The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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IN GRAIN AND FLOUR,
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DEALER IN FURNITURE of all kinds, Parlor and Bed Room Sets, Mirrors, &c. 33 South Main Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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,
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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.

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

JOHN G. GALL,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,
Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 21 East Washington street
Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1235tf

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

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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

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

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

The Michigan Central Railroad.

NEW TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad now leave stations named as follows:

GOING WEST.

	Mail Train.	Fast Ex.	Dexter Acc.	Eve'g. Ex.	Pacific Ex.
Detroit,	6.50 A M	7.30 A M	4.10 P M	5.40 P M	9.00 P M
Ypsilanti,	8.33 "	8.28 "	5.35 "	7.02 "	10.08 "
Ann Arbor,	8.57 "	8.43 "	6.00 "	7.25 "	10.25 "
Dexter,	9.25 "	— "	6.28 "	7.55 "	—
Chelsea,	9.45 "	— "		8.15 "	—
Jackson,	10.45 "	9.45 "		9.15 "	11.45 "
Kalamazoo,	2.05 P M	11.37 A M		12.15 A M	1.58 A M
Chicago,	8.05 "	4.00 P M		6.30 "	7.10 "

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Ex.	Night Ex	Dexter Acc.	Mail Train.	Fast N. Y. Ex.
Chicago,	5.15 P M	9.00 P M		5.00 A M	11.30 A M
Kalamazoo,	10.35 "	2.05 A M		10.50 "	3.52 P M
Jackson,	1.05 A M	4.35 "		2.05 P M	5.45 "
Chelsea,	—	5.25 "	A. M.	3.02 "	—
Dexter,	—	5.40 "	6.10	3.20 "	—
Ann Arbor,	2.20 "	6.00 "	6.45	3.50 "	6.45 "
Ypsilanti,	2.40 "	6.20 "	7.10	4.55 "	7.02 "
Detroit,	3.45 "	7.30 "	8.40	5.40 "	7.55 "

Dated, May 20th, 1870.

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, 2¾ miles from the Court House, on the upper Dixboro road.

1 acre of land with a new two story frame house on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's addition to the City of Ann Arbor.

7 lots of ⅜ acre each, on Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's Addition.

9 acres of land, with a splendid grove, joining the Firemen's Park on the West.

1 House and 1¾ lots of land, with Barn, Wash-Kitchen, Carriage House, and a number of modern improvements, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Packard Streets

1 House and Lot in the 2d Ward, on South Liberty Street.

1 House and 3 Lots in the 2d Ward, near 2d Ward school House.

1 House and 4 Lots, near the M. C. R. R. Depot.

20 acres of land in the south of the State of Missouri, near the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

2 City lots near 2d Ward School House.

A. WIDENMANN,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.
SELLS AND BUYS DRAFTS,
AND
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT
ON ALL PRINCIPAL PLACES

In GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, etc. My direct connections with Europe enable me to offer as fair rates as any New York House. Remember, I am not an agent of any house in this country, but I am having direct communication with the best houses in Europe

COLLECTIONS IN EUROPE
BY POWER OF ATTORNEY OR OTHERWISE, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PASSAGE TICKETS

per Steamer to and from New York to all principal ports of Europe I will send as follows:

From New York to Southampton, Havre, London, Bremen, or Hamburg,

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

From above places to New York,

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

Cabin, $80 to $100 Currency,
Steerage, $30 in Currency.

From Liverpool to New York, Cabin, $100
Steerage, $37.

WIDENMANN,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT
ANN ARBOR,

For the Howard Insurance Co., in New York one of the oldest and best Companies in the country.

The Teutonia Insurance Company in Cleveland. The honorable and safe management of this institution has made it one of the most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the West.
1257y1

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

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

☞ Sign of the Gilt Mortar ☜
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The Finest Stock of
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DRUGS AND MEDICINES
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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

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.

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

THE PRAYER-SEEKER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Along the aisle where prayer was made,
A woman, all in black arrayed,
Close-veiled, between the kneeling host,
With gliding motion of a ghost,
Passed to the desk and laid thereon
A scroll which bore these words alone,—
Pray for me!

Back from the place of worshipping
She glided like a guilty thing:
The rustle of her draperies stirred
By hurrying feet, alone was heard;
While, full of awe, the preacher read,
As out into the dark she sped:
"Pray for me!"

Back to the night from whence she came,
To unimagined grief or shame!
Across the threshold of that door
None knew the burden that she bore;
Alone she left the written scroll,
The legend of a troubled soul,—
Pray for me!

Glide on, poor ghost of woe or sin!
Thou leav'st a common need within;
Each bears, like thee, a nameless weight,
Some misery inarticulate,
Some secret sin, some shrouded dread,
Some household sorrow all unsaid.
Pray for us!

Pass on! The type of all thou art,
Sad witness to the common heart!
With face in veil and seal on lip.
In mute and strange companionship,
Like thee we wander to and fro,
Dumbly imploring as we go:
Pray for us!

Ah, who shall pray, since he who pleads
Our want perchance hath greater needs?
Yet they who make their loss the gain
Of others shall not ask in vain,
And Heaven bends low to hear the prayer
Of love from lips of self despair:
Pray for us!

In vain remorse and fear and hate
Beat with bruised hands against a fate,
Whose walls of iron only move,
And even to the touch of love
He only feels his burdens fall
Who, taught by suffering, pities all,
Pray for us!

He prayeth best who leaves unguessed
The mystery of another's breast.
Why cheeks grow pale, why eyes o'erflow,
Or heads are white, thou need'st not know.
Enough to note by many a sign
That every heart hath needs like thine.
Pray for us!

—*From the Atlantic Monthly for December.*

PERE ANTOINE'S DATE-PALM.

BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Near the levee, and not far from the old French Cathedral, in New Orleans, stands a fine date-palm, thirty feet in height growing out in the open air as sturdily as if its sinuous roots were sucking strength from their native earth.

Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Second Visit to the United States," mentions this exotic: "The tree is seventy or eighty years old; for Pere Antoine, a Roman Catholic Priest, who died about twenty years ago, told Mr. Bringier that he planted it himself when he was young. In his will he provided that they who succeeded to this lot of ground should forfeit it if they cut down the palm.

Wishing to learn something of Pere Antoine's history, Sir Charles Lyell made inquiries among the ancient creole inhabitants of the faubourg. That the old priest in his last days became very emaciated, that he walked about the streets like a mummy, that he gradually dried up and finally blew away, was the meagre and unsatisfactory result of the tourist's investigations. This is all that is generally told of Pere Antoine.

In the summer of 1861, while New Orleans was yet occupied by the rebel forces, I met at N———, on the coast of New England, a lady from Louisana—Miss Badeau by name—who gave me the substance of the following legend touching Pere Antoine and his wonderful date-palm. If it should appear tame to the reader, it will be because I haven't a black ribbed-silk dress, and a strip of point-lace around my throat, like Miss Badeau; it will be because I haven't her eyes and lips and Southern music to tell it with.

When Pere Antoine was a very young man, he had a friend whom he loved as he loved his life. Emile Jardin returned his passion, and the two, on account of their friendship, became the marvel of the city where they dwelt. One was never seen without the other; for they studied, walked, ate, and slept together.

Antoine and Emile were preparing to enter the church; indeed, they had taken the preliminary steps, when a circumstance occurred which changed the color of their lives.

A foreign lady, from some far-off island in the Pacific, had a few months before moved into their neighborhood The lady died suddenly, leaving a girl of sixteen or seventeen entirely friendless and unprovided for. The young men had been kind to the woman during her illness, and at her death—melting with pity at the forlorn situation of Anglice, the daughter—swore between themselves to love and watch over her as if she were their sister.

Now Anglice had a wild, strange beauty that made other women seem tame beside her, and in the course of time the young men found themselves regarding their ward not so much like brothers as at first.

They struggled bravely with their destiny, month after month, for the holy orders which they were about to assume precluded the idea of love and marriage

But every day taught them to be more fond of her. Even priests are human. So they drifted on in a dream And she? If Anglice shared their trouble her face told no story. It was like the face of a saint on a cathedral window. Once, however, as she came suddenly upon the two men, and overheard words that seemed to burn like fire on the lips of the speaker, her eyes grew very luminous for an instant. Then she moved on, her face as immobile as before in its setting of wavy golden hair.

"Entre or et roux Dieux fit ses longs cheveux."

One night Emile Jardin and Anglice were not to be found. They had flown, but whither nobody knew, and nobody, save Antoine, cared.

It was a heavy blow to Antoine, for he had made up his mind to run away with her himself.

A strip of paper slipped from a volume on Antoine's desk, and fluttered to his feet.

"Do not be angry," said the bit of paper, piteously; "forgive us, for we love."

Three years went by wearily enough Antoine had entered the church, and was already looked upon as a rising man; but his face was pale and his heart leaden, for there was no sweetness in life for him.

Four years had elapsed, when a letter, covered with outlandish post-marks, was brought to the young priest—a letter from Anglice. She was dying, would he forgive her? Emile, the year previous, had fallen a victim to the fever that raged on the island; and their child, little Anglice, was likely to follow him. In pitiful terms she begged Antoine to take charge of the child until she was old enough to enter a convent The epistle was finished hastily by another hand, informing Antoine of Madame Jardin's death; it also told him that Anglice had been placed on board a vessel shortly to leave the island for some western port.

The letter, delayed by storm and shipwreck, was hardly read and wept over when little Anglice arrived.

On beholding her, Antoine uttered a cry of joy and surprise—she was so like the woman he had worshiped.

As a man's tears are more pathetic than a woman's, so is his love more intense; not more enduring, nor half so subtle, but intenser.

The passion that had been crowded down in his heart broke out and lavished its richness on this child, who was to him not only the Anglice of years ago, but his friend Emile Jardin also.

Anglice possessed the wild, strange beauty of her mother, the bending, willowy form, the rich tint of skin, the large tropical eyes, that had almost made Antoine's sacred robe a mockery to him.

For a month or two Anglice was wildly unhappy in her new home She talked continually of the bright country where she was born, the fruits, and flowers, and blue skies, the tall, fan-like trees, and the streams that went murmuring through them to the sea. Antoine could not pacify her.

By and by she ceased to weep, and went about the cottage with a dreary, disconsolate air that cut Antoine to the heart. A long tailed paroquet, which she had brought with her in the ship walked solemnly behind her from room to room, mutely pining, it seemed, for those heavy orient airs that used to ruffle its brilliant plumage.

Before the year ended he noticed that the ruddy tinge had fled from her cheek that her eyes had grown languid, and her slight figure more willowy than ever.

A physician was consulted He could discover nothing wrong with the child, except the fading and drooping. He failed to account for that. It was some vague disease of the mind, he said, beyond his skill.

So Anglice faded day after day. She seldom left the room now. At last Antoine could not shut out the fact that the child was passing away. He had learned to love her so.

"Dear heart," he said, what is't that ails thee?"

"Nothing, mon pere," for so she called him.

The winter passed. The balmy spring air had come, and Anglice seemed to revive In her little bamboo chair, on the porch, she swayed to and fro in the fragrant breeze, with a peculiar undulating motion, like a graceful tree.

At times something seemed to weigh upon her mind. Antoine noticed it and waited At length she spoke.

"Near our house," said little Anglice—"near our house, on the island, the palm-trees are waving under the blue sky. Oh, how beautiful! I seem to lie beneath them all day long I am very, very happy. I yearned for them so much that I grew sick; don't you think it was so mon pere?"

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed Antoine, suddenly. "Let us hasten to those pleasant islands where the palms are waving."

Anglice smiled.

"I am going *there*, mon pere!"

Aye, indeed. A week from that evening the wax candles burned at her feet and forehead, lighting her on her journey.

All was over. Now was Antoine's heart empty Death, like another Emile, had stolen his new Anglice. He had nothing to do but to lay his blighted flower away.

Pere Antoine made a shallow grave in his garden, and heaped the fresh brown mold over his idol.

In the tranquil spring evenings the priest was seen sitting by the mound, his finger closed in the unread prayer-book.

The summer broke on the sunny land; and in the cool morning twilight, and after nightfall, Antoine lingered by the grave. He could never be with it enough.

One morning he observed a delicate stem, with two curiously shaped emerald leaves, springing up from the center of the mound At first he merely noticed it casually; but at length the plant grew so tall, and was so strangely unlike anything he had ever seen before, that he examined it with care.

How straight, and graceful, and exquisite it was! When it swung to and fro with the summer wind in the twilight, it seemed to Antoine as if little Anglice was standing there in the garden!

The days stole by, and Antoine tended the fragile shoot, wondering what sort of blossom it would unfold—white, or scarlet, or golden One Sunday a stranger, with a bronzed and weather-beaten face like a sailor's, leaned over the garden rail and said to him: "What a fine young date-palm you have there, sir!"

"Mon Dieu!" cried Pere Antoine, "and is it a palm?"

"Yes, indeed," returned the man. "I had no idea the tree would flourish in this climate."

"Mon Dieu!" was all the priest could say.

If Pere Antoine loved the tree before he worshiped it now. He watered it, and could have clasped it in his arms. Here were Emile and Anglice and the child, all in one!

The years glided away, and the date-palm and the priest grew together—only one became vigorous and the other feeble. Pere Antoine had long passed the meridian of life. The tree was in its youth. It no longer stood in an isolated garden; for pretentious brick and marble houses had clustered about Antoine's cottage. They looked down scowling on the humble thatched roof. The city was edging up, trying to crowd him off his land. But he clung to it like the lichen and refused to sell.

Speculators piled gold on his doorsteps, and he laughed at them. Sometimes he was hungry and cold, and thinly clad; but he laughed none the less.

"Get thee behind me Satan!" said the old priest's smile.

Pere Antoine was very old now, scarcely able to walk, but he could sit under the pliant, caressing leaves of his palm, loving it like an Arab; and there he sat till the grimmest speculator came to him. But even in death Pere Antoine was faithful to his trust.

The owner of that land loses it if he harm the date-tree.

And there it stands, in the narrow, dingy street, a beautiful, dreamy stranger, an exquisite foreign lady, whose grace is a joy to the eye, the incense of whose breath makes the air enamored! May the hand wither that touches her ungently!

"*Because it grew from the heart of little Anglice,*" said Miss Badeau, tenderly.

A Plea for Silence.

H. T. TUCKERMAN.

The Tower of Babel is as significant an emblem of our heritage of woe as the lost Paradise; in the masterful dominion of one, as well as in the confusion of many tongues, individuality, freedom, and progress are overlaid or thwarted; speech becomes an echo, a wearisome refrain, instead of an original utterance; glib expression is mistaken for personal thought, and life in the less highly endowed instead of being an intellectual experience is reduced to a mechanical exchange of words. "A man full of words," says the Psalmist, "shall not prosper upon the earth"; and it is by musing, and not talking, that the heart is kindled into worship, and the mind illuminated by truth Sydney Smith, enjoyed even Macaulay's "flashes of silence." I remember one of those placid women, neat, calm, and kindly of mien, whose expression as well as garb denotes a member of the Society of Friends, who came into the apartment of a neighbor, seated herself, smoothed the white kerchief over her gentle bosom, and, with a deep sigh of relief, exclaimed, "What safety there is in silence!" She then related, with a kind of plaintive indignation, the experiments of a trader in whom she confided, and with whom she had long had transactions, to defraud her. When the intention became apparent, her wrath rose, but, in accordance with the principles of her sect, she restrained its utterance, and left his presence. "It was hard," she confessed, "to keep the old Adam down," but it appeared the doing so was a rebuke keenly felt. Indeed, no protest is so effective as silence. We felt this on one occasion when at a table encircled by courteous gentlemen, an underbred man made an inquiry which all present but the interlocutor felt to be indelicate and presuming The person addressed made no reply; the query was repeated, and one of the guests asked if it was heard. "I never answer impertinent questions," said the insulted gentleman quietly. The aggressor quailed as no reproaches could have made him. How effective, in certain cases, is what has been aptly called "the conspiracy of silence"! it is the most eloquent form of remonstrance and contempt. Calumy is thus deprived of its sting; injustice is lived down Even will is weakened by over expression. "I have always found," says Ruskin, "that the less we speak of our intentions the more chance there is of our realizing them" If any living writer of the English tongue owes his influence and fame to an eloquent and audacious fluency, whereby the reader is carried away on a glowing sea of words, it is John Ruskin; and yet note his recent protest and confession: "I have had what, in many respects, I boldly call the *misfortune* to set my words somewhat prettily together; not without a foolish vanity in the poor knack that I had of doing so, until I was heavily punished for this pride by finding that many people thought of the words only, and not of their meaning" And elsewhere in the same treatise he remarks: "No true painter ever speaks or ever has spoken much of his art; the greatest speak nothing. The moment a man can really do his work, he becomes speechless about it. All words become idle to him.—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

Success in Life.

Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for and destined to a high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for labor or a profession. Adopt it early and pursue it steadily, never looking back to the turning furrow, but forward to the furrow that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's success, if will and actions are rightly adapted to them. Our rich men and our great men have carved their paths to fortune, and by this internal principle,—a principle that cannot fail to reward him who resolutely pursues it To sigh or repine over the lack of inheritance is unmanly. Every man should strive to be creator instead of inheritor He should bequeath instead of borrow. He should be conscious of the power in him, and fight his own battles with his own lance. He should feel that it is better to earn a crust than to inherit coffers of gold When once this spirit of self-reliance is learned, every man will discover within himself the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich, inestimably rich in self-resources, and can lift his head proudly to meet the noblest among men.

The proprietors at Paris have been deprived of their power to sue for rents, consequently a family needs but little ready money to subsist on from hand to mouth. A correspondent writes: "My landlord every week presents me with my bill. The ceremony seems to please him and does me no harm I have pasted upon my mantel piece the decree of the Government adjourning payment of rent, and the right to read and reread this document is all that he will get from me until the end of the siege."

A Puzzled Dutchman.

A Wisconsin secular paper contains the following good story:

One who does not believe in emersion for baptism, was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said, some believe it is necessary to go down into water, and come up out of it to be baptized. But this he claimed to be fallacy, for the proposition "into," of the Scripture, should be rendered differently, as it does not mean into at all times. "Moses," he said, "we are told, went up into the mountain, and the Savior was taken into a high mountain, etc." Now we do not suppose that either went into the mountain, but went unto it. So with going down into the water, it means simply going down close by or near the water, and being baptized in the ordinary way, by sprinkling or pouring.

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse when an invitation was given for any one so disposed to arise and express his thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said they were glad they had been present on this occasion, that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke a silence that was almost painful, as follows:

"Mister Breacher, I is so glad I vash here to-night, for I has had explained to my mint some tings dat I never could pelief pefore. O, I ish so glad, that into does not mean into at all, put shust close by or near to, for now I can pelief mish tings vot I could not pelief pefore. We reat, Mr. Breacher, that Tanniel vas cast into the den of lions, and came out alife! Now I never could pelief dat, for de wilt peasts would shust eat him right off; put now it ist very clear to my mint He vash shust close by or near to, and did not get in the ten at all. O, I ish so glad I vash here to-night.

"Again we reat dat de Hebrew children vas cast into the firish furnace, and dat alwish look't lik a beek story too for they would have peen purnt up; put it ish all plain to my mint now for they were shust cast near by or close to the firish furnace. O, I vas so glat I vas here to-night!"

"And den. Mister Breacher, it ish said Jonah vas cast into the sea and taken into the whale's pelly Now I nevcould beliefe that. It always seemed to me to be a pig fish story, put it ish all plain to my mint now He vash not cast into the whale's belly at all put shust shumpt onto his pack rode ashore O, I vash so glad I vash here to-night.'

"And now, Mister Breecher, if you will shust explain two more bassages of scriptures I shall be, O, so happy dat I vash here to-night! One of them ish vere it saish de vicked shall be cast into a lake that purns with fire and primsthone always. O, Mister Breacher, shall I pe cast into that lake if I am vicked or shust close py or near to shust near enough to pe comfortable? O, I hopes you tell me I shall pe cast only shust py a good way off, and I vill pe so glat I vas here to-night! The other basbage is that vich saish, plessed are they who keep these commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life and enter in through the gates into the city. O, tell me I shall gets into the city and not shust close by or near to shust near enough to see vat I have lost, and I shall be so glat I vas here to night!"

He sat down with the impression left on many minds present that it would not do to take the Bible for only what it clearly says.

About Berlin.

To show the accuracy of their social statistics we state a few cases: There are 83,000 households with none but the members of their own family; 32,000 that employ servants, or have subordinates living with them; and 38,000 that rent rooms furnished to occupants, or accommodate lodgers. Forty six per cent. of the population is unmarried, and forty-five married—the rest in widowhood or divorced. Seventy eight per cent. have fixed residences, and twenty-two are moving about, as clerks, servants, lodgers, etc; 344,000 are reported as earning their living, and 355,000 as living on these, or dependants. The whole population is quoted as having some religion, according to their confirmation; 630,271 are Protestants; 49,922 are Catholics; 27,565 are Jews, and only 197 are marked as of other creeds The civil authorities know *every thing* in the capital, as Von Moltke is is said to have known every road, rock, eminence, and tree in his march through France. Such noses, and eyes, and patience are possessed only by the Germans.

In the matter of religion Berlin is not much to boast of; they are enrolled on church registers, and with most of them it ends there. The parishes are enormously large; in some instances 25,000 souls to one pastor. About 12,000 of them, on an average, go to church on Sunday, and some 4,000 appear at communion in a month, and still the city bears the external appearance on the Sabbath of paying a passable degree of respect to church services, for during these the public resorts are closed, and all is quiet The Court is orthodox and religious, and the King himself is very fervent, as may be seen by his despatches to his Queen and nation. The Catholics and Jews are gaining on the Protestants—a result of the liberal measures of the Protestant government to other confessions. The Jews of Berlin are very influential and intelligent, and their social position is high. Their "salons" have some of the choicest reunions of the capital, and their children visit the best schools in much greater proportion than the other confessions Their synagogues are among the finest religious temples of the city, and they cluster around these with their dwellings, so as to form a "Jewish Quarter"

In morals the Berliners are just twice as well behaved as the Parisians, having half the number of illegitimate births. Eight per cent of children in Paris are still-born, in Berlin but three per cent. Paris, without additions from the provinces, would soon die out. Berlin increases from its own births at the rate of 6,000 per annum. Of the entire population in Berlin, one-half are born within its walls. Its rapid increase, however, is mainly owing to the immense immigration from the surrounding country. Thousands and thousands are yearly pouring in to fill up the great industrial establishments. The locomotive works of Borsig alone nearly fill and populate a suburb. And, what is very remarkable, of its entire population only one per cent. is not German.—*Scribner's Monthly for December.*

Fresh Aztec Ruins.

Some discoveries have lately been made in New Mexico which will, doubtless, be the subject of protracted and highly interesting archæological research Governor Arny, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, is the authority for the existence of these curiosities his knowledge of which has been gained by personal inspection It became necessary, in the discharge of his official duties, for Governor Arny to visit the Utah Indians, at the west of the San Juan River. To do this, he had to traverse a part of the great range known as the Sierra Madre Mountains, and here particularly in what is called the Canon de Chelly, the discoveries referred to have been made. We have, of late, been so overwhelmed with accounts of astonishing natural wonders newly found in the heart of the continent, that Governor Arny's description of strange ravines, whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, "the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical," may excite only passing comment. But the ruins found among these lonely canons will attract more eager and substantial attention.

These consist, we are assured, of the deserted remains of ancient Aztec cities "many of which bear the evidence of having been populous to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants." The term Aztec is here used in its common and inaccurate sense, being applicable, in strictness, to only one of the seven Mexican tribes which collectively bore the name of Nahuatlecas. These tribes are supposed to have come from the North, from a region known as Aztlan. Their traditions say that they emerged from seven caverns in that region, which most investigators have placed north of the River Gila.

The interesting question now arises whether these vast canons or mountain gorges, described by Governor Arny, are affirmed by him to be filled, in some instances, with ruins, may not have been the original Aztlan It is at least evident, on reading his descriptions, and comparing them with such traditionary chronicles as we already possess, that this supposition is extremely plausible. The period of the departure of the seven tribes, and of their arrival in the valley of Mexico, is commonly reckoned to have been between 1064 and 1164. Perhaps a close examination of newly-discovered ruins will have the effect either of affirming or rectifying this estimate. In any case it will doubtless furnish us with important revelations of the past history of the continent.

The accounts already received from Governor Arny and his party are substantially to the following purport: The ruins discovered are of stone and of great extent. In each town or collection of buildings one edifice has been found hewn out of the solid rock, about twenty feet square, containing one room, and in this room a single human skeleton. In the centre of these apartments there are traces of fire, and the theory of the observers is that these solitary rooms were altar places, and the skeletons those of the officiating priests. It will be remembered that fire was always kept burning, as a religious rite, on the altars of the Aztecs; the Indian tradition being that ultimately it would light Montezuma back again to his people—he being not an earthly ruler only, but their Messiah or Eternal King. It is asserted by our informants that the structures contain handsome arches and other architectural devices and ornaments; and that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, in masonry and other mechanical arts. Some of the buildings, unlike most of the ruins further south in Central America and elsewhere are reported to be seven or eight stories in height. There are no stair-cases in these lofty piles so that it is inferred the upper stories were reached by ladders planted against the walls. Others of the edifices are perfectly round, built very substantially of cut stone, and plastered inside. Tokens abound of the occupation of these places by dense and well instructed populations, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that to the wonders of natural scenery and mineral treasure abounding in that neighborhood there is about to be added such records of the men who once dwelt therein as will be, at least, as interesting.

The only doubt likely to be raised relative to the importance or probable significance of Governor Arny's discoveries, is whether his buildings may not belong to the class of "Cassas Grandes" once held to mark the successive steps of the Aztec migration (which is supposed to have taken over 150 years from the starting point before reaching Chapultepec) but since attributed to the Moquis or to the Pueblo Indians. If the accounts that have come to us are precisely accurate, we should say this hypothesis was out of the question;—since the buildings would necessarily have been the work of a far higher civilization than any of the class last named."—*N. Y. Times.*

Niagara is no longer the most wonderful of cataracts Its rival has been discovered in British Guiana, in South America. There are two falls, one of seven hundred and seventy feet and another of fifty. The volume of water passing over these falls is seventy-eight feet deep and three hundred feet broad during the dry season The colonial government of Guiana is arranging facilities for visitors By way of comparison, it may be well to add that Niagara Falls on the American side is 164 feet high, and on the Canadian side 150 feet high. The width of the American falls is 1,100 feet and of the Canadian falls about double that number.

Do Your Best.

Great danger besets genius, aptness or cleverness, and as to results the ability of a "ready" man may be put under either name. It is this, that a man who can do more than others is tempted to do less. He is content with startling and exceptional performances, fitful feats which astonish for the moment. All the rest of his life is a surprise, that one who can do well is satisfied for the most of his time to do little, to do nothing, or what is worse than all, to do ill. The sunbursts which make the world glad for a moment, or a dark and stormy day, are cheerful by contrast. The steady glow of a [illegible] is less noticed, but vastly mor[illegible] The momentary gleam is [illegible] cheerful, and is succeeded [illegible] The calm and uninterrupted [illegible] works wonders, though sca[illegible] appreciated.

There is no modern writer richer in apothegms, point and paradox, than Ruskin. Much that he writes seems nonsense, but the more is wisdom. While he argues for impossibilities, and propounds platitudes, the facts which he quotes and misquotes, and the sound maxims by which he reaches unsound conclusions, are always worth culling from the context. A case in point is found in the following sentences: "It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whatever he is but quietly and steadily; and natural and unforced results of such work will be always the thing God meant him to do, and will be his best. No agonies or heart-rendings will enable him to do any better. If he is a great man, they will be great things, but always, if thus peacefully done, good and right; always, if restlessly and ambitiously done, false, hollow and despicable."

The genius, or the man of large intellect or opportunities, if he is diligent will do great things. He is a great man, greater in this than all else, that he knows his power and feels his responsibility. Much is given him, and much is required of him. If he does his best, he acquits himself of his obligation to himself, to his kind, and to his Maker. But, if because he can do without effort what other men accomplish with great labor, he is therefore content to do no more than others, he is really less than lesser men. They excel him in manly qualities of endurance, industry and perseverance. They win against difficulties. He creates his own enemies in indifference and sloth. They make their opportunities He despises his advantages and defrauds himself and the world of just so much as he might have won by application.

The men who are not included among the remarkable, but who work "quietly and steadily," are the more truly successful ones. They form and regulate the character of a community. They regulate whatever calling they may pursue, and what is better, they elevate themselves above their calling. They are the men who fix the destiny of nations; the great average, the real strength, the sound foundation on which everything with a claim to stability rests. "Do your best" is the rule for everybody, and especially for those who are just entering life, whether as pupils in schools, as clerks, apprentices or students. It is the rule for one sex as well as the other. Nobody yet ever prepared himself for a better position by neglecting the duties of a place less eligible. Habits make the man, and all men make their own habits. Youth never can afford to be negligent or idle; still less to be wasteful of either physical or mental powers. The human being can endure only a certain amount of "wear and tear;" and he or she who wastes youthful energy will lament early decrepitude.

A Change Much Needed.

We frequently hear the remark, "I don't vote. I don't bother about politics." In explanation the utterers will try to excuse their false position, either on the ground that they are disgusted with the manner in which the elections are conducted, or that they cannot afford the time from their business necessary to perform one of the most sacred duties of citizenship Yet, while these men thus neglect their important obligations, they are most unsparing in their denunciations of the assumed corruption of the political nominees and office-holders. They say, and with truth, that many of the chief officers, judicial and political, are now filled and controlled by men who disgrace the positions they hold, and for which they are both intellectually and morally unworthy They lament the fearful amount of crime and the general social demoralization consequent upon it, and at the same time, illogically lay the blame on our form of government as the cause of all the trouble.

It is the solemn duty of every citizen to take his part in the government of the country as marked out by the United States Constitution If influential citizens shrink from the ballot box and from the primary duties connected with nominations, and leave the work to be done by the unworthy, is it to be wondered at if the latter use the power for their own special benefit? The nominating conventions are almost universally neglected by the law-abiding citizens, and the professional ward politicians and repeaters, and all the lazy loafers around the wards, as a general thing, nominate their friends to every municipal office within the gift of the people. What else but national demoralization can be expected if this course be pursued? How are republican institutions to be upheld if the transactions of national business be left to the irresponsible and corrup? And a check can in no other way be put to such a retrograding course, than by every voter making it his duty not only to vote, but to see that the candidates are fitted for the offices they aspire to. Everybody knows that corruption abounds throughout the land From the halls of Congress down to the meanest municipal office it prevails, and will continue to prevail and increase daily in magnitude, unless those whose business it is to see to it, do their duty. It entirely rests with the citizens themselves, whether our political decadence shall go on, or whether we resume the position we once enjoyed. It was corruption which sapped the foundation of the old republics, and brought on their downfall, and such will assuredly be our fate unless more public spirit be infused into our citizens.

The indifference to politics shown by our educated men greatly struck Mr. Hughes during his short visit among us, and he compared it with the practice in his own country, where the enlightened class always kept up an active interest in political affairs. And so they should. And so should every man in this country, young and old, if our beneficent republican form of government is to be maintained, and the glorious heritage purchased by the blood of the founders of the republic is to be transmitted to our descendants intact.

It is said that a Montreal bank has $3,000 deposit made by Wilkes B[illegible]

From the N. Y. World.

Not this Only, but More Also.

We and all Democrats go as far as the farthest for revenue reform. Free trade is our flag, and our flag is nailed to the mast for the fight of 1872. But on her legends are also there inscribed. The Democratic party welcomes every ally in the contest for reform of our revenue chaos. But free trade is not the only purpose with which the party is inspired, nor the only blessing with which its victory will be pregnant for the people of the United States.

For a period of ten years a party has been in possession of the general government that has done [illegible] consolidate all kinds of power [illegible] hands of that government than [illegible] other parties had accomplished [illegible] for the seventy years prec[illegible] the advent of the Republicans at the [illegible] election of Lincoln. The old Federal party did a good deal in this direction, but its chief influence was exerted during the administration of Washington, and that influence was restrained and modified by his prudence and caution. The Whig party had some strong tendencies to centralization, but these tendencies were in some degree held in check by the necessity for paying deference to the great fundamental principles of the rights of States and localities. The Whigs never attempted to carry a Presidential election by a sectional combination; and the necessity they were under, therefore, to secure the votes of Southern States obliged them to be cautious in their doctrines respecting the powers of the Federal Constitution. Upon the whole, it may be said that what was done by both of those defunct parties to make our Federal government a consolidated one bears no sort of proportion to what has been done in that direction by the Republicans. Where there was one measure initiated by the Federalists or the Whigs that gave rise to a serious question respecting constitutional power, any one acquainted with the Congressional legislation and executive administration of the past ten years can put his finger on a dozen measures each of which is of a more alarming character than all the other measures of the Federalists or the Whigs put together.

In the period that elapsed from the establishment of the Constitution down to the final dissolution of the Whig party there were certain principles of interpretation of the text of the Constitution, in regard to the extent of its political powers about which all parties were agreed. The memorable difference between the Democratic party, as led by General Jackson, and the Whigs, as led by Mr. Clay, concerning the power of Congress to create a national bank, developed a more decided difference in the spirit of constitutional interpretation than almost any other subject with which those parties had to deal—a far more decided difference than that which existed between them concerning the constitutional *power* of "protection" through a tariff of duties. But with that notable exception there was, comparatively speaking, but little difference between them in respect to the principal doctrines of constitutional power; and with such men as Marshall and Story on the bench and as Clay and Webster in Congress, the Democracy as a party had little reason to complain of the spirit and tendency of their opponents in giving interpretation to the particular powers of Congress, or of any other department of the government. The country had not then undergone the misfortune of having a President elected by a sectional vote; and all men in public life, on all sides, agreed substantially on certain great axioms of constitutional law that preserve the line of demarcation between the Federal and the State powers. A public man in those days who could be justly accused of straining the Constitution beyond a reasonable definition of its powers was a rare and unenviable character.

But now all this is changed. The Republicans have brought about among all their ranks, among all their leaders, and among all their functionaries who have anything to do with the administration of the Federal government a tone and style of treating its powers as if they were paramount over all subjects and on all occasions. The line which divides those powers of the States is ignored; or, if it is not absolutely ignored, the habit of reasoning from the principle that Federal power can alone accomplish what people think ought to be accomplished has entirely obliterated the old doctrine that the supremacy of the Federal Constitution is a supremacy that can exist only within a prescribed sphere. Hence we have had usurpation following usurpation until it is impossible to tell where this tendency to consolidation will end, unless it is checked by a political revolution that will bring into power a class of men bound by their party traditions, their personal training, and their political principles to administer the Federal government in a different spirit.

This political revolution can only be effected by the Democratic party. *This* is a reform which no other political organization can bring about, because it requires the binding force of old party traditions, habit, and discipline to institute it and carry it out. A new party associated only or chiefly on the basis of a reduction of the tariff to the point of destroying the hydra "protection" would be entirely without power to restore the Constitution to the sway and influence of those principles of interpretation on which Hamilton would have agreed with Madison, Marshall would have agreed with Taney, Clay would have agreed with Jackson, Webster would have agreed with Silas Wright. That there is such a common ground on which these great representatives of their respective periods and parties stood, and that it is the only ground on which we of this generation can stand for the preservation of our political system from the dangers and mischiefs of consolidation, is perfectly clear. It is the mission of the Democratic party to occupy this ground and to fight this battle. It will do it, by recognizing the settlement of the issue of State secession as final and by maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Union. It will accept whatever changes have been made in the text of the Constitution by the rightful process of amendment, and it will loyally adapt its action and its measures to those changes. But it will set its face resolutely and sternly against all that habit of construing and using the powers of the Constitution for purposes that are not within the sphere of the general government which has taken possession of its legislative and executive departments. It will insist that the Federal government shall be administered as what it is: as a government of defined and limited powers each of which is capable of an exact and rational definition, that will save it from encroaching on the rights of local self-government and prevent the Federal system from becoming a consolidated empire.

The Democratic party are revenue reformers, and more else.

An Interview with Bismarck.

LONDON, Nov. 26

A special correspondent of the *World* who left Versailles on the 21st, brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck:

Correspondent—"What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed in Germany at the plan of the campaign, especially in relation to Paris?"

Bismarck—"The capture of Paris is clamored for and it must be accomplished to satisfy the folks at home. Respecting the time and means for effecting this public opinion is widely astray. It bestows animadversion unjustly. Had my counsel been followed, Paris would have been attacked long ago."

Correspondent—"Your Excellency says your counsels were overruled?"

Bismarck—"When the forces led by Gen. Von Blumenthal, after the victories of Weissenburg and Woerth, emerged from the Vosges and marched toward Chalons, where the cavalry under Prince Albrecht stood, Gen. Von Moltke decided that they should come up and help annihilate the army which had so hurriedly abandoned Chalons. I urged that they should be ordered to continue their march on Paris, then unprepared for a siege, and take it, or at least cut it off from the rest of France, which should then be overrun as quickly as possible. When the Department of the Seine was reached it was found a nut hard to crack. Then there was a new question—how was the kernel to be reached? First we determined on bombardment, of which the intention to open a secret park of artillery at Villa Coublay was complete proof. This measure I urged, but now came a new disagreement. The King, under advice of Von Moltke, decided to let famine reduce the capital, trusting that discord among the Parisians would contribute to hasten surrender."

Correspondent—"But this plan was universally supposed to be your own."

Bismarck—"So far is that opinion from truth that I now ceased to disguise my indignation at being no longer made a party to the councils wherein great questions were decided. In 1866 no important proposition was decided without asking my advice. Now there are great changes. Whole plans are adopted without consulting me, while popular disapproval falls upon me. Those who say it is my fault that Paris has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most ardently desired and strenuously urged it."

Correspondent—"But at least you have the satisfaction of having accomplished the unification of Germany?"

Bismarck—"Ah! no. I attribute the halting and partial failure of the attempt for German unity to the delay resulting from these opposing schemes.—Had my advice been followed the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg would have been carried in on the wave which swept over Germany, and the grand scheme of a united Vaterland and Deutcher Kaizer would have become a reality instead of the half hearted confederation now about to be born. For me the great object of the war never lay on this side of the Rhine, but on the other side, where I meant should exist one great empire."

This extraordinary conversation was held under peculiar circumstances, that cannot now be stated, but I have given almost the exact words uttered by the Chancellor.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

The following card gives evidence that much wind has been expended by Messrs FULTON and TILTON to little purpose, except to brand them both blowhards, but *truthful* and *honorable* ones:

Much has recently been published in reference to the controversy between Theodore Tilton, Esq., and the Rev. J. D. Fulton, and it may interest the public to know the result of a conference between these two gentlemen, in the presence of their friends; hence the following card, namely:

1. That Mr. Tilton's informant, a gentleman of intelligence, refinement, and veracity, does in the most solemn manner reaffirm his original statement, while Mr Fulton as solemnly denies it in his presence.

2. That the Rev. Dr Armitage affirms that Mr Fulton never preached for him in Norfolk street on Sunday evening in 1855, to the best of his recollection; but that he did preach for him on Tuesday night in 1853 or 1854.

3. As the alleged transaction dates back to the year 1855, and there have already appeared in this conference several discrepancies in matters of memory and statements by equally honorable men concerned in the matter, naturally arising from the lapse of time involved, we concede to the parties at issue the doubts arising from all such discrepancies while neither of them abates a jot either of the allegation or the denial, but both leave the public to give credence to which side they may choose; while the present purpose of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Fulton mutually is to dismiss the whole subject.

4. The conference of friends referred to in the above are firmly persuaded that all the gentlemen named above have no disposition to swerve from the truth in any measure whatever, but mean to be true and honorable in their statements, which, as far as now appears, can not be readily harmonized out of a court of justice at this distant date from the alleged transaction.

THOMAS ARMITAGE,
JAMES B. SIMMONS,
E. S. STACY.

Brooklyn, November 4, 1870.

The above is a true record of the findings of our friends in conference.

JUSTIN D. FULTON,
THEODORE TILTON,

An Alabama Stanton "Stick"-ing.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 17.

The city is full of excitement and the wheels of the State government are entirely locked. Smith and Bingham still claim to be Governor and Treasurer respectively, and each retain possession of their offices. Smith has obtained a number of troops from the commanding officer here, and they are posted in front of the Executive room and Treasurer's office. The Senate met and adjourned. The House passed the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that a committee of six, consisting of three from the Senate and three from the House, be appointed to ascertain without delay upon whose application, by whose order and for what purpose said military force was quartered in this capitol, and that the General Assembly desist from farther proceedings until the report of said committee be received and acted upon.

Only two Republicans voted against this resolution.

An indignation meeting, composed of all parties opposed to Gov. Smith's proceedings, will be held to-night, and will be addressed by many speakers who supported Gov. Smith at the late election.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. DEC 2 1870.

A most ludicrous, and at the same time serious complication has arisen from the management of matters at the polls in the town of Freedom, Washtenaw county, at the recent general election. The town is inhabited wholly by Germans, and has the bad habit of giving from 200 to 300 Democratic majority for the "straight ticket" every time. It is one of those benighted places where the so-called Democratic party of to-day finds a congenial home. Running against Elihu B Pond, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, in Washtenaw county, was Emanuel Mann, an enterprising German citizen of Ann Arbor. Upon the day of election one of Mr Mann's agents, a German, proceeded to the polling place in Freedom, hired a room convenient to the scene of the biennial freemen's contest, and proceeded to ornament the Democratic ballots with Mr. Mann's slips, plastered on the worst possible place, to wit: directly over Pond's name, the German electors being urged to vote the same by the agent, on the ground of support for a fellow countryman. But this was an innovation unprecedented and not to be tolerated for a moment. The Democratic Board of Election Inspectors actually left their seats, went to the room, "cleaned out" Mr. Mann's agent in short order, and then returned to the performance of their regular duties. And, not to be circumvented by the agent's operations from some new and hidden base of action, they actually opened the ballots thereafter presented, and whenever Pond's name was hidden from view by one of Mr. Mann's slips, the name was restored to its original status on the ballot by the gentle removal of the slip which intervened between it and daylight. The cool determination of this State Prison performance is irresistibly funny, but it is about time the election laws were enforced in the town of Freedom, before the query attains too great pertinence, "What's in a name?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

JOHN G. FELDKAMP, the Supervisor of Freedom and chairman of that "Democratic Board of Election Inspectors," requests us to say that the *Tribune* has been imposed upon, and that its informant knew the above to be A WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS LIE, and when FELDKAMP speaks like that he means just what he says, as some who prate about "State Prison performances" will find to their sorrow if they don't dry up. This "most ludicrous" story has just this much of truth in it, *and no more:* That "agent" did go to Freedom, and did urge the Democratic "German electors" to vote "*for a fellow countryman,*" and *sixty of them did so vote*, a confession and a proof that the Democratic votes which elected Mr. MANN were given to him as a German, and not simply as an American citizen. We thank the *Tribune* for blundering into one truth. The "Democratic Board" *did not* "clean out Mr MANN's agent," and *did not* "open the ballots" and tear off his "slips," witness sixty Democratic tickets with his name on. They may have urged Democrats not to "ornament" their tickets, and that they had a right to do,—though not done very successfully as must be conceded.

— *This* explanation is made only at the urgent request of Mr. FELDKAMP, an honest and capable officer, but if "the dogs of war" are to be let loose we may be compelled to expose some of the means used—we hope not with Mr. MANN's consent—to get the German Democrats—who ought to be Americans by this time, *if electors*—in Lodi, Scio, Freedom, Manchester, Sylvan, etc., to vote "for a fellow countryman." We prefer peace, but *the peace* we prefer is not to sit *very* still while ourself and our friends are deluged with abuse and slander.

— Since the above was in type, Mr MANN has called at our office with Mr FELDKAMP, and assures us that the publication above does not meet his approval, and that he is satisfied Mr F. is not obnoxious to any of the charges made.

THERE is no clause in the constitution of the United States which is oftener quoted to sanction wrong and high-handed outrage than the following:—"Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members." And the similar clause in our State constitution is as often mis-interpreted and the power it does confer equally tortured and abused. To read the learned disquisitions in Radical journals, gotten up to bolster up the Congressional House in ousting Democrats whose constituents have impudently elected and returned them, one might well suppose that instead of simply being authorized to decide—*under the constitution and laws*—as to the *election*—that is, the fact; the *returns*—that is, whether correct in form or not, and agreeing with the facts; and the *qualifications*—that is, whether a citizen, and of proper age, it was the business and right of the House to determine whether or no the elected man was not morally and politically incompetent or disqualified, and whether his constituents did not make a mistake in electing the man they did.—Now, we submit, that the House is only to act as a jury and is not "a law unto itself," and it should be governed by the same rules of evidence that govern a court of justice. It is a total ignoring of this principle that causes so many contested seats; it is its violation that turns so many Democrats out of Congress and gives their seats to Republicans *never* elected; and it was the same perversion of right and rights that caused a Michigan Legislature some years ago to buck against the Supreme Court. It is time for different talk.

REPUBLICAN office-holders down in Alabama are for all the world just like their political brethren elsewhere, and propose to "stick" to office whether the people want them or not. And if they don't have a Congress to contest in—like SCHENCK and CESSNA, *et al*—they call in the aid of the military, like STANTON—and hold on to the teat. That's what Gov. SMITH and State Treasurer BINGHAM are now doing.

SOME of our readers may remember having read a novel entitled "Japheth in Search of his Father." The government printers are about to issue a rival work in law sheep, to be styled:—"Ulysses in search of a Minister—to England." It is warranted full of interest—to the initiated.

A FEW days ago came a story from Nevada, by the way of New York, that FITCH, the Radical candidate for member of Congress, imported several hundred Mormons into adjoining counties to "make his calling and election sure," but that a large number of them violated the contract, voted for his opponent, KENDALL, and elected him. And now comes another story, this time from Salt Lake City. To give it as the telegraph gives it, it is this:

The government survey between Nevada and Utah makes several important mining districts, heretofore considered in Nevada, in Utah, among which are the Pioche, Shoshone and Smoky Valley. These places give Democratic majorities. Pioche alone gave 136 majority for Kendall over Fitch for Congress. This will probably return Fitch to Congress, but the Democrats still elect most of their ticket.

Was that "government survey" made *before* or *since* election; that's the question. A politician has got to be "up to snuff" to run in Nevada, especially if he be a Democrat and compelled to fight a combination of Radicals, Mormons, and "government surveyors."

THE *Tribune* publishes a letter purporting to have been written by Judge SUTHERLAND prior to the recent election, in which he scouts *free trade*, advocates protection to the manufacturing interests and productions of the Sixth district, and says: "I shall consider it my duty if elected, to do all I can to procure such protection." All of which, if true, will almost reconcile us to having the State Board of Canvassers reject the votes cast for Judge SUTHERLAND. It is better to give the Republican protectionists rope with which to hang themselves than to send Democratic protectionist to Congress. The injury done to the party by making it responsible, in even a very small part, for the robbery of the protective system can hardly be compensated by Democratic views and votes upon other measures.

HAVING doubted the Detroit *Tribune's* assertion or prediction that "eventually the municipalities will be compelled to pay these bonds"—railroad aiders, that journal renews its assurances as oracularly as if inspired. It says:

"As to the decision of U. S. Courts on the railroad municipal indebtedness, we advise the *Argus* to wait and see. It will know more on the subject after awhile than it does now."

We propose to "wait and see;" but as to "knowing more" we shall be obliged to get the increase from some other source than the *Tribune*, as that journal has evidently profited not a bit by the decision of our Supreme Court. It is just as opinionated and wrong-headed as before that decision. Perhaps the "U. S. Courts" may succeed better in enlightening it as to what *is* law. "Wait and see."

CONGRESS will convene on Monday next, and as there will be no delay for the purpose of organization the President's Message will probably be sent in on Monday afternoon. Latest Washington advices say that the advance printed copies will not be sent to the larger cities, for the press, but that it will be telegraphed as soon as transmitted to Congress. Look out for a document full of bulls and blunders.

THE cables of 1865 and 1866 are both reported "not working." The French cable will work but one way, from east to west, and that slowly, so that no messages are now received for any part of Europe. The difficulty with the old cables is about 65 miles from Heart's Content, and is expected to be speedily remedied.

A *Herald* "special" has it that "as soon as Paris capitulates all French generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel, under King WILLIAM." And that's *how* LOUIS NAPOLEON is to get that imperial army at the head of which—another dispatch says—he is to march into Paris. What next in the line of burlesque?

AT Raleigh, on Monday, ex-Gov. VANCE was elected to succeed carpet-bagger ABBOTT in the United States Senate. The vote stood: VANCE, 94; ABBOTT, 43.

— MANNING, Democrat, has been elected to fill a vacancy in the 41st Congress, from the Raleigh (N. C) district, beating a son of Gov. HOLDEN, 436. A Democratic gain.

THE war news is scattering, but shows French losses at every point. The coils tighten around Paris, provisions are getting short, and a surrender without bombardment may be anticipated at almost any time.

— An absurd rumor comes over the wires that King WILLIAM and his ex royal prisoner have agreed upon terms of peace, and that LOUIS NAPOLEON is to enter capitulated Paris at the head of an imperial army.

The Darien Expedition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The United States ship Guard, Commander, E. P. Lull, will leave on the Darien expedition about December 6th Commander Selfridge, who has command of the expedition, will take passage in the Guard, and proceed at once to the mouth of the Atrato river, where the work is to be begun. After organizing various parties, which are to perform hydrographic and shore duty, Commander Selfridge will take the Nipsic and proceed to Aspinwall and Panama. At the latter port he will find the steamer Saginaw, detailed by the Department for the purpose of carrying on surveys from the Pacific side of the entrance of the Darien river. The principal work of the Selfridge expedition is to be prosecuted on the Pacific side. The party which is to take passage in the Guard is rapidly assembling in New York. The Civilian Scientific Staff is to be very strong in the present expedition. It will be composed of an astronomer, naturalist, photographer and civil engineer from the coast survey. A portion of the gentlemen will go in on the Pacific side later in the season.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The little excitement in monetary affairs occasioned by the belligerent attitude of some of the European powers, has been but temporary, and the former ease and quiet is returning. Wheat and flour have fluctuated some during the week but closing about the same as at last report. Speculation as to the future is entirely at fault. The better grades of wheat in Liverpool went up 8d per 100 lbs. within a few days time on the strength of the Russian war talk. The price receded 2d early last week and to-day a further decline of 2d is announced, leaving the market at present 4d above the highest figures reached in October. Entire confidence seems to be now felt in a peaceful solution of the Eastern question and prices may go still lower, although there seem good reasons for the belief that they should not. Coarse grains are unchanged except corn, which is 2@3c lower. Beans are dull, and at present prices there is no shipping margin from the west. Prime mediums are quotable at $2.15@2.20, and prime marrows at $2 55@2 60 for crop of 1870 Butter is weaker. fresh Michigan firkins, fair to good, being 22@27c, good to prime, 25@28c, and fancy selections 30@31c. The market is overstocked with poor and common grades, which are unsalable. Hops are salable only for best grades, which are quotable at 18@20c for crop of 1870; yearlings, 6@8c. The brewers are the only buyers. The market is overstocked with poultry, much of which will spoil, or be sold at merely nominal prices. The impression is very general that the stock of poultry in the country is large, and consumers seem in no humor this season to pay high prices. Western chickens are quotable at 8@11c for poor to good, and 11@13 for good to prime; turkeys, 10@14 as to quality.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.

Navigation remains wholly unobstructed and the lake and river trade is still active. The market for wheat and flour has been downward at a rapid rate, flour having declined 10@20c and wheat 5@8c. Extra white is $1.28@2.29—last week, $1.35; No 1 white is $1.18@1.19—last week $1.23; amber $1 14—last week, 1.18. The increased risk of transportation and advancing freights depresses prices here relatively more than in New York. Corn is lower at 58@60 for No. 1 new. Oats steady at 43@44. Barley in some demand at $1 70@1.75 for No. 1 and $1,25@1 30 for No. 2 Rye 85@90c. Apples rather quiet than otherwise, at $2@2.20 from store and $1 90@2 from street. Beans are irregular at about $1.80 for mediums and $2 for marrows from store. On the street, the range is $1.40@1.75. Butter is still in excessive supply, especially of the medium and lower grades. About 27c is outside for best lots. Cheese a little improved at 15@15½ for factory. Cranberries $10 50@11 50 per bbl. Dried apples are not in much demand, and rather weak at 6½@7½ Eggs are more plentiful, especially salted and limed, which are quotable at 24@26; fresh 27@28. Hops unchanged at 10@12 for new. Potatoes are in some demand for shipment at 60@65. Poultry is heavy since thanksgiving. Chickens, 8@10, turkeys 12 a14 Clover seed is becoming somewhat active at about $5.50

THE PORK TRADE.—The season thus far has been a very peculiar one in the pork trade. Four weeks ago, the market promised to open early, with a short season, because stock was in good condition and prices good. The warm weather, however, has postponed fall killing nearly a month beyond the usual time, while prices have declined at some points $2.50a3 per cwt. from what they were early in the season. The further danger now is that with the advent of cold weather, the pens will be cleared out suddenly and the hogs thrown upon the market at once, and prices in consequence be run down to a very low figure. In Detroit, dressed hogs decline on the week about $1 per cwt., the best quotations at present being $7a7 50 The cool weather last week started a few from the country, but the warm weather since has cut off receipts, and weakened the market for those on hand. The decline at other points is 25a50c per cwt.

ANN ARBOR PRODUCE MARKETS.

ARGUS OFFICE, DEC. 1, 1870.

We quote this afternoon as follows:
WHEAT—White, 115c; Red, 100c.
CORN—25c. OATS—30c@33c. BEANS—1.25.
BUTTER—26c EGGS—23c LARD—14c.
HAY—$8@$14.
APPLES—35@50c. POTATOES—50c.
CHICKENS—9c TURKEYS—12c.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1870 MATT D. BLOSSER, Editor of the *Manchester Enterprise*, and Miss ETTA MAY HARRIS, of Grass Lake.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th inst, ISABELLA, wife of LUMAN R. SLAWSON. aged 61 years.

The deceased was known as a loving wife and mother, a kind neighbor, and an estimable woman. A large circle of friends sympathize with the bereaved family.

In this city, Nov. 24th, MARY ANN, wife of JETHRO MAYBEE, aged 35 years.

Cold water papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank

at the close of business hours, Nov. 30, 1870, as required by the Banking Law of the State of Michigan:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$119,617 56
U. S. 5-20 Bonds (market value),	1,617 50
Furniture and Fixtures,	2,539 23
Revenue Stamps,	623 60
Due from Banks and Bankers	16,032 25
Cash—Legal Tenders, National Bank Notes, Fractional Currency, and Cash Items,	35,138 85
	$175,568 99
LIABILITIES.	
Capital,	$50,000 00
Profit and Loss,	5,191 33
Deposits,	120,377 66
	$175,568 99

I. Schuyler Grant, Cashier of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SCHUYLER GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of November, 1870.
JAMES B. GOTT,
Notary Public, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I forbid the payment of the following notes to any person besides myself, the same having been lost by me or stolen from my possession: One note of eight dollars, signed by Thomas Dennison; one note of seventy-five dollars, dated Feb'y, 1869, and signed by William Potterton; one note of seventy five dollars, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, and signed by William Rogers; one note of two hundred dollars, given by Richard Sheridan, on which there is paid fifty dollars; one note of one hundred dollars, dated Feb 22, 1869, and signed by George W Cole; and one note of forty dollars, dated May 18, 1869, and signed by Jacob D. Gale. All of said notes were given to me and have not been legally transferred to any one.
Dated, Hamburg, Nov. 28, 1870.
1298w6* WILLIAM TONGUE.

NOTICE!

Whereas, my wife, Frederica Zeeb, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid to trust or harbor her on my account after this date.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 2, 1870.
1298w3* JACOB ZEEB.

NOTICE!

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 15th of July last, a RED STEER supposed to be two years old. Has left ear cropped on the under side. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take said animal away.
GILES W. TICKNOR.
Pittsfield, Nov. 10th, 1870. 1295w6*

SOCIAL PARTIES,

FESTIVALS and WEDDING PARTIES

Can get very Choice Cake, Ice Cream Oysters &c. on short notice at the CITY ARCADE.
CLARK & CROPSEY.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by
BACH & ABEL.

Holiday Presents,
Holiday Goods,
Musical and
Photograph Albums,
Glove Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Furs,
Embroidered Cushions,
Embrodiered Slippers,
Ladies' Companions,
Pocket Books,
Infants' Embroidered Blankets,
Jet Jewelry,
Willow Goods,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Motto Handkerchiefs,
Handkerchiefs with Names,
Linen Sets,
American and
Foreign Worsteds,
Woolen Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
And a Complete Stock of
Fancy Goods Generally,

Also a Full Line of

W—N—E— M—LL—NE—Y.

CLOAK VELVETS,

VELVETEENS ETC.

THE ITALIAN BOUQUET AND PERFECTION,

A First Class Perfume For One Dollar. Every Buyer presented with a Beautiful Chromo.

An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

H. COHEN,

47 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

Ann Arbor

1298 w4.

NEW STORE

On State Street!

opposite the Northwest corner of the University Grounds.

The undersigned would invite the attention of the public to his choice lot of

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
DOMESTIC AND
FOREIGN FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERIES,
CRACKERS,
BREAD,
CAKES,
ETC, ETC.

DELHI FLOUR

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

His goods are of the BEST QUALITY, and all are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves. He feels confident that they will be pleased both with goods and prices.

The highest Market Price paid for Choice Butter.

S. HENDRICKSON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1870. 1297tf

IF YOU WANT
A "TIP TOP" HAT OR CAP,
IF YOU WANT
A WINTER HAT.
IF YOU WANT
A STYLISH HAT,
IF YOU WANT
The Hat of the Season,
IF YOU WANT
A "Hat as is a Hat,"
IF YOU WANT
Hats Cheap---for Cash.

GO TO

A. A. TERRY'S

15 South Main Street.

Where you will also find a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Ann Arbor, October 1870. 1249y1

NOTICE!

The GERMAN FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Washtenaw County will hold their Annual Meeting in the German School House near Salems Church, in Scio, on the first Monday of December, 1870, at 10 o'clock, to elect new officers and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.
LEWIS FRITZ, Secretary.
Dated November 9th, 1870. 1295

Estate of Myron McLaren.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Myron McLaren, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George W. Turnbull, praying that some suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased

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

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
1298td

Estate of Samuel K McMath.

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 December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel K. McMath, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles Fleming, 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 and Caroline McMath may be appointed Executors thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Monday, the twenty-sixth day of December, inst., 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,
1299td Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Andrew Service and Mary Service, his wife, of the town of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Marcus H. Rowe of the same place, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A D 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1865, at 8½ o'clock A M. of said day, in Liber 34 of Mortgages on page 221, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Marcus H. Rowe to Samuel Cushman on the 6th day of February, A D. 1868, and recorded on the 11th day of February, A D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Liber 1 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 569, and again assigned by Samuel Cushman to Hiram High of Sharon, County and State aforesaid, on the 25th day of December A. D 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 29th day of December, 1868, in Liber No. 2 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 60, which said mortgage was again assigned by said Hiram High to Luther James, of the city of Ann Arbor, County aforesaid, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A D 1870, at 10½ o'clock A M. in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 657, and that there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one thousand and twenty two dollars and twenty-three cents, also an Attorney's fee of twenty five dollars should any proceedings be had to foreclose the same, and further instalments to become due on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the twenty fifth day of February, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage as, all those certain pieces or parcels of land described as follows, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, and the east third of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five in town three south of range three east; also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number thirty one in township number three south of range number four east (excepting one acre heretofore sold to Jacob Scheble) in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, according to the United States Survey, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres be the same more or less.

Dated, November 28 1870.
LUTHER JAMES, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1298

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by William Mollenkamp and Mary Mollenkamp, of the township of Sharon, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1869 to Luther James, of the City of Ann Arbor, County aforesaid and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the 8th day of February, A D. 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber 42 of mortgages, on page 311, and that there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty eight cents, also an Attorney's fee of fifty dollars should any proceedings be had to foreclose this mortgage; and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the twenty-fifth day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage as all those certain pieces or parcels of land described as follows, to wit: Being the west half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty five (excepting five acres in the southeast corner heretofore sold to C. M. Fellows) and the east third of the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. twenty five (25) in township number three south of range number three east; also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number thirty-one (31) in township number three south of range number four east, (excepting one acre heretofore sold to Jacob Scheble) in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan according to the United States survey, containing one hundred and forty four acres of land, more or less.

Dated, Nov. 29, 1870.
LUTHER JAMES, Mortgagee.
JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1298

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Mary E. Ruckman and Silas C. Ruckman, her husband, to Charles Kellogg, bearing date the twentieth (20) day of October, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, in Liber forty-one (41) of Mortgages, on page four hundred and ninety three (493), on the second day of February, A. D. 1870: And whereas there remains due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of three hundred and twenty nine dollars and forty nine cents ($329.49) and whereas no suit or proceeding, either at law or in equity, has 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, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty fifth (25) day of February, A. D. 1871, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the outer door of the Circuit Court Room of the County of Washtenaw, in the City of Ann Arbor, County aforesaid the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts now due or to become due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, together with the interest which shall have accrued thereon, an Attorney's fee of fifty (50) dollars as in said mortgage provided, in case proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, and provided for in said mortgage. The description of said premises is as follows: All the following described premises, situated in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to wit: the west one-half (w ½) of the north-west one-quarter (n w ¼) of section seven (7) town four (4) south of range four east, containing thirty acres. Also all that part of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number one (1), in township number four (4) south of range three (3) east lying southwest of the River Raisin and north of the Saline road, containing about eight acres, said property being conveyed to Silas C. Ruckman, by James Penniman, by deed dated November 26th, A. D. 1853, and recorded in Liber number thirty-six of Deeds, page 394 in the Register's office for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan. Said property to be sold, subject to the payment of the sum of three hundred and five 71-100 dollars ($305.71) and interest from Oct. 20, 1869, being further instalments due on said mortgage.

Dated, Dec. 1, 1870.
1298 CHARLES KELLOGG, Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—Whereas there has been subscribed to the Capital Stock of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company, the full number of shares of said capital, and the subscription books having been duly closed, and the stock distributed among the subscribers thereof as provided by law: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stock holders of said Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company, will be held for the election of Directors of said Company, at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, on Friday, the 9th day of December next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said days. Polls open from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated, Ann Arbor November 17th 1870.
JOHN N. GOTT,
C. H. RICHMOND,
IRA MERRILL,
HARMON ALLEN,
JOSEPH WILCOX,
Commissioners.

FARMERS

Wanting to Exchange

GOOD BUTTER, FRESH EGGS,

Dried Apples, Sweet Lard, Woolen Yarn, Clean Rags, warm Socks and Mittens,

For Staple or Fancy Dry Goods,

AND CHOICE GROCERIES,

All marked in plain figures at their cash value, should see the MAYNARDS. We take them at liberal prices.
1292w8

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A brick house, barn and six acres of land within (3) 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. 1258

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.

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 and female, young or old, may take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also by all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. (It will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended 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.

Sweet Quinine

IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT

Replaces the use of the BITTER SULPHATE QUININE, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is

WARRANTED

FULLY EQUAL IN EVERY WAY TO BITTER QUININE,

AND LIKE IT IS THE ONE

GREAT, POSITIVE and UNFAILING

CURE

FOR all DISEASES of MALARIOUS ORIGIN.

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

and the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

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

SWEET QUININE

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

SWEET QUININE

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

SWEET QUININE

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

Stearns, Farr & Co,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

NEW YORK.

For Sale by Eberbach & Co., druggists. 1254y1

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

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Peatt, spendthrift. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the Estate of said spendthrift, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the first day of October A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the thirtieth 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 sale) the following described real estate, to wit: Twenty-five acres off the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five, in township one south of range four east in said State commencing at the south east corner thereof and running thence north one and a half degrees west eighteen chains and sixty links, thence north eighty-nine and a half degrees east thirteen chains and forty-four links, thence south one and a half degrees east eighteen chains and sixty links, thence south eighty-nine and a half degrees west thirteen chains and forty-four links to the place of beginning, (excepting one acre in the northwest corner thereof, being sixteen rods long east and west and ten rods wide north and south, sold by said John Peatt to Rebecca E. Tuttle, October 7th, A D 1869.)

Dated, October 1st, A. D 1870.
GEORGE C. ARMS, Guardian.

The above sale is postponed to the thirtieth day of December next, at one o'clock P M., to take place on the steps of Cook's Dexter Exchange, in the village of Dexter.
GEO. C. ARMS, Guardian.
Dated, November 30th, 1870.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1870

TAX RECEIPTS.

Just printed and for sale at this office. Town Treasurers' orders promptly filled.

The Circuit Court has been in session since Monday afternoon, Judge Henry presiding, and has been at work upon a large calendar. Short work was made of the criminal calendar, several prisoners plead ing guilty, and others being released on bail, their cases standing "continued." In the latter list we may name HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., (medical student,) informed against for assault with intent to murder. The civil calendar was taken up on Wednesday.

Maj. A. F. BIDWELL, of the First Michigan Infantry, formerly of Coldwater, but for some years a resident of Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide at Parker, Kansas, about three weeks ago, by shooting himself with a pistol. No papers were left assigning any reason, and the act is attributed to a fit of despondency. Mr. BIDWELL was 45 years old, and left a wife and three children.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY will discuss "England and the Alabama Claims," at the M. E. Church to-morrow (Saturday) evening, before the Students' Lecture Association. Mr. McCARTHY is known as a popular writer and able lecturer, and as an Englishman with American sympathies.

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank makes a very favorable semi-annual statement in another column. The Directors, we are told, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable January 1st.

At an M. E. Church Social, on Wednesday evening, largely attended, Dr. CROCKER told of his late visit to England, of what he saw, and his impressions.

The bell-tower at Firemen's Hall is going up, and the artesian well down. Height of one or depth of the other not known at this writing.

As all ladies like a good article, those of the ARGUS circle will do themselves a favor by reading the item among our "Business Notices" headed "*Williston Thread.*" It is claimed to be a superior thread in every respect.

The December Magazines.

Since our last list of notices the following December magazines have come to our table:

Lippincott has the conclusion of Anthony Trollope's novel, Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite; A Roving Commission, a war correspondent's experiences in the South; The Appian Way, poem, by T. Buchanan Read; Louie, a Tale, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; Florida, How to go and where to stay, by J. P. Little; The Real Condition of the South by Edward A. Pollard; Chit-Chat from Andalusia, by Florence Marryat; Irene, a Tale, Part III.; Expansion or Contraction, by Amasa Walker; A Vision of the Hour, poem, by Lucy Hamilton Hooper, Monthly Gossip, Literature, etc. With the January number the sixth volume will be entered upon, with the assurance that "whatever has hitherto recommended it to public favor will be continued with such improvements as experience has suggested." $4 a year. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

—*The Overland Monthly*, all the way from the golden city of the Pacific, has: The Last of the Sibyls, Life in the Bush, Tom and His Wife, Pansies, Gray's Peak—to stand up it, A Frontier Post and Country, A Naturalist's Rambles in Northern Mexico, Mother Hoxley, Aspasia, Walker's Administration in Kansas, Mr. Ela's Story, Manitoba—The Red River Country, A Canoe-cruise in the Coral Sea, His Answer to "Her Letter," by "Truthful James," *alias* Brett Harte, and Current Literature. The papers are all readable and some of them more than that—instructive. This number completes the vth volume of the year. Address JOHN H. CARMANY & Co, 429 Washington Street, San Francisco

—*Golden Hours* is filled, as usual, with good things, including Air Navigation, Constantinople, Carrie May, The Shining Pands, Raccoon, etc., Luminous Insects, Bible Lesson, all illustrated, with other articles not needing pictures to command attention. Fortunate is the boy or girl who shall receive the *Golden Hours* for 1871, as a Christmas present. $2 a year. Address HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—*The Nursery*, a capital number of a capital magazine for the little ones. Its large print, beautiful pictures, and entertaining stories make every boy and girl into those hands it falls dance for joy. It ought to be in every household in which there are two, three, four or five year old, and we are pleased to be able to offer inducements to our little friends to take it for 1871. $1.50 a year. Address JOHN L. SHOREY, Boston.

The *Nursery* and the ARGUS for $3 a year.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* has a readable list of articles and a seasonable list of illustrations, fashions, working plates, etc., with full directions. No impure literature and no very strong meat find a place in this magazine. $2 a year. Also, *The Children's Hour*, a real gem of a monthly for the little ones. Its pictures take the eye and its stories the ear and heart of the lambs of the flock. If you have a six year old in the family subscribe for it. $1.25. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia.

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER ON THE SITUATION. *Littell's Living Age*, No. 1382, for the week ending Nov. 26, (Littell & Gay, Boston, publishers,) contains an important article on France, Germany and England, from the *Edinburg Review*, written by or under the inspiration of Mr. Gladstone, the English Prime Minister; together with the usual variety of the best literary and scientific matter.

By the way, the following anecdote is told of *The Living Age*, in a recent number of the *American Bookseller's Guide*:

"A little town away down in the State of Maine, believing, with Godwin, that "man has an understanding to be matured, a moral sense to be developed, and a taste to be refined," determined to have a public library, and after great and heroic exertions, succeeded in raising a small sum of money for the purchase of books. Then the happy little town chose the pastor as a committee of one to go to Boston and spend the money as judiciously as possible. He went, and invested nearly every dollar of the funds in a complete set of *Littell's Living Age*. You smile, perhaps, but just think of the vast amount of valuable and interesting reading of all kinds, and suitable for all tastes,—the history, the biography, the theology, the philosophy, the science, the art, the criticism, the fiction, the poetry, etc.,—contained in the hundred small filled volumes of the *Living Age*, and then will say that the parson spent the money wisely and well. The *Living Age* is one of the triumphs of civilization, and an indispensable necessity to all lovers of reading."

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The Position of Prussia.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

I am enabled to state upon unquestionable authority the position taken by Prussia on the Russian question, and which will probably be communicated to the British Cabinet to-day: Prussia maintains that, like Italy, having signed the treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, which was concluded as mentioned in the introduction prefacing the treaty for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, she, like England, France, and Austria, who concluded an additional treaty on the 17th of April, 1856, by which they bound themselves to consider any infraction of any of the stipulations of the treaty of the 30th of March as a *casus belli*, and obliged themselves to fight for the maintenance of a clause to which a great power cannot submit forever, and which does not in any way infringe the principle of the first treaty so far as Prussia is concerned, therefore, she does not regard Russia's position as one threatening war, because the St. Petersburg cabinet does not intend to endanger the independence or integrity of Turkey. The statesmen of Russia declared that any additional territory was undesirable, and also relinquished the idea of creating a Greek Empire at Constantinople under a Russian protectorate. Neither do they intend to establish an extensive naval arsenal on the coast of the Black Sea. Under these circumstances it confidently believes that by diplomatic measures an understanding will be arrived at by which the powers which signed the treaty of Paris will accede to the Russian request, regarding the neutralization of the Black Sea. To this end Prussia offers mediation.

A Bundle of Rumors.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE CAPITULATE.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 9 30, P. M.

The *Globe* this afternoon publishes the announcement of the capitulation of the entire army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source.—Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock to-night.

KING WILLIAM AND NAPOLEON "MAKE" PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New York World.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Queen Victoria visited the Empress Eugenie to-day at Chiselhurst, remaining three hours.

The *Times* to-day revives the story telegraphed to the *World* a month ago that terms of peace have been settled between King William and the Emperor Napoleon by which the latter cedes Strasbourg and Metz and returns to France at the head of the Imperial army. The *Times* editorially declares the story highly probable.

EARLY SURRENDER OF PARIS ANTICIPATED.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune

LONDON, Nov. 30.

A special correspondent at Versailles the 26th, writes: Yesterday urgent orders were telegraphed to all army food contractors to be prepared in anticipation of an early surrender to furnish extraordinary supplies All cavalry were to-day ordered to lay in ten days' forage, though the usual marching provender is there

CAPITULATION OF PARIS RUMORED.

LONDON, Nov. 30., 5 P. M.

The rumored capitulation of Paris causes buoyancy in the stock market.

LATEST cablegrams speak confidently of a peaceable solution of the Eastern question. Russia accepts a proposition for a Congress or Conference at London, which delays hostilities, and delay is construed to be peace

Re-Union—16th Michigan.

A re union of the 16th Mich. Inft. Vet. Vol., will be held at the Michigan Exchange, Detroit, Dec 13th, 1870. Banquet 4 P. M.; Address 8 P. M., by Capt. JAMES LAIRD, followed by a Ball given by the regiment. All soldiers of the regiment are expected to attend, and soldiers of other regiments are cordially invited.

Gen. BEN. F. PARTRIDGE,
Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON,
Col. ED. HILL,
Capt's. POWERS and LAIRD.

THE TINTINABULATION OF THE BELLS.—It has been lately suggested that POE, in order to give force to his imagination when he was writing his Poem of the Bells, probably took a large dose of Quinine, previously, so that he had the *ringing* in his ears. Whether this is true or not, there is one curious contrast between *Bitter Quinine* and *Sweet Quinine*, which is, that the Sweet Quinine never produces *that* result even in large doses. Sold by Eberbach & Co.

The Williston Thread.

American genius has at length triumphed in the manufacture of thread, an article in which England has long had the monopoly of production. The Williston Mills produce an article of six cord thread made from Sea Island cotton, which surpasses anything yet made in this or any other country.—*Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, Sept 11th 1869*

This thread is now being introduced to the ladies of Ann Arbor by the agent for this State, Mr. A. L. Wells who is now in town, and has been favoring our ladies with his neatly printed circulars, addressed to them individually through the postoffice.

Those ladies receiving a "Complimentary Card" are requested to present it to their dry goods store and receive a spool of the C. S. I. thread to test its superiority, and we hope all the ladies of our town will give this new thread a trial. Messrs Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, are the sole manufacturer's agents for the western States.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 25th, 1 70. 1297w2

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

Second Hand and New Organs

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

1270tf ALVIN WILSEY.

Bounty to Soldiers.

Those who enlisted in 1851 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,
1261f

JOHN N. GOTT,
Bounty and Claim Agent.

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.
Dexter Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Evening Express	7 55 P. M.
Pacific Express	10 29 P. M.
Way Freight	10 20 A. M.
Marshall Freight	11 50 P. M.
Blue Line Express	2 29 P. M.
Jackson Freight	11 25 P. M.
Through Freight	1 05 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Atlantic Express	2 20 A. M.
Night Express	6 00 A. M.
Dexter Accommodation	6 45 A. M.
Mail Train	3 50 P. M.
Day Express	6 45 P. M.
Jackson Freight	1 05 A. M.
Marshall Freight*	3 50 A. M.
Stock Express	7 45 A. M.
Way Freight	10 20 P. M.
Blue Line Express	11 50 P. M.

* Carriescoach and baggage car and makes all general stations.

1871. THE WORLD. 1871.

The year 1871 bids fair to be one of the most important and fruitful in our political history. In it will be shaped the great issues on which the Presidential election of 1872 must turn. It will be an era of new political energy in the South, which, for the first time in twelve years, comes unfettered into a national canvass; and an era of confident hope to the Democratic party everywhere. The superannuated issues on which the Radical party have stood are passing out of politics, and the blundering imbecility and profligate extravagance of General Grant's administration need only to be faithfully exposed to turn the tide of public feeling strongly against it. In this, the great work of the coming year, THE WORLD will act no secondary part. Its location in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence, the freshness and abundance of its news, and its recognized position as the leading organ of the Democratic party, lay upon it a mission and apostleship which it will discharge with unflinching boldness, vigor, fidelity, and zeal. It will be in constant counsel and communion with the tried leaders and sagacious statesmen of the party in all of the States of the Union, cordially co-operating with them, and they with it, in building up the party in order and unity; healing differences, infusing confidence, inviting and encouraging new proselytes, and leading on the party as a bold and unbroken phalanx to the great triumph which awaits it in 1872.

The share allotted to THE WORLD in this combined and disciplined movement of the Democracy, in their onward march to victory, is the dissemination of political truth; a work which can be fruitful only in proportion to the extent of its circulation. We ask Democrats everywhere to aid us in scattering the good seed broadcast over the whole land, during the period which is so important in reference to the coming harvest.

AS A VEHICLE OF NEWS

THE WORLD (now in the eleventh year of its existence) has always held the first rank among metropolitan journals. Its News on every topic of interest, political, commercial, literary, social, domestic, and foreign, is always fresh, abundant, various, and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current of intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit that the paper has a large and increasing circulation among political opponents for its superiority in these respects.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION

THE WORLD is fearless, trenchant, indomitable; ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciations of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussions to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to trade, commerce, and finance, and on these topics invites comparison with any other journal published at the commercial metropolis.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. Its very full and accurate Market reports, embracing the Live Stock markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Cambridge, and Philadelphia; the New York country produce market, and general produce markets of the country; and full reports of the New York money market. Each of these reports are compiled with great care, and contain the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.

2. Its Agricultural Department, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to American farmers. A special feature of this department is a weekly summary of the condition of the hop market at home and abroad.

A very full report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, the day after the meeting of the Club. By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORLD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.

3. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, waifs of humor, and extracts from books and periodicals Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.

4. A special feature of the Weekly WORLD is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet containing all the news published in the Daily WORLD, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week a full report of the Farmers' Club.

THE DAILY WORLD.

Contains all the news of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussions of all topics of interest

THE WORLD ALMANAC.

"The World Almanac" contains a vast quantity of political information of use to every voter, and of such character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed full official returns of every important election; the vote of New York State by election districts, and of Connecticut by towns; the name and votes of each candidate for each branch of the New York Legislature; list of members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; obituary record and list of important events; a complete summary of political events during each year; crop reports; cotton statistics; acts of Congress, &c. As a compact political manual it has no equal.

TERMS BY MAIL.

WEEKLY WORLD.

1 copy, 1 year	$ 2.00
4 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	7.00
10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	15.00
And an extra copy to getter up of club.	
20 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	27.00
And an extra copy to getter up of club.	
50 copies, 1 year, to one address	50.00
And the Semi Weekly, 1 year, to getter up of club.	
50 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	55.00
And the Semi Weekly, 1 year, to getter up of club.	
100 copies, 1 year, to one address	100.00
And the Daily, 1 year, to getter of club.	
100 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	110 00
And the Daily, 1 year, to getter up of club	

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

1 copy, 1 year	$ 4.00
2 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	6.00
4 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	10.00
10 copies, 1 year, to one address	20 00
And an extra copy to getter up of club.	
10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed	22.00
And an extra copy to getter up of club.	

DAILY WORLD.

1 copy, 1 year	$10 00
1 copy, 6 months	5 00
1 copy, 3 months	2 50.
1 copy, 1 year, with Sunday Edition	12 00
1 copy, 6 months, with Sunday Edition	6.00
1 copy. 3 months, with Sunday Edition	3.00
1 copy, 1 month, with Sunday Edition	1.00

THE WORLD ALMANACS
(For 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.)

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BOILERS, of all kinds and sizes for Locomotives, Steamers and Saw Mills Heaters, Mudpipes, Breechings, &c., &c. Iron and Brass Castings of every description. Gearing for Saw Mills, Grist Mills &c. Union Planer and Wood Working Machinery, Great North American Gang, made entirely of Iron, and the usual style of Saw Mill Gangs
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ARCHD. GRANT.

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Dealer in all kinds of
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BRASS WORK OR BRASS CASTINGS
Iron Pipe and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water. High and Low Pressure Steam Engines and Boilers, Brewhouse and Distillery Machinery, &c. Send for Circular and Price List.
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MEDIKONES—A BOOK, (SENT FREE), CONTAINING a newly-discovered cure for many diseases without using medicines, of interest to all Address Drs. WELLS & STEEL, No. 57 West 21st Street, New York City. 1296w4

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

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 STYLES
Also LADIES' and GENTS
MOROCCO SATCHELS
No. 21 South Main Street—East side.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
WILLIAM WAGNER.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 1870.

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.

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits and worthless imitations*. See that my private Stamp, which is a positive guarantee of Genuineness is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government, expressly for stamping my medicines has my portrait, name and address, and the words U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell his medicine. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
138 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
1290

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MACK & SCHMID,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ANOTHER

NEW STOCK OF WINTER GOODS

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Plaids, Eplines, Poplins
Satin Du Chines, Empress Cloth,

A FULL LINE OF

FRENCH MERINOS AT 75cts., WORTH $100 Per Yard.

50 Pieces Double Faced Alpacas, both sides finished alike, the cheapest and most durable Goods in the World.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
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All bought since the recent great decline and will be sold cheaper than ever for CASH.

CALL AND SEE THEM.
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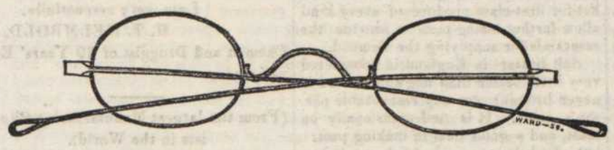

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THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

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A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT AT REDUCED PRICES.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE REPAIRING OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. ☜
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GILES BRO. & CO.

Offer the Largest and most carefully selected assortment of American and Swiss Watches, French Clocks, Silver Ware and Jewelry, for

Wedding and Holiday Presents,

to be found in the west. Manufacturing ourselves, and through our New York and Geneva Houses, we have the advantage of oeffring the newest patterns and at

LOWEST PRICES!!

of any house in the trade. It will be for the advantage of those about purchasing, to compare our prices with other manufacturers in Chicago and New York.

GILES BRO. & CO.
142 Lake Street, Chicago

Agents for Roger Smith & Co.'s unrivaled Plated Ware.
1246

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

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

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.

What Johnson has

His has a large stock of

HATS & CAPS!

For the Fall and Winter trade—the best in town.

He has a full line of

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS,

New Styles and best quality

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

He has a full stock

Of Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Gloves, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Cravats, &c

He has everything in his line

And he wont be undersold.

That's What JOHNSON Has

7 SOUTH MAIN ST., ANN ARBOR.

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.

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

TO-DAY.

O linger, sweet To-day,
And hasten not away;
Let kindly eyes still shine,
The same old friends be mine,
The joys which, being thine,
Shall pass with thee away:
Oh leave them, kind To-day!

Oh hasten, drear To-day!
O hasten fast away;
For thou sad tears hast brought,
And hours with sorrow fraught,
Fair hopes that came to naught:
Take, take them all away,
And linger not, To-day!

O infinite To-day,
That shalt not pass away!
Out of the shadowy night
Into thy heavenly light,
Und... 's watchful sight,
... would haste away,
...lished in ... earth Yesterday.
...ears prec...
M. H. K.

... Rain is Formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered.

Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail, or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionably greater in cold than warm air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth, the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains, in the hottest climates.

Now, when from evaporation the air is highly saturated with vapor,—though it be invisible,—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular yet how simple is such an arrangement for watering the earth!—*Scientific American.*

The Poverty of Prosperity.

Beecher, in a recent sermon, says:—"I verily believe that men who prosper by wickedness lose their capacity for enjoyment; so that there are thousands of overswollen prosperous men who are not one-tenth as happy as the men who have almost nothing. Why, there are poor workmen in yonder city with such pitiful stipends that they can scarcely make both ends meet, who are yet a great deal happier than the millionaire whom they serve. There are men that have gone through the prosperity of what are called secular things in this world, who look out enviously, and sometimes almost sadly, upon the swart laborer, and say, "Oh! if I had no more anxiety than he has; if I could only whistle and sing as he does; if I had his lungs, and such arms as he has; if I were as happy as he is, I think I would be willing to give up all my wealth." Oh! the heart-aching cares the rust and biting, the envies and jealousies, the competitions and rivalries, the attritions of a life keyed in the lower range of the human faculties! These miseries belong to such men; and if you could look into them you would not be deceived, nor seduced, nor persuaded to take their place."

Two Pictures.

A Boston girl asks the following pertinent questions to other Boston girls: "Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head when he had enough of his own? who painted his face and improved his form as you improve (?) yours? who pinched his feet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets: and then, as if he had not already deformed himself enough, tied a huge bustle to his back, and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom"

We would put the following pertinent questions to young men. Could you love a girl who defiled her mouth with tobacco and loaded the air with fumes of cigars? who staggered home several times a week the worse for liquor? who indulged in fast horses, bet high at races, and swaggered around the streets with questionable companions?

Which picture wears the most alluring colors?—*Revolution.*

An Astonished Minister.—In a small city not far from the "Hub," resides a dentist named Brown. He received an order from his beloved pastor for a set of false teeth. The work was executed promptly and the pet shepherd of his pet flock called in at the appointed time to receive them. Brown fixed them in his Rev. customer's mouth when the latter, stepping to the glass to see the effect, said slowly and distinctly:

"Jesus Christ! Jesus Christ!"

Now, Brown is more noted for his quickness of temper and profanity than for his piety; and hearing his customer speak in such a manner, his ire was quickly aroused.

"Blast it!" he exclaimed, "if you don't like the teeth, you needn't take them, but there is no necessity for your swearing about it."

The astonished minister drew back.

"My dear sir," he said, "I was not swearing about the teeth: but for ten years I have not been able to pronounce my beloved Saviour's name distinctly; I was only trying your teeth."

Glycerine and Yolk of Egg.—The Philadelphia *Journal of Pharmacy* has made known a formula for a preparation which is likely to prove valuable for external use. Four parts, by weight, of yolk of egg are to be rubbed in a mortar with five parts of glycerine. The compound has the consistence of honey and is unctious like fatty substances, over which it has the advantage of being easily removed by water. It is unalterable, a specimen having laid exposed to the air for three years unchanged. Applied to the skin, it forms a varnish that effectually prevents the action of the air. These properties render it serviceable for broken surfaces of all kinds, particularly erysipelas and sore nipples, and for cutaneous affections, of which it allays the itching.

Judge Portly says the liveliest time he ever experienced was on issuing the first number of a newspaper in a western town. The people wanted something stirring. He published the personal history of the leading politicians as furnished by their friends. The Judge says that for the first hour they all rushed for the paper; the second hour they went for him.

From the Country Gentleman.

Making Winter Butter.

As prime butter, without fault in flavor, always commands a high price, and an article made perfect in the dead of winter, with all the nutty taste of the best Orange county summer grass butter, would make an extra high figure, why not produce such a quality, and make a kind of harvest at the season of the year when nothing is done, or worse than naught by some farmers? Some may say, "It cannot be done in this State;" but I have done it in the north and south, in States fairly representing all others; it *can* be done, and very easily, in any part of the Union, with no more trouble than is taken in the production of soapy stuff. Grow some mangolds and carrots; cut some grass just as it has come into bloom, and give it plenty of field room, turning it often that it may dry uniformly and be a sweet, bright-looking article of hay.—When winter commences, begin feeding the cows in milk with these roots and the beautiful hay, and if some good corn meal is shaken over or mixed with the roots, so much the better for the cows, the butter and the manure; the corn meal will be well paid for, though hay alone of the description alluded to will make first-class butter. The right kind of food given to the cows is the first step toward making fine butter, and without this being done the best dairymaid in the whole world cannot manipulate their milk into the desired article. I believe there are some men who have an idea that it is a kind of extravagance to have cows in milk during the winter; who think calves cannot be raised that are dropped in the autumn, and believe men ought to do like the squirrels—put everything in store for the cold season. Let them eat the tub and potted butter; but, while fresh butter with others is appreciated, and so long as there is a market for first-class produce of every kind allow farther-seeing men to provide the essentials for supplying the demand.

Salt butter in England is considered very little better than hog's lard, and is never brought on any respectable person's table. It is used occasionally on toast, and a good deal in making pastry but fresh butter and fresh meats are eaten by everybody in comfortable circumstances, except that cold boiled ham and rashers of broiled bacon are very common for the breakfast.

Preserving Cider.

The following methods of preserving cider are recommended as being worthy of trial:

Cider Wine.—Take one barrel of cider from the press; let it stand three days to settle and ferment; then draw it off into a cask while it runs clear; turn it into another barrel, bung it up tight, and in three weeks draw it off again; take two ounces of Cooper's isinglass and mix it with a quart of cider; let it stand two days; beat it up in the cider, and add a pint more cider, let that stand another day, then beat it up well, and add two quarts more of cider, and beat it thick; turn this into the barrel of cider, and stir it through the bunghole until it is thoroughly mixed; beat it for fifteen minutes at least; now fasten it up tight for three weeks then draw it off and either bottle or keep on draft, but closely fastened.

A less intricate method is, to pulverize charcoal, then put one pint of it in a cotton bag and put it into the barrel; the cider will keep sweet, and will improve the longer it is kept, and *it is said* will never intoxicate.

Champagne Cider.—Take one barrel of pure cider made from *sound apples*, no decayed ones; mix with it forty pounds of light brown sugar, dissolving it with some of the cider in a tub while it is perfectly free from fermentation; place the barrel in a cool cellar, and let it work thoroughly from the bunghole, filling it up as it evaporates, with some that has been saved out for that purpose; when it has worked a week or so bung it up securely; draw it off in March, and put it in a clean cask, stopped tightly; it can be bottled in May or June, and it is well to coat the corks with melted tallow and rosin, using one ounce of the former to one quarter of a pound of the latter.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Cancer Remedy.

I have discovered, in an old scrap book which my wife keeps, and adds everything of interest there, a cure for a cancer, which every person ought to know. It has been tried in our family, and proved a success. I will give you the whole story, and you can use it as you see fit; it is this:

"Not long since an article appeared in the Milwaukee Free Democrat, which the Providence Post thinks of sufficient importance to receive general notice. The statement of the Democrat is that some eight months ago Mr. T. B. Mason who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Wolcott and the wound partially healed; subsequently, it grew again, and while he was at Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He has remained there since Christmas, under treatment, and is now perfectly cured. The process is this:

"A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer (a little larger than the cancer,) so that the cancer and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it was exposed; then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, bloodroot, and wheat flour and water, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found to be burned into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will look white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam; the wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, and it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again.

"The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London and has been used by him for six or eight years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied."

The above remedy has been used on a sore in our family which had every appearance of a cancer. It had attained the size of a large chestnut, and it came out exactly as represented above, in about ten days, and healed up in ten days more.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
S. S. Wescott.

The number of inhabitants of Berlin belonging to the reserve of Landwehr, who have been called on for service, is 35,000, or nearly 5 per cent of the population. This, however, is considerably above the average of the whole country. More than 13,000 of their wives, having no means of support, have to be maintained by the city.

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 CONTITUTION

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

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

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

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU
—AND—
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system 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.

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug & Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY,
New York.

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

H. T. HELMBOLD.

y1 1287.

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. 15¼ 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.

A COMPLETE STOCK
OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS,
NOW BEING RECEIVED
BY
FINLEY & LEWI,

WE ASK THE
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
OF BUYERS
TO
OUR LARGE STOCK
OF
Kip & Calf Boots,
MADE BY HAND
EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

FOR CASH
YOU CAN BUY
Lumber,
Lath and
Shingle
AT A BARGAIN,
AT THE YARD OF
C SUTHERLAND & CO.
Ann Arbor, January, 1870. 1252

AUGUST 10th, 1870.
NEW WHEAT FLOUR
superior quality, at the
ANN ARBOR CITY MILLS.

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

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

1282 J. T. SWATHEL

ANN ARBOR AGAINST THE STATE
IN THE FURNITURE TRADE,
And O. M. Martin against Ann Arbor
Don't Forget his Old Stand.

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

LEWIS C. RISDON,
SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.,
CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.
PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.
Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street,
ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.
JANUARY 30th, 1869.
☞ N. B.—The accounts of the old firm must be settled immediately. ☜

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

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

COFFINS AND CASES!
A FULL STOCK AT MARTIN'S
ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan bearing date the 7th day of May A. D. 1870, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof then against the lands and tenements of John O'Conner, the defendant therein named, I did on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said John O'Conner, in and to the following described lands and premises, to-wit: The undivided one-sixth part of the west half of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, and the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, all in town one south of range six east, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, formerly owned by James O'Conner, and reference being had to deed recorded in Liber 56 of Deeds, on page 501, which premises, or the defendant's interest therein, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, as the law directs, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, on Saturday, the third day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated, October 19th, 1870.
BYRON R. PORTER, Sheriff.
1292 By Thos. J. Hoskins, Dep'y Sheriff

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, containing therein a power of sale for condition broken, made by Charles Chandler and Eliza Chandler, his wife, of the village of Clinton, in the County of Lenawee, and State of Michigan, to Philinda C. Chandler of the same place, bearing date the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon certain lands described in said mortgage, "as being the southeast quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number four (4) south of range number four (4) east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less" and "as being situated in the township of Bridgewater, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan" to secure the payment of the sum of eight hundred dollars in four years from date, with interest payable annually on the same at seven per cent. per annum, and providing in case of non payment of the interest it should become principal and draw interest at the rate aforesaid, and providing also for the payment of the sum of twenty five dollars as an Attorney fee should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, which mortgage, with such power of sale, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1863 at 1½ o'clock P. M., in liber 31 of mortgages, on page 559, by the non-payment of the whole amount of the principal sum, with the annual interest thereon since the first day of September, A. D. 1866, and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice being one thousand and sixty-five dollars and fifteen cents, ($1,065.15) for principal and interest, together with the said sum of twenty-five dollars as such Attorney fee, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, within and for the said County of Washtenaw (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court within the County in which the premises to be sold are situate), said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises above described, or some part of them, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the amount due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, with the interest thereon, and the costs fees, and expenses provided for in said mortgage, and those allowed by law

Dated, Ann Arbor, November, 21st, 1870.
PHILINDA C. CHANDLER, Mortgagee.
Colman & Root, Atty's for Mortgagee. 1297

Mortgage Sale

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by Patrick O'Keeff and Mary O'Keeff his wife, to Lester Latimer dated August 17th, A. D 1868, and recorded in the Register's office for Washtenaw County, Michigan on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, in liber 38 of mortgages on page 479, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no proceedings in law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of two hundred and forty-five and 22-100 dollars being now claimed to be due upon said mortgage;

Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or some part thereof to-wit: All of the following described land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan on the north side of Huron River viz: commencing on the east side of Traver street or Tuttle road as it is marked in a map of Ann Arbor made by D. A. Pettibone in 1854, at the northeast corner of a piece of land formerly belonging to Dwight Kellogg, and known as the Clark lot; thence easterly at right angles with said street or road on the north line of said Clark lot six rods; thence northerly parallel with said street four rods; thence westerly parallel with said first line six rods, to said street; thence southerly along the east line of said street four rods to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to said Patrick O'Keeff by Patrick Donovan and wife, by deed, dated February 25th, 1864, at public vendue, at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the 18th day of February next, at noon

Dated, November 21st, 1870
LESTER LATIMER, Mortgagee.
N. W. Cheever, Att'y. 1297

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Dorliska N. Gregory and Edgar M. Gregory of the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Enoch James of the same place, on the first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State aforesaid, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1863, at 7:20 o'clock P. M. of said day in liber 31 of mortgages, page 350, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Enoch James to Henry L. James of Williamsburgh, Massachusetts, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1870, at 9¾ o'clock A. M. in liber 43 of mortgages, page 326, on which said mortgage and bond accompanying the same, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of nineteen hundred and five dollars, also an Attorney's fee of fifty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 11th day of February next, at two o'clock P. M of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, the premises described in said mortgage, as: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one in block No. one north of Huron street, in range two, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Ann Arbor being all those premises known as the Monitor Hotel property.

November 2d, 1870.
HENRY L. JAMES, Assignee of said Mortgage.
John N. Gott, 1296
Attorney for Assignee of said Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Ellen Ruel of the City of Ann Arbor County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan to Martinus L. Shutts and Horace K. Dickinson of Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, on the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., in liber 36 of mortgages, page 480, which said mortgage was assigned by Horace K. Dickinson to Martinus L. Shutts on the first day of June A. D. 1867, and recorded in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., on page 651, and again assigned by Martinus L. Shutts to Darius Douglass, on the 2th day of September A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., in liber 2 of assignment of mortgages, on page 652, and that there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars, also an Attorney's fee of twenty five dollars should any proceedings be had to foreclose this mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1871, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, as: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County and State aforesaid, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen in block number two (2) north of range No. fourteen east in the eastern addition to the City of Ann Arbor (formerly village)

Dated, November 18th 1870.
LOUISA J TICKNOR,
Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Darius Douglass Dec.
John N. Gott,
Attorney for the Executrix.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Joseph W. Wait, of the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan to James Treadwell, of the township of Ann Arbor, County and State aforesaid, on the seventh day of July A. D. 1862, and recorded in the Register's office of the County of Washtenaw, on the seventh day of July A. D. 1862 at 5½ o'clock P. M. in liber 29 of mortgages, on page 484 and that there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, also an Attorney's fee of fifteen dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover said sums of money, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of February, A. D 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the Court House, (being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw aforesaid is held) the following described pieces or parcels of land situated in the City of Ann Arbor, and described as follows to-wit: Being lots No one two and three in block six, in Brown & Fuller's Addition to the Village of Ann Arbor: also eight rods square of land lying north and adjoining said block six, and fronting on Pontiac street; also a piece of land adjoining said lots easterly, and being nine rods and six links in length and four rods in width, and adjoining the north line of said block six.

Dated, November 23d, 1870.
JAMES TREADWELL, Mortgagee.
John N. Gott, 1297
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed by Dorliska N. Gregory and Edgar M. Gregory, of the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Lyman D. James on the twenty third day of August 1862, and recorded the same day at 5 o'clock P. M., in liber 29 of mortgages page 75, and that there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage and obligation accompanying the same, the sum of one hundred and one 60-100 dollars, and to become due, two thousand dollars and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, semi-annually, from the 23d day of August last, on the twenty-third day of August, 1872, also a reasonable Attorney's fee should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the same, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-first day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, all that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. one, block number one north, in range two east, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan.

Dated, October 23d, 1870.
LYMAN D. JAMES, Mortgagee.
John N. Gott, Att'y. for Mortgagee. 1293

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 Samuel B. Wolcott, 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 said deceased in Sharon, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of January, and Tuesday, the sixteenth day of May, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, November 16th A. D. 1870. 1292w4*
JAMES C. McGEE,
SAMUEL CUSHMAN, } Commissioners.
1296

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of John George Volz, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw in said State on Wednesday, the twenty first day of December, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrance 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: A parcel of land described as commencing at a point in the center of the Eber White road on the west line of section thirty, in the township of Ann Arbor, and thirteen chains north from the south-west corner of said section, running thence south two and a half degrees west thirteen chains to the southwest corner of said section thirty, thence north eighty seven and a quarter degrees east twenty two chains and eleven links, thence north two and a half degrees west eighteen chains and sixty three links to the center of said Eber White road thence south seventy three and a half degrees west along the center of said road to the place of beginning, thirty-four and 96-100 acres. Also a piece of land beginning at the north-west corner of section thirty-one, in the town of Ann Arbor, running thence east along the section line forty four chains and forty-three links to a stake, thence south seven chains and thirty one links, thence west forty four chains and forty-three links, thence north seven chains and forty-five links to the place of beginning, containing thirty-two and 78-100 acres. Also the east half of the east half of the south west quarter of section ten, in township three south of range five east, containing forty acres more or less. Also twenty acres of land lying north of the highway, and off of the west side of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two south of range five east; all being in said State of Michigan.

Dated, October 20th A. D. 1870.
1294 JOHN A. VOLZ, Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Lodorska A. Swift, minor: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the undersigned, as widow of Franklin Swift, deceased, therein,) the *undivided one-fourth of each of* the following described parcels of real estate, to-wit: Commencing in the east line of section twenty-nine, in township two south of range six east, in said State, at a point thirty-one rods north of the intersection of the center line of Huron street in the City of Ann Arbor, if extended easterly as in the original plat, thence west parallel to Huron street ten rods, thence north five rods, thence east parallel to Huron street ten rods, thence south to the place of beginning subject to State street; it being the east part of the land conveyed by G. W. Jewitt to Mary J. Maynard, March, 15th A. D. 1837. Also of the undivided half of a piece of land lying and being east of Sinclair's Mill-Pond, and on the southeast quarter of section twenty, same township and range, commencing at the southeast corner of a piece of land sold by Norman Chapin and wife to Frederick Myers, and at the western terminus of a street that commences on Pontiac street, and runs westerly between blocks four and five of Brown & Fuller's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, thence westerly on said Myer's south line twenty rod or more to the said mill pond, thence down said mill-pond to land sold by said Chapin and wife in 1859 to Clement R. Thompson, thence easterly along the north line of said Thompson's land to land sold by E. W. Morgan and wife to said Thompson thence northerly on the westerly line of said Thompson's land to the place of beginning, containing about five acres of land more or less—together with the privilege of entering on and upon the southeast corner of said Myer's land with a team or stock at all times, so that John T. Swathel or his representatives may have free access to the piece of land above described as belonging to said minor for all necessary purposes. Also of the undivided half of the Sinclair Mill property in said city of Ann Arbor, and of the lands, rights titles interest water power and privileges conveyed by a certain deed executed May 1st, A. D. 1867 by William M. Sinclair and wife to Franklin Swift and William Denbel, recorded in liber sixty-one (61) of deeds, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on page four hundred and fifty (450). Also of slip No one hundred and three (103) in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ann Arbor. And also all the right title and interest of said minor in and to the personal estate of said Franklin Swift, deceased.

Dated, November 23d, A D 1870
L. ELIZABETH SWIFT, Guardian
1297

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Lucas Kittel, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1870, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the seventh day of December, 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: Commencing in the center of the Ann Arbor and Pontiac road where the Territorial road crosses said Pontiac road, on the southwest quarter of section thirty in township one south of range seven east, in the town of Salem, County and State aforesaid, running thence southwesterly in the center of said Pontiac road forty-one rods, thence northwesterly to the center of said Territorial road twenty rods thence easterly in the center of said Territorial road thirty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing three acres more or less.

Dated, October 19th, A. D. 1870.
1272 EMANUEL MANN Administrator.

Estate of Ulrich Koeder.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Ulrich Koeder, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Rosina Koeder, praying that she or some other suitable person may be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1297td Judge of Probate.

Estate of William V Grant.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the twenty-first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the Estate of William V Grant deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of George C. Page Executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized, for the purpose of distribution of the proceeds of such sale among the persons interested in said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the third day of January 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1297 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Levi Bishop.

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 tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Levi Bishop, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Margaret W. Bishop, praying that she and Jesse C. Boyden may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Mary E O'Hara.

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 fifteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. O'Hara, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John O'Hara praying that he or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Thomas Agin.

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 ... of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

James Sage and Mary Agin, Administrators of said estate come into Court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Administrators.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the ... day of December, 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 Administrators 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,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Jonas W. Gleason

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 eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jonas W. Gleason, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles Kingsley and George R. Palmer, Administrators of said estate praying that the dower of Jane E. Gleason, widow of said deceased, in the estate whereof said deceased died seized may be assigned to her

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Herman R Gage

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 sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Herman R. Gage, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ruth A. Gage, praying that she and Russell W... may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Burnett—Minors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Frances H. Burnett and Kate Burnett minors.

Minerva A. Beckwith, Guardian of said minors, comes into Court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Guardian

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1296 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lydia Slocum.

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 twenty-... 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 Lydia Slocum, deceased.

Orzilla H. Slocum, 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 eighth day of November, 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,
1284td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lydia Church.

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 fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lydia Church, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William C. Church, praying that Lemuel F... or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased

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

A true copy. HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1295td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Thomas J. Olcott.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor on Saturday, the fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas J. Olcott, deceased.

John D Olcott, 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 twenty-sixth day of December 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,
1295 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Lucy A. Allen.

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 tenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lucy A. Allen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Lemuel F. Allen, praying that he and George ... may be appointed Administrators of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1295 Judge of Probate.

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