—I was getting to be perfectly alive with interest by the time it came my turn to talk with the President. I took him by the hand and looked him in the eye, and said:

"Well, I reckon I see you at last, General. I have said as much as a thousand times, out in Nevada, that if ever I went home to the States I would just have the private satisfaction of going and saying to you by word of mouth that *I* thought you was considerable of a soldier, anyway. Now, you know, out there we ——"

I turned round and said to the fellow behind me:

"Now, look here, my good friend, how the nation do you suppose I can talk with any sort of satisfaction, with you crowding me this way? I am surprised at your manners."

He was a modest looking creature.—He said:

"But you see the whole procession is stopped, and they're crowding upon me."

I said:

"Some people have got more cheek. Just suggest to the parties behind you to have some respect for the place they are in and not try to shove in on a private conversation. What the General and me are talking about ain't of the least interest to them."

Then I resumed with the President:

"Well, well, well. Now this is fine. This is what I call something *like*. Gay? Well, I should say so And so *this* is what you call a Presidential reception. I'm free to say that it just lays over anything that *I* ever saw out in the sage brush. I have been to Governor Nye's Indian receptions at Honey Lake and Carson City, many and many a time—he that's Senator Nye now—*you* know him, of course. I never saw a man in all my life that Jim Nye didn't know—and not only that, but he could tell him *where* he knew him, and all about him family included, even if it was 40 years ago. Most remarkable man, Jim Nye,—remarkable. He can tell a lie with that purity of accent, and that grace of utterance, and that convincing emotion——"

I turned again, and said:

"My friend, your conduct surprises me. I have come 3,000 miles to have a word with the President of the United States upon subjects with which you are not even remotely connected, and by the living gee-whillikins I can't proceed with any sort of satisfaction on account of your cussed crowding. Will you just please to go a little slow now, and not attract so much attention by your strange conduct? If you had any eyes you could see how the bystanders are staring."

He said:

"But I tell you sir, it's the people behind. They are just growling and surging and shoving, and I wish I was in Jericho, I do."

I said:

"I wish you was, myself. You might learn some delicacy of feeling in that ancient seat of civilization, maybe.—Drat if you don't need it."

And then I resumed with the President:

"Yes, sir, I've been at receptions before, plenty of them—old Nye's Injun receptions. But they warn't as starchy as this by considerable. No great long strings of high-fliers like these galoots here, you know, but old high-flavored Washoes and Pi-Utes, each one as powerful as a rag-factory on fire. Phew! Those were halcyon days. Yes, indeed, General, and madam, many and many's the time, out in the wilds of Nevada, I've been——"

"Perhaps you had better discontinue your remarks till another time, sir, as the crowd behind you are growing somewhat impatient," the President said.

"Do you hear that that?" I said to the fellow behind me. "I suppose you will take *that* hint anyhow. I tell you he is milder than *I* would be. If I was President, I would waltz you people out at the back door if you came crowding a gentleman this way, that *I* was holding a private conversation with."

And then I resumed with the President:

"I think that hint of yours will start them. I never saw people act so. It is really about all I can do to hold my ground with that mob shoving up behind But don't you worry nn my account, General—don't give yourself any uneasiness about me—I can s and it as long as they can. I've been through this kind of mill before. Why, as I was just saying to you, many and many a time, out in the wilds of Nevada, I have been at Gov. Nye's Indian receptions—and between you and me that old man was a good deal of a Governor take him all round.

"I don't know what for a Senator he makes, though I think you'll admit that him and Bill Stewart and Tom Fitch take a bigger average of brains into that Capitol up yonder, by a hundred and fifty fold, than any other State in America, according to population. Now that is so. Those three men represent only twenty or twenty-five thousand people—bless you, the least little bit of a trifling ward in the city of New York casts two votes to Nevada's one—and yet those three men haven't their superiors in Congress for straight-out simon pure brains and ability. And if you could just have been at one of old Nye's Injun receptions and seen those savages—not high-fliers like these, you know, but frowsy old bummers with nothing in the world on, in the summer time, but an old battered plug hat and a pair of spectacles—I tell you it was a swell affair, was one of Governor Nye's early-day receptions. Many and many's the time I have been to them, and seen him stand up and beam and smile on his children, as he called them in his motherly way—beam on them by the hour out of his splendid eyes, and fascinate them with his handsome face, and comfort them with his persuasive tongue—seen him stand up there and tell them anecdotes and lies, and quote Watt's hymns to them, until he just took the war spirit all out of them—and grim chiefs that came two hundred miles to tax the whites for whole wagon-loads of blankets and things or make eternal war if they didn't get them, he has sent away bewildered with his inspired mendacity and perfectly satisfied and enriched with an old hoop-skirt or two, a lot of Patent Office reports, and a few sides of condemned army bacon that they would have to chain up to a tree when they camped, or the skippers would walk off with them."

"I tell you he is a rattling talker.—Talk! It's no name for it. He—well, he's bound to launch straight into close quarters and a heap of trouble hereafter of course—we all know that—but you can rest satisfied that he will take off his hat and put out his hand and introduce himself to the King of Darkness perfectly easy and comfortable, and let on that he has seen him somewhere before; and he will remind him of parties he used to know and things that's slipped out of his memory—and he'll tell him a thousand things that he can't *help* taking an interest in, and every now and then he will just gently mix in an anecdote that will fetch him if there's any laugh in him—he will, indeed—and Jim Nye will chip in and help cross-question the candidates, and he will just hang around, and hang around, and hang around, getting more and more sociable all the time, and doing this, that and the other thing in the hardiest sort of way, till he has made himself perfectly indispensable—and then, the very first thing you know——"

I wheeled and said:

"My friend, your conduct grieves me to the heart. A dozen times at least your unseemly crowding has seriously interfered with the conversation I am holding with the President, and if the thing occurs again I shall take my hat and leave the premises."

"I wish to the mischief you would! Where did you come from anyway, that you've got the unutterable cheek to spread yourself here, and keep 1,500 people standing waiting half an hour to shake hands with the President?"

An officer touched me on the shoulder and said:

"Move along, please; you're annoying the President beyond all patience. You have blocked the procession, and the people behind you are getting furious.—Come, move along, please."

Rather than have trouble, I moved along. So I had no time to do more than look back over my shoulder and say: "Yes, sir, and the first thing they would know, Jim Nye would have that place, and the salary doubled! I do reckon he is the handiest creature about making the most of his chances that ever found an all-sufficient substitute for mother's milk in politics and sin. Now that is the kind of a man old Nye is—and in less than two months he would talk every——But I can't make you hear the rest, General, without hollering too loud."

Destruction of Maria Antoinette's Cell.

The public mind everywhere has been so occupied with the excitement consequent upon the Franco Prussian war, that but little attention has been given to an incident which in quieter times would challenge the interest of all acquainted with the French revolution. The prison of Marie Antoinette, which has so long been a sort of Mecca for those who deplored her sad fate is no more. Recently great changes and improvements have been effected in the old prison of the Conciergerie at Paris, and the cell in which she was confined until her execution, as well as those which were occupied by Madame Roland, St. Just, Danton and Robespierre, have been demolished and the whole site converted into a large and airy hall. Many who read this will remember the dark, damp room where the "Widow Capet," as she was then called, passed those awful 70 days which preceded her execution. Total want of privacy during this period was added to her other miseries. Her bed consisted of a rotten mattress laid upon the floor and covered with a filthy quilt, only concealed from the sight of her keepers by a screen placed before it. And from behind it she could hear night and day the continual opening and closing of cell doors, since the outer door of the room in which she was thus lodged, in such disgusting company, was ever open. And she was forced to listed to the howlings, and cursings, and the obscene songs of the worst criminals, and the horrible jargon of the low women and the taunts and loud oaths of drunken *gendarmes*, only a few steps from her, and in the same room! In that room, on the 16th of October, 1793, after returning from the *Palais de Justice*, where she had so courageously listened to her own death warrant, she wrote to her sister-in-law, Madame Elizabeth, that sad, sweet letter—full of nobleness that seems almost miraculous under the circumstances—which has become historical. Certainly nothing more Christ-like has ever been written than that passage in which she adjures her son never to harbor thoughts of vengeance against the murderers of his parents. This letter, which is engraved under her monument in the Chapel Expiatone, and which has been read there by thousands of eyes that could hardly see for tears, was not made public for 20 years after her death. It was kept profoundly secret by Robespierre, lest the perusal of it should heighten the pity which was felt for her fate, and increase the aversion inspired by her executioners. When, in 1816, France came under the Bourbon rule, this cell was made a chapel, where a few candles were always dimly burning Its walls were hung with three somewhat mediocre paintings by Pajon and Drulling, one of which represented her praying in her cell the evening before her execution. The other two also depicted scenes from her prison life. And Louis XVIII. himself composed the Latin inscription engraven upon a tablet of black marble set into the wall of the room, and which tells the story of her wrongs.

How the Prussian Armies are Filled.

The present war in Europe is a struggle between the military systems. The French army form a distinct body by themselves. But the Prussian army are the men composing the Prussian nation. However the Frenchman may be first placed in the ranks, after his enlistment he is a soldier and nothing else. But in Prussia there is no draft, no volunteering, no substitute. On completing his 20th year, every young man must enter the army in person. He remains in active service for three years. Thus the Prussian army on a peace footing consists of all male citizens, physically competent, between the ages of 20 and 23.

There is a class in the Prussian army who call themselves volunteers. The word, however, has no such significance as with us. It denotes merely certain young men of family and wealth who volunteer to pay their own expenses during their service, instead of drawing equipments and rations. In consideration of this, one year's service is accepted in lieu of three. Students in the Universities avail themselves extensively of this provision. They are quartered in the university town, live in barracks, and drill in the ranks in the interval of their lectures and studies.

But we are to observe just here, that none of these young men, completing this preliminary term of service, are discharged from the army. They retain their place in their old companies and regiments; they are required to report every change of residence, and are simply absent on furlough. And when they are summoned to the rank again, they are deserters if they do not report within a specified time. This explains the marvellous rapidity with which the army was recently mobilized. At the first alarm of war all young men between 20 and 25, who were thus on furlough, were summoned to the ranks. This did not add a regiment to the army, but simply filled up existing regiments in all arms of the service. Of course this suspended all the universities. There was hardly a student left. Then the declaration of war called out the reserves. All men between 26 and 32 were first armed. They had been also furloughed in theory, although they considered themselves practically discharged. This army is called the *Landwehr of the first class.* And already the *Landwehr of the second class* has been called, consisting of all men between 33 and 39. Probably few of them have been sent to the front, but they are massed and ready, forming an immense and thoroughly trained reserve.

But this does not exhaust the military strength of the nation. There is another reserve, which would have been under arms by this time if the French had crossed the Rhine. In case of invasion all men between forty and fifty are summoned to the ranks This *levy en masse* is called the *Landsturm.* Thus every sound man in Prussia is a well-trained soldier, and in theory belongs to the army for thirty years of his life.

This compact military system has now been enforced in all the States of Germany. No reliance can be placed upon the estimates in the newspapers of the actual number of men to which the army has been swelled in consequence. But the following numbers will show that they are all under the truth, rather than extravagant.

Official records, made previous to the campaign against Austria in 1866, of the whole number of citizens owing military duty in Prussia alone were as follows:

1. Mobilized army, 20 to 25 years of age	778,454
2. First Landwehr, 26 to 32 years of age	1,077,958
3. Second Landwehr, 33 to 39 years of age	872,174
Total Prussian army under 40.	2,728,586

Thus the actual army which Napoleon defied, without cause and almost without pretext, not counting the additions from North Germany, nor the armies of Bavaria and South Germany, which he hoped to neutralize or have on his side, amounted to the enormous force of three millions!

But the strength of the German army is not so much in the number as in the character of the soldiers. Every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier a citizen By this system an immense force can be maintained without a total separation of any man in the ranks from the education, the sympathies, and the interests of the nation One year, or at most three years in the ranks, do not win a man from the love of home, nor quench his ambition to succeed in civil life The army is a compact body of citizen soldiery, as well educated as the nation at large, and having no interests nor ambitions separate from the people. But, unlike our own army of the same character, they are all drilled to arms from their youth, need no Bull Run as a training day, and can fight as effectively in the first battle as at the close of the campaign. The rapidity of the campaign of 1866, and of the present invasion of France, is neither a miracle nor the result of extraordinary strategy in the commanders. The army was all ready. It could strike a tremendous blow at first, and follow it up.

At the same time this enormous force, so effective against a foreign foe, cannot be made an instrument of military despotism. The only portion of it which can be called in any sense a standing army, is composed of the young men between 20 and 23, not absent on furlough but in constant training. Now, of the mobilized army of nearly 800,000 men, given above, not half are ever under arms at one time in peace. The rest are at home, and behind them stand the Landwehr of both classes. No despot could depend upon such an army a moment in a *coup d' etat.* As a matter of fact, Bismarck has not depended upon the army at all in carrying out his purposes within Prussia itself. He has led public opinion, but without encountering revolution at home. He has used the army against the foes of Prussia; but if he had been ten times the despot he has been described, he could not have employed such an army in revolution against the Prussian constitution. It betrays sheer ignorance, therefore, to speak of the Prussian system as a despotic one. There is not a monarchy in Europe which has an army organized on such liberal, and even democratic principles. Indeed, the only army which can be compared with it at all, is that of the Swiss republic. Instead of a certain force under arms the year round, the Swiss train a few months each year, for fourteen years. Then they are enrolled among the reserves for five years longer, and belong to the Landwehr for four years more. So that the effective strength of the Swiss army, according to the latest official statistics available this moment, were as follows:

1. Federal army (called Bundesauszug, all between the ages of 20 and 34)	77,439
2. Reserve (35 to 39)	43,242
3. Landwehr (40 to 44)	57,465
Effective army	178,186
4. Landsturm, about	150,000

Thus the system is elastic, equally applicable to a monarchy, and to a republic, but wholly impracticable as a tool of despotism. Of course it is immensely superior to the system of conscription for a long period in France, and to the system of volunteering in Great Britain, and to the want of all system in the United States.

But it has one vicious feature in Prussia. There is very little promotion from the ranks. Out of 2,896 commissioned officers, given in recent statistics of the infantry, all but 984 were of noble birth, and nearly all the rest were taken from military schools. Among the cavalry regiments, five were without a single burgher as commissioned officer, and only 96 out of 920 cavalry officers were burghers. The writer has conversed with multitudes in the rank and file of the Prussia army, and has never found one cherishing any hope of rising from the ranks by distinguishing himself in action.

But this relic of feudalism has its advantage. It keeps the German working man from the dangerous ambition for a soldier's career. He is eager to finish the campaign and get home. And this, explains, again, the rapidity of the Prussian fighting. They must hasten. Everything stops in such a war as this, education, manufactures and commerce are suspended, because the whole nation are in the armies. This creates general distress. But it is not so bad as organizing the industry of a people to support a constant state of warfare. It is the surest way, combined with the perfection of destructive machinery, to make war impossible. If one of the results of this war should be to arm and train every able-bodied man in Europe, it will be the first sure step toward disbanding standing armies, and binding the nations over to keep the peace.

Curious Letter from James Fisk, Jr.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

DEAR SIR—I notice in your issue of this morning an article headed "General Grant Euchered," which reads as follows:

"The President went to Long Branch on the steamer Plymouth Rock on Tuesday last, and on going off the boat exhibited a pass on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, but as Admiral Fisk had given orders not to pass any of Gen. Grant's family on any boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company, his railroad pass was

did so (after what I had done for him) is only known to him who "makes the apples round."

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and feeling, not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," but to a certain extent broken in spirit, not being even thanked for what I have done, I determined, after quietly communing with my own heart, to restore my peace of mind by henceforth treating the President of the United States, and all connected with him, as become the high position he occupies at the head of the great nation, ignoring his treatment of me, and never for one moment assuming that I deserved any thanks from him, or bore the slightest resemblance to a gentleman—The result of this determination was the issue of an order that whenever the President, or any of his family, or staff, traveled on any of the steamers of the Narragansett line they should be treated with the greatest respect, but not upon any other footing than that of ladies and gentlemen. JAS. FISK, Jr.

Colfax and Protection.

The Chicago *Tribune*, Republican, thus criticises the defense of the protective system made by COLFAX in his recent South Bend speech, as follows:

"He assumed two things which we are not prepared to admit—first, that a protective tariff causes the rate of wages to be higher than it would otherwise be; and, second, that manufacturers generally prosper more, and increase faster, under a protective than a revenue tariff. As regards both these propositions, we refer the Vice-President to the era beginning with the year 1846 and ending with the year 1861. During this period of sixteen years we had what was called by the Whig party, to which Mr. Colfax belonged, a "free trade tariff." Now the rate of wages is high or low, according to the amount of money which the laborer can save over and above his expenses. If he gets one dollar per day, and saves fifty cents, the actual rate of wages is higher than if he gets five dollars per day and saves only twenty five cents. What are the facts? Mr. Colfax quotes with approval some extracts from the reports of Commissioner Wells. We will, therefore, cite him to page 14, in the report of the Commissioner for 1869, where he proves that the average increase in the cost of living since 1861 has been 78 per cent., while the average increase in the rate of wages has been 60 per cent., and for unskilled laborers 50 per cent. That is to say, the rate of wages is not so high now as it was under the "free trade tariff" which prevailed in 1860-61.

The reason why the cost of living has increased faster than the rate of wages, leaving the laborer relatively worse off than he was before, is obvious enough. Taxes are higher. Taxes consist of duties, imposts, and excises, internal and external. They embrace, first, what the government collects by its internal revenue officers; second, what it collects at its custom houses; third, what it enables private individuals and corporations to collect for what is miscalled "protection." Taken together, they are assessments upon, and subtractions from the aggregate earnings of the people. Government itself has nothing but what it collects from the annual production of the country. Nor can it confer anything upon one class or interest without first taking it from all the rest. Call it encouragement, protection, or what you please, it means property, capital, accumulations—that which somebody has earned. It differs in no respect from other taxes, except in the method of its collection, and the destination which it takes. If the government should collect $500,000,000 per annum from the people, and hand over a portion of it to Mr. A, as a premium for his laudable efforts at making iron; to Mr. B, as a reward for his success in making cloth; to Mr. C, as a bounty for his patriotism in boiling salt, and to Mr. D, Mr. E, and Mr. F, for their exertions in other branches of business, the effect would be the same as that of a protective tariff. Then, when it should be found, after a trial of ten years, that the net earnings of laboring men had been decreased, it would not be difficult to see that one of the causes, at least, had been excessive taxation. That is what is the matter now. That is the reason why the rate of wages, compared with the cost of living, is lower to-day than it was in 1860.

Mr. Colfax selects the article of pig iron to prove that manufacturers have prospered greatly since 1861. It is true that the production of pig iron has increased very largely. Mr. Colfax is undoubtedly aware that, for several years past, the government has been stimulating the production of pig iron, not only by a prohibitory tariff, but by donating its public lands by millions of acres to railroad companies, upon the express condition that they shall use only American iron. In other words, we have been transmuting the public domain into pig iron. It would be surprising if the production of that article under such exciting stimulants, had not largely increased. But the American people have paid for all this iron nine dollars per ton in gold more than it was worth; and every branch of manufactures to which pig iron is a raw material has been correspondingly depressed and discouraged, as Commissioner Wells has repeatedly shown. Nor is it true that manufacturers generally have prospered more than they did during the sixteen years prior to the enactment of the Morrill tariff. Those branches which have obtained an advantage over the others in the framing of the tariff laws, such as the blanket and carpet manufacturers, may have got ahead faster, but they have done so only at the expense of others. Advantage means money, property, earnings. It does not descend to the favored individuals on moonbeams. Somebody has to produce it, and the disadvantage to him who pays it is in no case less (but it may be more,) than the advantage to him to whom it is paid.

Mr. Colfax tells us, that if all this pig iron had been imported, we should have been obliged to pay it in gold! Did we pay for our four hundred millions of imports last year in gold? No, we paid for them with our own products. Having two or three States and several Territories engaged in the production of gold and silver, we exported just as much (and no more) of those metals, as it it was more profitable for us to export than to retain. The "mercantile system," which Mr. Colfax seems anxious to revive, was based upon the idea that all nations should strive to get gold and silver away from each other—a system which was put to sleep, by common consent, half a century ago, and which, we hope, our excellent Vice President will not awaken from its long repose.

The biography of a Western Senator closes in the following style: "He cannot propel himself through the muddy pool of politics at a higher rate of speed than that of a rudderless pollywog through a kettle of cold mush."

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
CHARLES C. COMSTOCK.

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.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR, *On Wednesday, October 12th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.* to nominate a candidate for Senator for the Sixth Senatorial District, and candidates for County Officers. Each township and ward will be entitled to the following number of delegates. A full attendance is desired:

Ann Arbor City—		Pittsfield,	3
1st Ward,	3	Salem,	4
2d "	3	Saline,	6
3d "	3	Scio,	6
4th "	3	Sharon,	3
5th "	2	Superior,	4
6th "	2	Sylvan,	3
Ann Arbor Town,	3	Webster,	3
Augusta,	4	York,	5
Bridgewater,	4	Ypsilanti Town,	4
Dexter,	3	Ypsilanti City—	
Freedom,	4	1st Ward,	2
Lima,	3	2d "	2
Lodi,	4	3d "	3
Lyndon,	3	4th "	2
Manchester,	6	5th "	3
Northfield,	4		

By order the Democratic County Committee,
CHAS. H. RICHMOND, Ch'n.
E. B. POND, Secretary.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Sept. 28th, 1870.

SOME two or three months ago the *Courier* of this city declared against the re-election of Hon. J. M. HOWARD to the United States Senate, and in favor of that smallest of "carpet-baggers," WM. A. HOWARD. In later editions it is somewhat mixed between BLAIR, and FERRY, and BILL Howard, though still opposing JAKE. The reasons for its opposition are these:

"We believe the time has come for a change in office. We think the Tenure-of-Office bill is mischievous and corrupting, and ought to be repealed, and Senator Howard is committed in favor of its continuance. We think the land grants and subsidies ought to be stopped, and Senator Howard has been their leading advocate and manager. We think justice to Detroit requires that she should be relieved from the burden of furnishing two Senators for the State at large any longer, and as the term of Senator Howard, the least efficient of the two, happens at this time to expire, we think it should be filled from some other quarter of the State."

These reasons are good and conclusive, we have no doubt, but then, all and singular, each and every one of them, save the last—that of residence—apply with equal force against WM. A. HOWARD, and at least *half* of the latter, also. And, in fact, against any Republican that can be named. They are all supporters of the tenure-of-office law, and all champion "land grabbists." If the *Courier* is honest in assigning reasons it ought to declare for a Democrat.

THE Saginaw *Enterprise* and other prominent Radical journals, being unable to say why Judge SUTHERLAND should not be elected, and fearful that he will be, are discussing not his political opinions or other qualifications, but his ineligibility under the Constitution. Now there is not a single Radical editor in the State fool enough to believe that a State Constitution can fix and determine the qualifications of members of Congress—that is if they have read a somewhat antiquated document known as the Constitution of the United States. The point in question has time and again been decided upon by both branches of Congress, and it can hardly be supposed that the House will ignore so just and right a precedent, even to give a seat to DRIGGS. The papers referred to do not, however, anticipate such a decision, and so they declare that it will be the duty of the Board of State Canvassers to refuse to count any votes polled for SUTHERLAND and to give the certificate of election to DRIGGS. We apprehend the State Board will not venture to establish so dangerous a precedent, and will not insult them by protesting against their right so to act. The very suggestion is, however, a confession that JOHN F. DRIGGS is to be defeated, and Judge SUTHERLAND elected to Congress from the Sixth district. It is simply "throwing up the sponge."

IN the Lansing Representative district, ninety-eight prominent Republicans, lawyers, doctors, merchants, postmaster, etc., have "carded" GEO. P. SANFORD, who has secured the nomination for re-election. They say that his nomination was procured by fraud, and that he is corrupt, and unfit for the place. This thing won't do, and GRANT will have to write a letter to WHITNEY JONES.

— The repudiated SANFORD is a BLAIR man; the repudiators are HOWARD men. And that accounts for the "milk in the cocoa-nut."

THE Prussians and French have not yet agreed upon an armistice, and peace cannot be predicted at a very early day. Paris must probably fall first. The most notable event of the week is the capitulation and surrender of Strasburg, which took place last Tuesday afternoon. Around and near Paris victories are claimed by both French and Prussians, but no decisive engagements have been had.

— The French blockade of the Prussian ports has been raised.

IT IS announced that COLFAX, preparatory to retiring to private life, is going to take the stump for DRIGGS in the Sixth district. Just in keeping; didn't HARLAN—a minister at that—certify to the sobriety of ZACK CHANDLER.

OUR friend Dr. HOYT, of Oakland county, was wont to say some years ago that when the Republicans became dissatisfied with taxation or anything else the leaders had "only to step on a negroe's heel and make him squeal, and every man would vote the clean ticket." The modern process is to cry "copperhead, Rebel, Ku Klux," etc, and "outrages" are made to order. The following circular issued by the "Loyal League" in South Carolina will explain how it is done:

[CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.]

COMRADES—The Radical cause is in danger. The Reform party is gaining rapidly. Our party is being divided in different sections. Nothing but a tremendous effort, with the whole Radical party united as one man, can save the party from defeat. We must gain the election this fall, or our party is irrevocably annihilated. We must save our cause, although we may be called upon to sacrifice the lives of some of our best men to carry the point. Remember Randolf, the martyr of his own party; it was his foul murder being charged to the Democrats that saved the State to General Scott two years ago. We must win again, if we have to sacrifice the lives of a score of our prominent leaders. The question naturally presents itself as to how we shall determine who to offer up. I know of no better plan than this: Let all the leagues in each county appoint five delegates from each league, to meet at some central point in the county, and let it be the duty of these delegates to select one prominent colored man of the party in the county for a special and important purpose, to be made known to him by the Governor at the proper time. Let the name of each man thus selected be reported to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary steps through the constabulary force to have him put to death in some secret place and let the crime be charged to the Reform party. This plan will unite the negroes for the Radicals, and the day will be ours. This plan will be made known to our prominent white members of the Union League party in each county, and it is expected that the greatest caution and secrecy will be observed, and that the plan will be carried out about the 20th of September. This plan meets the entire approval of the Secret Council, and is signed by the initials of the committee appointed to write this circular.

N. G. P.
B. F. W.
J. L. N.

Mr. James Brooks, a Democratic member of Congress, has made a statement that if the Democrats had been in power they would have reduced taxation $30,000,000 more than the Republicans reduced it. Then will Mr. Brooks explain why the Democrats voted against the Republicans reducing the taxes $80,000,000, which reduction was secured in spite of an almost unanimous Democratic opposition?—*Detroit Tribune.*

For fear that Mr. BROOKS may not see the *Tribune* we may venture to give one of the many reasons why the Democrats voted against the so-called reduction referred to. It was because of the infamous tail-piece to the bill, selling the producing interests of the country to the Bessemer steel and other monopolists. The Democratic members would not vote for such an unjust, corrupt measure, even though a very small reduction of taxation was conceded in the body of the bill. The omnibus bill with a tail to it took two dollars in taxes where it professed to yield one,—and not to support the government, but to enrich the WARDS and GRISWOLDS and KELLEYS and MORRILLS and AMESES of the country,—and for that reason it did not get the Democratic vote.

THE Hon. JAMES BIRNEY, of Bay City,—son of JAMES G. BIRNEY, godfather or grand-father of the Republican party,—has taken the stump against JOHN F. DRIGGS, and made his first speech at St. Johns on Saturday evening last. Judge BIRNEY is one of the purest men in the Republican party, and, as a tribute both to his integrity and talent, has been made by it Senator, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge. A personal acquaintance won our respect years ago, and we are not surprised to find him denouncing the corruption of the party with which he has so long been associated, and repudiating one of its unworthy candidates. He knows DRIGGS, and knowing him deems it a duty to oppose his election.

ANDREW JOHNSON was elected by Republicans, and despite the vote of the Democracy. During his so called administration the Republicans controlled both branches of Congress, and enacted the laws under which taxes were levied and collected, and appropriations made and expended. By the tenure-of-office law and the power of the Senate over nominations, partisan tools and personal enemies of the President were kept in office, and the whole machinery of the government placed in the hands of men over whom he could exercise no supervision or control. And yet the New York *Tribune* claims a saving of $170,066,826 37 during the first eighteen months of GRANT'S administration, and *over* the eighteen preceding months of a "Democratic Administration." If that isn't the genuine "stop thief" cry, what is it? It is certainly a very small hole for the Republican party to try and get into.

GEN. SIGEL indignantly denies the report that he is going to Ohio to canvass SCHENCK'S district. He says:—"To General SCHENCK, *personally*, I owe my highest regards, but, having concluded for *different* reasons, *to abstain from active participation in the pending political campaign*, I have declined to accept any invitation to speak *here or elsewhere*."—SIGEL must have read the reported "interviewing" of GRANT at Chicago.

MAYOR HALL, of New York, having called in question the correctness of the census being taken in that city, somebody in the *Tribune*—it must be GREELEY—calls him "scoundrel," "villain," and other pretty names, and charges him with uttering a "brazen lie," all of which considering the immaculateness of the source must make Mayor HALL feel very badly.

THE *Tribune* says that the *Courier* of this city is in favor of BLAIR for United States Senator. The *Courier* says it is for WM. A. HOWARD. Which is correct?

BRO. CROSS of the Adrian *Journal*, has been nominated for Representative in the Fourth Lenawee district. May he take the nap off from KNAPP—his opponent.

EDITORIAL CHIPS AND SPLINTERS.

— The Chicago census foots up exactly 297,718.

— Garabaldi has offered his services to the French Republic.

— Cincinnati censused about 215,000, and is very much dissatisfied.

— Iowa has 40,000 more women than men. Not a spare rib in the State.

— The Boston census foots up only 253,924, to the great disgust of "the Hub."

— The father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone lately assured an audience of his son-in-law's safety.

— Dennis Shields, of Howell, has sued James M. Martin, late of this city, for libel. Both are lawyers.

— Jackson showed up the Holly Water Works during the Fair, to the great gratification of her visitors.

— In Missouri, 25 Radical papers support Brown, and 18 McClurg. The latter is the Grant candidate.

— The government—the watering season and races being over—is returning to Washington by installments.

— On the 23d, 3,350 persons "went through" the State Prison at Jackson. 1,400 graduated the previous day.

— The only son of Hon. Chas. C. Comstock, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is reported dead, aged 26 years.

— Several inches of snow have already fallen in Iowa—in consequence, no doubt, of the recent Radical victory therein.

— Salt couldn't save McCarthy of the Syracuse, N. Y., district. Another protectionist was nominated to save appearances.

— The N. Y. *Herald*—Republican if anything—concedes the re-election of John T. Hoffman by a majority of from 50,000 to 60,000.

— Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, formerly of this State, has commenced a libel suit against the St Louis *Times*, laying his damages at $50,000.

— And now report says that Senator Williams, *late* of Oregon, is to rotate into the new office of Solicitor General. Just as we expected.

— The Ypsilanti *Sentinel* has just discovered that the State Normal School, so-called, is *only* an opposition High School. Tardy *Sentinel.*

— Senator Morton turns his back on his seat, the capital, and Indiana—for the unwillingly cast-off diplomatic garments of Minister Motley.

— Gov. Butler, of Nebraska—Radical, of course—having borrowed the public money in despite of the law, assures his constituents that it "is safe."

— The *Tribune*, in a fit of "sarkasum," heads an article, "Hon. James Birney as a Democrat." Can the Republicans afford to spare such men as Birney?

— The *Revolution* says: "Women are natural merchants. One has only to go to Paris in order to be persuaded of this." They *are* good on *buying* goods.

— Sumner, Bill Howard, Zack Chandler, Cameron, and Joe Holt, are among the witnesses Senator Wilson calls to the stand in the trial of his case against Black.

— It is now announced from Washington that by more than ordinary "bungling legislation"—an unnecessary feat—the Interior Department has been abolished.

— It has not been definitely proved yet that the very fine exhibitions of aurora borealis of late, are in the least attributable to the magnetic well being bored in Main Street.

— Speaking of Colfax and his proposed retirement, Don Piatt says: "As brain is expensive, a great luxury, in fact, Schuyler has shown us how we can dispense with the article."

— Out in Nebraska there is a Radical row, also, and Butler, the candidate for Governor, is charged with all sorts of delinquencies—sins both of omission and commission.

— The *Tribune* commends the President's caution to the federal office-holders at St. Louis—to vote the regular ticket—to the same class in this State. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

— Admiral Fisk says that he paid half of Grant's subscription to the Rawlins fund, $500, and Gould the other half. Grant is a generous fellow, that's a fact,—to permit such a sacrifice in his behalf.

— Margaret Walter, the famous London "baby farmer," has been convicted and sentenced to be hung. The taking off of forty infants was charged to her account. How should their fathers and mothers be punished?

— An exchange tells of an incredulous negro, who, disbelieving the slanderous story about potato bugs being poisonous, deliberately "chawed up" four, with no damage to his stomach. Damage to the bugs not stated.

— Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wants "all the women in the world" to meet her at New York, October 10th, to "secure peace between nations now and forever." If the women *all* do meet her, there will be peace in some homes.

— The defaulting treasurer of Hancock county, Ohio, being a Democrat, the *Commercial* suggests that the electors will probably "oust from office" all Democrats and instal Republicans. "Out of the frying pan into the fire."

— The Grand Rapids *Eagle* suggests that the name of the town of Grand Rapids be changed to Campau, Cushway, or some old Indian name. Why not make it Howard, in honor of the immortal carpet-bagger of Senatorial aspirations?

— As Consul, the Presidential brother-in-law, Cramer, only received $1,500 a year; as Minister to Denmark he will get $7,500. Cramer is the favorite son-in-law, and it was in his behalf Jesse threatened to disinherit Ulysses, and so brought him to terms.

— Rumor has it that Schuyler Colfax—when he retires from public life—is to succeed Greeley as editor in chief of the *Tribune*, but Don Piatt insinuates that he is to be "President of the Young Men's Christian Sewing Association, at a salary of $20,000 a year."

— Horatio King has an article in the October *Galaxy* effectually squelching some of the Radical slanders of James Buchanan. He quotes a number of letters received from Mr. Buchanan during the war, all condemning the rebellion and praying the defeat of the rebels.

— The *Free Press* makes its Ann Arbor correspondent say that *none* of twelve lady applicants were admitted to the University, and yet that they were cheered on their first appearance in chapel, and made to "feel like lambs among wolves." How could *none* be so warmly greeted?

IF YOU are a Republican but opposed to protection—*that is, opposed to being taxed to put money in the vaults of* E. B. WARD *and other manufacturers now quartered on the people*—instead of for the legitimate support of the government, you can not vote for AUSTIN BLAIR.

THE Isabella county Republican nominating convention, held at Mt. Pleasant, on the 23d inst., unanimously passed "strong anti-DRIGGS resolutions.—That looks as though Mr. DRIGGS was finding "Jordan a hard road to travel."

From the Saginaw Republican.

Illustrating an Interview.

A well known dealer of this city, whose style of argument is as hard as his wares, soon after the nomination of Driggs, was accosted by a reporter for a daily journal, who, giving his new Driggs hat a martial cock, proceeded to say:

"I am told, Mr. P, that you do not support John F. Driggs, and that you openly advocate the election of Judge Sutherland. This is not right. Driggs is the regular party candidate, and you ought to vote for him."

"Now, see here," said P., "suppose, C, that you were a candidate on our ticket for Mayor, and some *smart, decent* man like Judge Sutherland was on the other, who do you suppose I would vote for?"

No report of the interview appeared in the morning paper.

It was regarded as a strong case of circumstantial evidence in a Pittsburg court the other day, when the plaintiff produced the skillet with which his wife struck him, and showed the jury how nicely the three legs fitted into the holes in his head.

DIED.

In Sharon, on Saturday morning, September 17th., of Apoplexy, OLIVER HIGH, aged 59 years lacking nine days.

Mr. HIGH came to the Territory of Michigan in 1834, and settled in the town of Sharon upon the farm his afflicted family still occupy. Being among the first settlers of the town he has been a prominent member of the community in which he lived, and has been identified with all the improvements and various enterprises incident to the settlement of a new country; has held several responsible positions in town, and was a member of the Legislature in 1857 and 58. He was a kind friend, a sympathizing neighbor, a safe counselor, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father; and the community in which he lived, and the church of which he was a member have sustained a loss that cannot soon be repaired. We trust our loss is his gain. He has been called from labor on earth to refreshments in Heaven, and is enjoying that rest which remains for the people of God. COM.

In this city, on the 26th inst., LYDIA, wife of WM CHURCH, aged 71 years.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT, Sept 28.

The effect of the recent advance in wheat has been to bring forward large quantities, and this again has caused a decline, so that the week closes with the improvement noted in last report wholly lost. The arrivals of wheat have increased from say 3,000 to 4,000 bushels per day during the early part of last week to 11,000 bushels on Monday and 24,000 yesterday. Aside from giving quotations, there is nothing of interest that can be said. Most kinds of produce, especially apples, is abundant. Butter and eggs both improve on the week about 2c. The supply of eggs is inadequate to the demand. Potatoes are lower, but prospects are still favorable for good prices during the fall. There is still a demand for the west, but the market is temporarily glutted.—Prices in Chicago are $1.30@1.30 per bushel and $3@3.50 per barrel.

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 27@28. Firkin, 23@24.
Cheese—Michigan Factory, 12@14. Dairy, 8@12.
Chickens—Dressed, per lb., 17@18c.
Corn—per bu., 70@75c.
Cranberries—Per bbl. 6.00@$14 00 for wild.
Eggs—per doz., 19@20c.
Hides—dry, per lb., 12@14c.; green, 6½@7c.
Lamb Skins—per lb. 25@55c.
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—2.00@2 25. per bbl.
" 5 c. per bu.
Smoked Hams—city cured per lb 18¾c Shoulders 14@15c.
Tallow—8¼@8½c.
Turkeys—dressed, per lb., 19@20c.
Wheat—extra white, 1.35@1.36.
" No. 1, $1.26@1.27.
" Amber 1.15@116.

ANN ARBOR PRODUCE MARKETS.

ARGUS OFFICE, Sep. 29, 1870.

We quote this afternoon as follows:

WHEAT—White. 115; Red. 100c
CORN—25c. OATS—32c. BEANS—$1.15.
BUTTER—28c. EGGS—18c. LARD—16c
HAY—$10@$13.
APPLES—25@27c. POTATOES—50c.
CHICKENS—14c TURKEYS—16c.

New Advertisements.

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 John Armbrust, 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 residence of W. Hanke, in Bridgewater, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of November, and Friday, the tenth day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.
Dated, September 19th, A. D. 1870. 1289
WILLIAM HANKE, ADAM RIDDLE, } 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 Frank Jennings, 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 John N. Gott, in Ann Arbor, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of November, and Thursday, the twenty-third day of March, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.
Dated, September 23d, A. D. 1870. 1289w4
HARLOW H. HOWE, C. B. GRANT, } Commissioners.

Estate of Mary Smith.

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-third 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 Mary Smith, deceased.
Thomas Ninde, Administrator *de bonis non*, of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his first account as such Administrator.
Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the twenty-fourth 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,
1289 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Frederick Stabler.

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-third 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 Frederick Stabler, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret Stabler, 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 she, John Jacob Breining and Ernst G. Harrer may be appointed Executors thereof.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-fourth 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,
1289 Judge of Probate.

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.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS Allis Blakeslee, of the Township of York, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1865 executed a mortgage to James Hibbard of the same place, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest moneys therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, on the first day of August A. D 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, in liber 38 of mortgages, on page 537; which said mortgage was assigned by said James Hibbard to Jeremiah Quackenbush on the 14th day of December 1867, and recorded in the Register's office, in said County of Washtenaw, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock m., in liber 40 of mortgages, on page 290 and 291; and again assigned by said Jeremiah Quackenbush to E. Augusta Hibbard on the 14th day of December, A. D 1867 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 16th day of July, A. D 1868, at 12 o'clock m., in liber 40 of mortgages, on page 290 and 291; and again assigned by E. Augusta Hibbard to Levinus O. Hatch, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said County of Washtenaw, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m of said day, in liber 40 of mortgages, on page 588; and again assigned by Levitus O. Hatch to David Barber, of Sanilus, in the County of Onondaga, State of New York, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock p. m. of said day, in liber one of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 581: Whereas default has been made for more than sixty days in the payment of an instalment of said interest money which became due on the 26th day of July, A. D 1870, by reason whereof, and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee hereby elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid with all arrearages of interest thereon shall become due and payable immediately: And, whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand two hundred and forty nine dollars and eighty-six cents for principal and interest, also an Attorney's fee of forty dollars, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on the 24th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor aforesaid, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount of principal and interest claimed to be due, with the charges of such sale, insurance, and an Attorney's fee of forty dollars, the following described land, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section number five (5) in town four south, range six east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less
Dated Sept. 30th, 1870.
DAVID BARBER, Assignee of said Mortgage.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Assignee of said Mortgage.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A brick house, barn and six acres of land within (½) 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

$100 REWARD

And no questions asked!

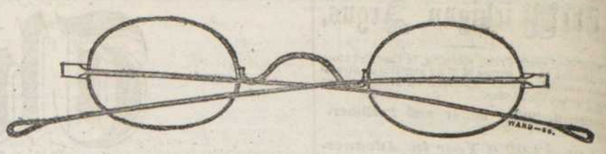
I will pay one hundred dollars reward to any person who will return the tin box, and papers contained therein, taken from my house. The papers are valuable to me but of no use to any one else, as proper precautions have been taken to stop payment, particularly one bond of one thousand dollars and one of five hundred dollars, Nos. 24 and 26, made by the Syracuse, N. Y., Water Works.
D HENNING.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 3, 1870. 128tw4

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.

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.
1289 J. T. SWATHEL.

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.

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.



WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SPECTACLES ETC.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT AT

CALVIN BLISS'

NO. 11 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
(EAST SIDE.)

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

SPECTACLES

EVER BROUGHT TO ANN ARBOR.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

WATCHES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT REDUCED PRICES.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. ☜
1289

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.
1285-w3.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT 30, 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 45 A. M.
Butter Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Evening Express	7 25 P. M.
Pacific Express	10 23 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.
Detroit 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.

The Census—Washtenaw Complete.

We are able to give our readers this week the census figures for this county complete, including the number of dwellings, families, farms, and population, also the population as shown by the census of 1860. Our figures lack the number of families in two or three towns in the first district, and the number of farms in this city, which deficiency we will supply and republish. In other respects the tables may be regarded as official:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Farms.	Population 1870.	Population 1860.
Ypsi. city 1 w.,	213	234	3	1040	594
" 2 "	158	198		908	675
" 3 "	233	293	2	1323	885
" 4 "	166	182	3	888	712
" 5 "	254	283	2	1312	1090
	1024	1190	10	5471	3956
Ypsi. Town,	303		179	1563	1357
Pittsfield,	208	213	163	1121	1331
Salem,	268		181	1216	1359
Superior,	246		189	1268	1346
Totals,	2649		719	10639	9349

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. A. city 1 w.,	337	359		1793	
" 2 "	198	214		1208	
" 3 "	224	237		1151	
" 4 "	274	293		1501	
" 5 "	157	163		742	
" 6 "	182	186		968	
	1372	1452		7363	4447
A. A. Town,	257	258	169	1383	2055
Northfield,	232	232	157	1300	1373
Webster,	179	179	139	974	1106
Totals,	2040	2121	463	11020	8981

THIRD DISTRICT.

Augusta,	310	308	226	1471	1140
Bridgewater,	230	230	187	1379	1290
Lodi,	235	235	191	1335	1319
Manchester,	491	491	201	2516	1712
Saline,	342	342	210	1959	1927
York,	333	333	236	1575	1573
Totals,	1941	1939	1251	10235	8961

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Dexter,	176	164	129	889	856
Freedom,	245	228	192	1281	1336
Lima,	200	196	158	1051	998
Lyndon,	155	145	125	818	821
Scio,	491	498	167	2455	1817
Sharon,	206	206	163	1087	1000
Sylvan,	407	420	186	1929	1540
Totals,	1880	1857	1120	9510	8368

RECAPITULATION.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Farms.	Population, 1870.	Population, 1860.
1st District,	2049		719	10639	9349
2d "	2040	2121	463	11020	8981
3d "	1941	1939	1251	10235	8961
4th "	1880	1857	1120	9510	8368
Totals,	7910		3553	41404	35659

Increase over 1860 5,745, or a fraction over 15 per cent. This increase, however, as will be observed, is confined almost wholly to the cities and towns having the larger villages, the exclusively farming towns showing little or no increase.

Census figures are no doubt valuable *if* reliable, but it is hard to discover by our exchanges their reliability. A case in point. From a small pile of exchanges now on our table we select three, almost at random, with census tables, and test their correctness by our own city. The Saginaw *Courier* gives Ann Arbor *town* and *city*, 8,340; the Kalamazoo *Telegraph* gives the city 8,200]; and the Coldwater *Republican*, the city, "about 6,000." Now the *Courier* alone is right, but its figures should be divided: city, *7,363*; town, 1,383.

—We notice the same disagreement as to other cities, no two journals having tables alike. Can't the Lansing *Republican*—having access to the returns in the office of the Secretary of State—give a correct table, including all the chartered cities in the State, and another of the larger and aspiring villages.

The *Chronicle* says that Prof. CROSBY will deliver the opening lecture in the course before the Students' Lecture Association on or about the 13th of October: also, that the list for the coming season embraces Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, John B. Gough, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, Rev. W. H. Milburn—the "blind preacher, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Miss Lillian S. Edgarton and others. These are all known to our lecture going public except Miss EDGARTON. This lady is spoken of as young and pretty, and her lectures in the large eastern cities, against the ultra woman's rights movements which have unsexed so many of her sisters, have been highly commended. The Barnabee concert troupe, a Boston "notion" of course, with which Mrs. SMITH, formerly of the Mendelssohns, is connected, is engaged for one evening. On the whole the course promises to be attractive.

The State Fair correspondent of the Grand Rapids *Eagle* gives the following in one of his letters:

The Ann Arbor Agricultural Company have on exhibition their "Keystone" goods, consisting of—

1st. Their Wheat Drill, combining all the recent improvements and superior advantages of drills in the market—equal in excellence and value to any.

2d. A sulky Rake, spiral teeth, coil springs, finished in style, easy of draft and convenient in working.

3d. Four grades of straw cutters, from the hand cutter to the large power cutter—claimed to be unsurpassed in excellence and durability,

4th. Three classes of Sulky Cultivators of good finish and substantial make.

5th. A full assortment of plows of their own manufacture.

The subscribers to the stock of the "Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad" should remember that on Tuesday next, October 4th, a meeting is to be held at the Court House, in this city, to consider and vote upon the articles of agreement consolidating with the "Baltimore and Ohio, Toledo and Michigan Railroad Company." We deem it important that the consolidation be made, and are confident that the construction of the road will immediately follow.

RETTICH has his new store on Washington Street nearly completed, and will occupy it in a few days. The front is of pressed brick with stone dressings. It is a fine improvement.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Georgia State Agricultural Society is to be held in Oglethorpe Park, two miles from Atlanta, on the double track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, commencing October 19th, and continuing from ten to fifteen days. The grounds are elegantly fitted for the purpose and well watered. The premium list foots up $25,000, with a special citizen's premium of $2,000 to the fastest trotting horse, and $500 to the second best, "open to the world." The hotels and private boarding houses have an estimated capacity for the accomodation of 100,000 guests, the H. I. Kimball House, alone, just completed, having 317 rooms, exclusive of offices, etc., and besides special trains will run on four different lines of railroads, giving those who prefer an opportunity to take quarters in adjoining towns. Railroads are to carry passengers at reduced rates, making it a favorable opportunity for Northern people to visit the "Empire State of the South. We commend to our readers the following resolution, unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Society, over one hundred counties being represented:

WHEREAS, The Fair to be held in Atlanta during the month of October, 1870, is intended to be a grand exhibition of American industry; and

WHEREAS, Said exhibition will be held under the immediate control and supervision of the Georgia State Agricultural Society; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates and representatives to the Georgia State Agricultural Society assembled, do hereby extend to our fellow citizens of the North, East and West a cordial invitation to meet their brethren of the South at said Fair, to exchange friendly greetings, to exhibit stock, agricultural implements and other articles of home industry, and thus promote the material interests of all sections.

The Republican canvass for Representative for this district is virtually ended though the convention does not take place until to-morrow. GRANT bagged four delegates in Ann Arbor town on Saturday last, and 20 in the city on Wednesday evening, carrying every ward. HARRIMAN is another victim of mis-placed confidence. We can comfort him with the assurance that the Democrats now propose a "crack" at his late opponent's head, and that he has escaped the blows.

PATTISON, of the Ypsilanti *Commercial*, was in town a day or two ago soliciting advertisements from our leading merchants, and we hear with good success. PAT. says that Ann Arbor is getting a large trade that of right belongs to Ypsilanti, and attributes it to *advertising*. We hope that it is got by *our* customers. We like to see our advertisers get their money back. *And they always do.*

Under the direction of the "City Fathers" a cistern or reservoir for the use of the fire department is being built in Washington street, near State, to be filled from the M. E. Church. The excavation is 22 feet in diameter and 14 feet deep, and the cistern is expected to hold 900 barrels.

The State Fair, which closed on Friday last, is voted financially and otherwise a success. As soon as the premium lists are published we shall give those awarded to the exhibitors from our county. The county was well represented in cattle, sheep, etc.

The first installment of the delayed equinoctial came on Saturday evening last, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The second—and a little larger one—came Wednesday night and yesterday morning. It will be well if it is well over before the Fair.

In the Circuit Court on Saturday last the jury was discharged until October 24th, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday of this week, at 4 P. M., at which time Judge HIGBY commenced upon the Law and Chancery calendars.

The annual session of the Board of Supervisors will commence on Monday, October 10th. All persons having claims against the county should present them at an early day in the session.

There has been a hitch at the Artesian well in Main Street, but the contractor's motto is "never give up," so he deserts the old hole and is at it again on a bigger bore.

GEO. W. TURNBULL, of Chelsea, was admitted to practice last week, by the Circuit Court, Judge MITCHELL presiding, on examination, and may now write Attorney at Law after his name

After a vacation, suspension or rest, the *Chronicle* has made its re-appearance, fresh, lively, and sparkling, and just a little saucy—in some things.

Good progress is being made with Hill's new block, old Exchange corner, and the French roof is in such a state of advance as to promise a fine appearance.

The Medical and Law Departments of the University open to-morrow, and large delegations of students are arriving.

Remember the County Fair, to be held next week, commencing on Wednesday.

Read C. BLISS' new bulletin, then give him a call and make a purchase.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for October opens with a readable paper by Parton, Our Israelitish Brethren; has two more chapters of Bayard Taylor's Joseph and his Friend, in which a prosecution for homicide is commenced; Irony, by Dr. Hedge; another installment of Mrs. Stowe's Oldtown Fireside Stories; Speckled Trout, by John Burroughs; Some English Workingmen, by Justin McCarthy; Jeremiah S. Black and Edwin M. Stanton, by Henry Wilson; Four Months with Charles Dickens, during his first visit to America, by his Secretary; A Virginian in New England thirty-five years ago; The New Polar Expedition and its Hopes, by T. B. Maury; with several poems, reviews, etc. $4 a year. Address FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston.

—From the same publishers we have *Our Young Folks* for October, every page between the two covers filled with good things. $2 a year.

Littell's Living Age, Nos. 1371 and 1372, for the weeks ending respectively Sept. 10th and 17th, 1870, contain, About What the Old Egyptians Knew, Mr. Ruskin's Philosophy of Art, Byrant's Translation of the Iliad, Danish Homes and English Homes, Galton on Hereditary Genius, The Ammergau Passion Play, Collapse of Cæsarism, Outside the Porte des Capucins, The Battle of Fontenaye, A. D. 841, Faraday, Godwin's Political Justice, *Saturday Review*, The German Soldier, and The Conditions of Peace, The Decline in the Power of Navies, Progress of Opinion in Spain, the continuations of "Dorothy Fox" and "Against Time," etc.

The subscription price of this 64 page weekly magazine is $8 a year, for which it is sent *free of postage*. LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA and Register of Important Events of the Year 1869. Embracing Political, Civil, Military, and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Mechanical Industry. Vol. IX., New York; D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

A "Year Book" giving the progress of the world in literature, arts, sciences, discoveries, inventions, politics, trade, manufactures, productions, etc., is a necessity to the scholar in whatever department, to the statesman, the politician, the journalist, the intelligent artisan. One can not read all the books published in the various departments of literature, nor properly digest and store away for future use what the daily and weekly journals or the monthly periodicals give him of the world's movements. What the British or American Cyclopædias have done for the years and ages gone before, a *yearly cyclopædia* assumes to do for the single year last told off. And such is the claim for the volume before us, the ninth of a yearly series, uniform in print, arrangement, and binding with the "American Cyclopædia." In its 750 clearly printed pages, the reader will find, in alphabetical order, a condensed record of what was done by Nations, and States, by Congresses and Parliaments and Legislatures, by armies and navies, by churches and individuals, during the year 1869. To particularize: 14 pages are given to "Astronomical Phenomena and Progress;" 13 pages to "Chemistry;" 82 to the "Fortieth Congress"—3d session—condensing the important doings; 8 to "Cuba;" 8 to "Electricity;" 14 to "Finances of the United States;" 13 to "Geographical Explorations and Discoveries in 1869;" 9 to "Literature and Literary Progress in 1869;" 9 to "Metals;" 31 to "Obituaries, United States;" 18 to "Obituaries, Foreign," besides longer sketches of the more eminent deceased; 17 to "Public Documents," etc. The volume is also illustrated by fine steel portraits of HAMILTON FISH, NAPOLEON III., and PIUS IX. *Compression* has been the motto of each writer, and much on the various subjects treated has been pressed into a small compass.

Do Tariffs Aid the Manufacturer.

The supporters of the Protective party claim that high tariffs increase the number of manufactories in this country and thus give employment to a largely increased number of laborers. How far this is true can be judged of by the following facts, showing the decrease of the exportation of American manufactures:

The exports of cotton goods in 1860, under a low tariff, was five times in amount the exports of 1869 under a high tariff.

The exports of woolen fabrics manufactured in this country decreased sixty per cent. last year. Altogether it amounted to only $169,000; while in Great Britain, where the raw materials are admitted free of duty, the exports of similar articles amounted to $129,000,000.

Our exportation of boots and shoes, since 1864, in consequence of the increased cost of producing these articles, consequent upon the tariff on materials, has decreased two-thirds.

Europe cannot buy our commodities unless she can pay in commodities. She will not buy them and pay common prices in coin, under the influence of our venal protective policy, when she can purchase them cheaper elsewhere and pay in commodities. We, in turn, cannot pay our foreign purchases in commodities, because of the exorbitant prices, and are, therefore, compelled to pay in coin. This keeps gold at what is called a premium and correspondingly reduces the price of the products of the American farmer and producers. They are thus robbed in two ways—by the increased price of the articles they consume and by, the reduced price of the articles they produce.—*Free Press.*

Dress Goods.

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

Prof. G. D. Edmondson.

Of the American Spectacle Co., one of the best Opticians in the country, will be in town during the County Fair, October 5th, 6th, and 7th, stopping at the Jewelry Store of Calvin Bliss, No. 11 South Main Street, (east side)

Those in want of Spectacles, more especially those who have experienced trouble in procuring a satisfactory fit, should not fail to call on him, as he thoroughly understands the business, and guarantees a perfect fit every time.

Remember the time and place, and don't fail to see him.

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

A Complete Establishment

is certainly the new Millinery Store, 47 South Main Street. In looking over the assortment in the above place we can but congratulate the ladies of this city and vicinity on its efficiency. In the millinery department we were shown a large and beautiful collection of Hats, both trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, &c. Mr. COHEN also keeps a full stock of Hosiery and Gloves, Dress Trimmings, American and Foreign Worsteds. Corsets, and a complete stock of Fancy Goods, Cloak Velvets, Piece Velvets, &c. w2

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.

Dr. Wm. M. Carroll, of Boston, Editor of the Guardian of Health, writes: "I like the Sweet Quinine very much, and shall use it in place of the Sulphate Quinine.

Sweet Quinine is now put up in two forms—one Fluid for family use and the general public, so that the dose may be readily measured, and the other form dry powder, for dispensing in prescriptions. Sold by Eberbach & Co.

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.

My friend, stop that terrible cough if you would avoid a consumptive's grave. This you can do by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled Pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches and all Scrofulous diseases are cured by this wonderful and most valuable medicine. Sold by druggists. Beware of counterfeits. Observe that Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp is on each bottle.

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.

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 & Reynder'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.

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. KELLOGG'S STANDARD MEDICINES, Are sold by Druggists everywhere.

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.

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.

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 Versus Bitter.

For the following REASONS *Sweet Quinine* should replace the old form of *Bitter Quinine.*

Sweet Quinine is WARRANTED *medicinally identical* in effect with *Bitter Quinine.*

Sweet Quinine has NONE of the *intense* and *persistent bitterness* of common Quinine.

Sweet Quinine is made from Peruvian Bark only, the source of Bitter Quinine.

In Sweet Quinine the bitterness is perfectly concealed, but may be instantly developed if desired.

Sweet Quinine will not sicken, as very *bitter* substances often do.

Sweet Quinine is readily taken, and without the least hesitation, by old and young.

Sweet Quinine entirely obviates that unconquerable dislike which children have to Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine requires no elaborate preparation to take, is ready for instant use.

Sweet Quinine, in its agreeability and prompt efficacy, disabuses the public mind of much prejudice against Quinine, and aids the efforts of the intelligent Physician in its administration.

Sweet Quinine costs no more than the Bitter Quinine.

Sweet Quinine can be had at the Drug Stores in two forms, viz: *fluid*, for convenience of families and the general public, and *powder*, for use of Physicians and Druggists.

Stearns, Farr & Co., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS NEW YORK.

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

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

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! 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. 28 MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

1288.

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.

2 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.

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

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.

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

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

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR 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.

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.

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 symtoms, 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, Palafulness 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 disease 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.

These 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.

The Michigan Argus

THE GREATEST NAME.

BY AMELIA E. DALEY.

We were coming home from school
Jim, I, and Willie Poole,
And, across our homeward way,
Dark and cool the shadows lay
Of the waving beechen boughs.
It was late, and summer too.
And we loitered as boys do,
Till, from pastures on the hill,
At the sunset red and still,
Slowly came the patient cows.

Ah! how many plans we made,
Lying in the beeches' shade,
Of the future, dim and grand,
That we each, with mighty hand,
For ourselves would nobly grasp!
Ah! what golden dreams of fame
Mingled with the sea of flame
In that changing western sky!
Ah! the hands in station high,
That we thought our own should clasp.

And we watched the waves of gold,
In the western sky that rolled,
And the far-off meadows dyed
With the ebbing golden tide,
'Till the twilight softly came;
And the meadows dusky grew,
And the zenith lost its blue;
Then we said, as, homeward bent,
O'er the darkening fields we went,
"Which shall have the greatest name?"

Jim has won a hero's name.
When war's awful clamor came
Sounding through the frightened land,
For the right he took his stand,
And the nation calls him great.
I have trod the scholar's way,
And wherever men, to-day,
Speak of science fair and free,
Do they also speak of me,
And for my opinions wait.

To a far-off, foreign land
One, among the lowly band
Who, with patience seek to win
Souls from darkness and from sin,
Willie went;—now years have fled,
Since from that far land there came
Even the mention of his name;
And, though years may come and go,
Never, never may we know
Whether living he, or dead.

But, when summer days are sweet,
Oft we leave the city street,
And at twilight still and cool,
Where we sat with Willie Poole,—
Jim and I—and talked of fame,
He the hero stern and brave,
I the scholar calm and grave,
Come again and softly say
Ere we take our homeward way,
"Which shall have the greatest name?"

— *The Interior.*

From the New York Ledger.

Eggs.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I never come upon a nest of eggs, secreted by the hen most conscientiously, and unknown to the most searching of housekeepers, without a sense of boyish delight, which would bring down on me reproving looks and grave admonition from all who have an awful sense of the proper dignity of ministers. But I have no doubt soda and acids come together with the very best resolutions. They are determined to restrain themselves, and not foam over. Yet the first drop of water sets them off, and they make bubbles and throw them in each other's faces at a furious rate, in spite of all the efforts at self-government. Now, what is to be done about it? Were they not made so? And are not some people made so as to effervesce easily? *Why* they were made so, is a question that should be addressed to another quarter.

Well, I was saying, that the discovery of hidden eggs was always an excitement, and there have been times when the excitement was prolonged and extreme. It chanced in this wise, and in the goodly State of Indiana.

No more neat, careful, exact and scrupulous housekeeper ever was seen in the Hoosier State, than our fair landlady, who had us in special charge during the absence of our proper head and queen, who sought health on the seaboard. An old-fashioned barn there was, huge in the middle, with a variety of sheds, lean-tos, stables and carriage-houses, projecting on every side of it, as if the barn had settled a family of little barns all around it. It was a family barn, beloved of hens and boys; for in its roomy interior, and in the passages, bins, nooks and corners, all sorts of frolics might be carried on, while an occasional "*peak*" at the cracks would keep them informed when the old man was coming.

But hens, who have a secretive tendency, a modesty of the nest, find their paradise in such a voluminous barn.—Here they may lay in silence, and proclaim it in vociferous cackles, bringing down the whole barnyard in chorus, and making echos in the neighboring hen yards, and yet the searcher find nothing!

"That pesky hen! she lays every day, and yet we are none the better for her eggs. I wonder where the creature hides! If Harvey was half as smart as his father, I know that he could find that nest."

Again and again came the exultant cackle, and again and again we were without custards.

And so, one mellow autumn day, we wandered through the garden and strolled through into the barn. It was not so full but that it had the sense of great space. It was festooned with cobwebs, and had all the tribes of spiders that hide in half lights. We climbed the beams, we jumped down from far up on the hay, and finally, after sundry amusements, lay down by the side where the shrunk boards gave us an inspection crack, from which we swept the neighborhood—saw and were unseen. Soon we heard the least possible sound of a foot on the hay. Turning our head we beheld the productive but unprofitable hen stealing toward her secret nest. It was the one time too often. We knew as much as she did.

How rapacious are all conquerors!—There was the rounded nest, well sunk in a corner, full, brimful of eggs—thirteen, besides one for a nest egg! As oriental kings despoil a captured city, rob its people, pull down their choice architecture and quite discrown its beauty, so we found the nest glowing as white as marble, and left it—like hay.

Is there not a providence for hens? Is there not a fate that follows the most obscure and unwatched violence?

We put the eggs safely in our coat-tail pocket, and walked cautiously. It recalled a piece of disreputable carelessness on our father's part, who once sat down on a dozen eggs, and went up as if every egg was a bomb, and every bomb in explosion. But then he was a notoriously absent-minded man. His very example was our safety. And yet we dwelt, with some inward mirth, as we walked to the house on the ludicrous figure which our father cut. Dinner was spread as we came in. Some questions came up which diverted our thought from the discovery of the nest—indeed we forgot that we had eggs about us, and drew to the table and sat down with an alacrity which was only equalled by the spring with which we got up.

"Gracious!"

"Why, what *is* the matter?"

"Matter enough!"

"Are you sick?" Do let—"

I drew my hand from my pocket streaming with liquid chicken, never to be born, and the disgusting secret was out! That woman was a saint! My pockets were duly cleansed, without one cutting word. I can imagine the process, but I never like to dwell upon it. Would you believe it, the same thing happened in a few weeks again? It did, and to the same person! But never since then, no, never! From that day to this we do not remember ever to have even taken an egg from a nest.

1. When I see a man who allows himself to be puffed up and flattered, I know that his time will come when he will sit down on his eggs.

2. When I see men who are robbing, right and left, and filling their pockets with unlawful wealth which other men earned, I say, "You will sit down on those eggs yet."

3. When over-cunning men think that they can outwit all their fellows, and ere exulting at the success which their shrewdness has achieved, I say to myself, "Fill your pockets! By and by you will sit down on those eggs."

Death of the Radical Party in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, the old-established organ of the Radicals in Missouri, has written the obituary of the party in that State. It says:

"The Radical party died about half past twelve o'clock on Friday, September 2d. Its disorder was a rush of mud to the head. The abuse and vilification and general blackguardism with which its proscriptive element has habitually assailed every prominent man who had sense enough to see to-morrow, produced on the part of many of its intelligent members a determination to take care of to-morrow, and let the party take care of itself. The brains went out The intestines remained. 'Time was that when the brains were out the man would die,' and the party died. * * * * * *

We have no time to write a history of the deceased. Busy men, in a live world, have no time for funeral ceremonies. Nor can we conscientiously lament its departure For some time its disease has been so severe that life was a burden to it. The days of its usefulness, as a party of proscription and disfranchisement, were really over when U. S. Grant was elected. Since that time it has been a question whether the party should kill its principles of its principles kill the party. We deem it fortunate that the principles soared away to a purer and better abode before they had been altogether destroyed by that rush of mud to the head. So painful were its latter days that even its best friends longed for the agony to be over—longed for a day when a pure gentleman and brilliant statesman could utter a noble thought in a caucus of his friends without having hurled at him the epithets of 'rebel,' 'drunkard' and 'infidel;' when a scoundrel should cease to be idolized by loyal men because he raved and blasphemed at rebels; when, in the name of God and loyalty, it should no longer be necessary to keep half a million of the money of the people loaned to a favored bank or two; when a newspaper could frankly speak its objections to men and measures without being accused of treachery; when, in short, brave men should not fear to go before the whole people with just principles as their only hope of success."

Draining Warms the Soil.

In an essay on underdraining, by Jas. Miller, to which a prize was awarded last year by the Yates County Agricultural Society, we find the following statements:

"Experiments made in England show that land that had been underdrained had a temperature of six and a half degrees, Fahrenheit higher than similar land that had not been underdrained. This is equal to a difference of one thousand nine hundred and fifty feet altitude. In this country the difference is much greater in clear weather from the more direct rays of the sun An experiment that I made on the 26th day of April last, on soil exactly the same, except a part had been underdrained, showed a difference of thirteen degrees at a depth of four inches, and a little more at the surface. The experiment was made late in the afternoon. The sky had been clear but was a little hazy then. The thermometer had been up to sixty six in the shade, but was at sixty-four then. That of the drained land was the same—a temperature that would germinate Indian corn. Subsequent experiments showed not so much difference, as the water gradually dried up on the underdrained part. The probability is that during a severe drought, when such a soil becomes thoroughly dried and cracked; as it will, the temperature becomes the highest; and much too high, so much so that it extracts no moisture from the air during the night This is not so with the drained land; it always contains some moisture, and undoubtedly extracts a great amount from the air on cloudy days and nights. A trial in December, after a severe freeze, showed a temperature of five degrees or six degrees above freezing, at a few inches below frost. There was but little in it. I think I could have plowed at any time during the month. From these experiments and observations, I believe that were all the land that needs underdraining in a large extent in this part of the State underdrained, it would have a favorable influence upon the climate, rendering it warmer and more salubrious."

The Sleeping-Car Swindle.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is making war against what it terms the sleeping car swindle. A correspondent of that paper says:

"In the beginning of this accomodation (the sleeping cars) the price was 75 cents, or $1.50 for a double lower berth; but during the war it was increased perhaps one third, and the people did not complain. Now, while every description of expense has diminished, this has been advanced until it is a shameful extortion."

The *Gazette* says there is one railroad company in the West that has given notice to the sleeping-car managers to haul off their cars unless they comply with their contract. This contract limits the charges for sleeping berths to 50 cents, being $1 per night for a double lower berth. The charge from Cincinnati to New York for a double lower berth is $4, and for a section $8. Almost half as much is charged for the sleeping privilege as the railroad company receives for transportation. The public are advised to "let the sleeping-cars alone" until the charges are modified.

The Connecticut river is lower than it has been for many years Above the toll bridge at Hartford there is an island big enough for a trotting park with a mile track. That is something of a change since last spring's freshets, when the water stood 30 feet deep over this same locality.

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

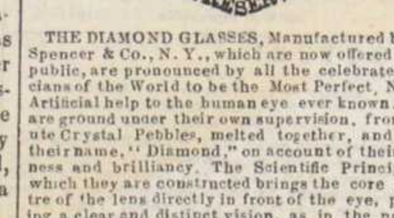
GLOVES, COLLARS,
NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SATCHELS, CANES,
Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

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., &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.

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

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 every 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,

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

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 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.

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 16th, 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.

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.

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.

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

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 sell 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 Weienet'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.

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.

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,
1288td 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 to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1287 Judge of Probate.

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

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 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. Greene 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 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,
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.

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 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,
1288 Judge of Probate.

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 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 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 Tuite, 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,
1286 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,
1286 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 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.

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