

Size	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	5 w.	6 w.	7 w.	8 w.	9 w.	10 w.	11 w.	12 w.	13 w.	14 w.	15 w.	16 w.	17 w.	18 w.	19 w.	20 w.	21 w.	22 w.	23 w.	24 w.	25 w.	26 w.	27 w.	28 w.	29 w.	30 w.	31 w.	32 w.	33 w.	34 w.	35 w.	36 w.	37 w.	38 w.	39 w.	40 w.	41 w.	42 w.	43 w.	44 w.	45 w.	46 w.	47 w.	48 w.	49 w.	50 w.	51 w.	52 w.	53 w.	54 w.	55 w.	56 w.	57 w.	58 w.	59 w.	60 w.	61 w.	62 w.	63 w.	64 w.	65 w.	66 w.	67 w.	68 w.	69 w.	70 w.	71 w.	72 w.	73 w.	74 w.	75 w.	76 w.	77 w.	78 w.	79 w.	80 w.	81 w.	82 w.	83 w.	84 w.	85 w.	86 w.	87 w.	88 w.	89 w.	90 w.	91 w.	92 w.	93 w.	94 w.	95 w.	96 w.	97 w.	98 w.	99 w.	100 w.
1 square	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	56.00	57.00	58.00	59.00	60.00	61.00	62.00	63.00	64.00	65.00	66.00	67.00	68.00	69.00	70.00	71.00	72.00	73.00	74.00	75.00	76.00	77.00	78.00	79.00	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	84.00	85.00	86.00	87.00	88.00	89.00	90.00	91.00	92.00	93.00	94.00	95.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	99.00	100.00

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ENDURANCE.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break? I question much of any man or child. I question much of any man or child. I question much of any man or child.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife: Each nerve recoils from the cold steel. Yet to our sense the latter pains reveal That still, although the trembling flesh be torn, This also can be borne.

We are a sorrow riding in our way. We hold in check, do not let our way. We hold in check, do not let our way. We hold in check, do not let our way.

We wind our life about another's life. We hold in check, do not let our way. We hold in check, do not let our way. We hold in check, do not let our way.

Behold, we live through all things—famine, thirst, Remorsement, pain! all grief and misery. All we can do, we do, and we cannot die. Though we be dead, and time, and pain, and worry, Lo! all things can be borne.

—Good Words.

SAVE YOUR MOTHER.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Jennie, it is striking five o'clock. 'Tis your turn to build the fire."

"Oh dear, it is always five o'clock, or twelve o'clock, or six o'clock in the morning. I have just got fairly agog on these book-marks and now I must stop. I do wish we kept a girl."

"We do, my dear, we keep three," said the mother, with a smile.

The Hardings were village people, comfortably circumstanced in life, but having nothing to waste. The father was an industrious mechanic, and his two sons were learning a trade of him.

They were all at home within five minutes of six, as regularly as that hour of the evening came, and were always as hungry as any bears.

If supper was ready they made cheerful haste to gather 'round the table, and good humor generally prevailed. If it was not ready they were a trifle troublé.

Ever since Mr. Harding was born, he had grown cross if he could not eat the moment hunger called for food, and his sons were bused in their father's likeness.

This characteristic is one that is so uncommon and remarkable in a man or a boy, that it deserves special mention.

Now the family sitting room of the Hardings was a pleasant spot. Large and airy, with a great, cheerful fireplace, and when it was autumn, a blazing fire, and mothers and daughters seated about the center table at work or reading, it was far more agreeable there than out in the grim, cold kitchen, all alone.

This thought kept Jennie minute after minute, thinking her departure to prepare the evening meal.

"Come, my child, twenty minutes have gone. You know there is considerable to do to-night, and I'm afraid supper will not be ready when father comes."

Reluctantly Jennie laid aside her work, and at half-past five was kindling the kitchen fire.

When we have too short time to do any work we are almost sure to have "bad luck" with it. It won't go right. Jennie's fire did not burn. All the shavings and the chips burned up, and then the fire died out.

She kindled it again; and again it perished, and she was obliged to do it over. Her spirit of unwillingness entered into the fire.

"Oh! dear, the fire will not burn to-night," screamed Jennie in desperation, for it now wanted but twenty minutes to six.

There was too clear a foreknowledge of what would be if things went on thus for anybody to keep quiet.

Up sprang both the other girls, vexed and not caring to hide it, at Jennie's delay, and the mother in order to make or keep peace, herself came into the cold kitchen bearing a large shovelful of live coals from the hearth.

These did the business. In two minutes the fire was roaring up the chimney; the cooking stove was getting hot, and the tea kettle beginning to feel its influence.

"Mother, do go in, you will take your death in this cold room," entreated Alma, and she would have prevailed had she stepped there. But she added,

"I never saw such a girl as you are, Jennie Harding. You are never ready when your turn comes. I do believe you would rather mother would do your work, if it killed her, than to do it yourself."

"You know better, Alma. Mother, shall Alma talk to me? I am sure I should make the fire burn, if it would not do it."

"Oh! dear, please to stop this kind of talk. It turns me much more than the cold can," said the mother, whose health for several years had been very poor.

The girls all became silent, and the supper progressed finely. Many hands make light work, and as the stamping of heavy boots was heard at the back door, everything was smoking hot on the table. By making the old stove red hot, the room, which was the dining-room as well as kitchen, had been rendered by this time comfortably warm.

"Well, this looks pleasant, don't it, boys?" said Mr. Harding, as all three came in. Caps were tossed hastily into corners, and chairs as hastily placed about the well-lit board.

A hearty (perhaps a little hurried) blessing was pronounced over the food, and then the work of the hour began in earnest. The first edge of hunger dull, Mr. Harding was able to think of his wife. A sneeze from her startled him. He knew too well what that meant.

"Why, mother! have you been taking another cold?" he asked, anxiously. "Have you exposed yourself?"

Sharp glances from two pairs of very handsome eyes, were shot at Jennie just then. He was too intent upon his wife.

"Oh! I hope it's nothing, Luther. Don't be uneasy. I'll take acetic, and go right to bed, and it may be all gone in the morning."

"It may be, but I'm afraid not, Mercy. I dread to hear a sneeze from you worse than to hear the cry of fire."

And there was good reason why he should. Every cold Mrs. Harding had taken for several years had been her

sick in bed, sometimes for weeks. And she took cold very easily. A sudden chill was almost sure to cause her to have one.

"How wrong, then, for her to expose herself as she had just done," some one says.

True, but what mother who fears a quarrel between her children; what wife who fears the displeasure and discomfort of her husband, ever remembers herself under such circumstances?

Mr. Harding's fears were well founded. The next day, although she managed to rise and come to breakfast for the sake of the family, the dear, gentle mother was very sick. She could not remain up, and poor Jennie shed bitter tears to witness the sufferings that her fault in part (oh, how astonished Mr. Harding would be, were he to be told that he was greatly to blame in the case) had occasioned. Her sisters did not reproach her again. They saw her grief. Besides, they all feared their mother so much that they thought were hushed from their hearts. She grew rapidly worse, and the physician who was summoned was evidently in doubt of her recovery.

But the beloved parent was not, at this time, to be removed. God had pity on the afflicted family, and took not "Mercy" from them. After several weeks of suffering she was again able to be about the house; and you may well believe that Jennie was never again backward or tardy when it came her turn to build the fire.

No; and to this day the only strife (in regard to work) in this family, is which shall take the best care of "mother," and do most to make sure of keeping her with them, and making comfortable and pleasant her stay.

My young readers, how is it in your home? "Is mother watched over and relieved of all that is possible; or is she the slave and pack-horse of the whole family?"

In too many cases the latter is the case. There is no rest nor comfort for her until she folds her hands in death, and is laid away in her grave.

And a hundred of overworked mothers are borne every year, who by the thoughtful care of their children might be saved. O, how bitterly do children weep and mourn when it is all too late.

"You will soon be made to repent of your treatment of your mother," was said to an only daughter, not long ago. Her mother was not well and did not like to be left alone; but Katie could not endure confinement, and was off, here, there, and everywhere, every fair day. And when kept in the house by storms she fretted and troubled her sick mother, whose failing heart yearned greatly for the tenderness and love of a daughter's gentle voice.

Well, now that daughter has no one to call after her, as she leaves the house:

"Don't stay long, Katie; I am lonely some when you are long away." Her mother is in her grave, and Katie mourns and blames herself in vain.—*Congregationalist.*

His Last Request.

Donn Platt speaks of the correspondents who went to San Domingo, and their pertinacity and endurance, as follows:

Commodore Alden, who superintended the getting out of the vessel gave me a very interesting account of the manner in which he was obliged to stow away the correspondents. There were quarters for fourteen of them, and nineteen would have to sleep upon decks under the stars, and exposed to all sorts of weather. He said they were a plucky set of fellows, however, and went gallantly facing their proposed privations with sublime indifference. He was approached by one fat fellow, whose name he did not get, but I suspect from his description, a "quill-driver" well known to the "Row," who said:

"I say, Commodore, I do not mind shortening my life ten years and dying in my youth for the benefit of my country, but I would like to have some place to sleep on this little trip."

"My dear sir," responded the Commodore, "this vessel is not made of india-rubber, nor yet is it an omnibus. I cannot stretch it an inch, and when I crowded you people, in accordance with the orders of the president, you must take your chance."

"Now, Commodore, if I go up town and get a feather bed, can you give me about two feet by three somewhere, so that I can sleep one-half at a time, at least?"

"No, sir, I cannot."

"Well, then, could you squeeze in a demijohn of old rye, so that I could have bed and board in the very smallest compass?"

This the Commodore consented to, and the "quill-driver" left, it is presumed, with his demijohn to live upon.

If this is not a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, I do not know what is.

Ship Found in a California Desert.

By many it has been held as a theory that the Yuma desert was once an ocean bed. At intervals pools of salt water have stood for while in the midst of the surrounding waste of sand, disappearing only to rise again in some other locality. A short time since one of these saline lakes disappeared, and a party of Indians reported the discovery of a "big ship," left by the receding waves. A party of Americans at once proceeded to the spot, and found imbedded in the sands the wreck of a large vessel. Nearly one-third of the forward parts of the ship or bark is plainly visible. The stump of the bow remains, and portions of the timber of masts are perfect. The wreck is located forty miles north of the San Bernardino and Fort Yuma road, and thirty miles west of Los Palms, a well known watering place on the desert. The road across the desert has been traveled for more than one hundred years. The history of the ill-fated vessel can, of course, never be known, but the discovery of its decaying timbers in the midst of what has long been a desert, will furnish savans with food for discussion, and may perhaps furnish important aid in the elucidation of questions of science.

STEP BY STEP.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted sky, And we mount its summit by our own.

I count these things to be grandly true, That noble deed is a step toward God—Lifting the soul from the common soil To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under our feet, By what we have mastered in grief and pain, By the pride we have laid down, and the passion slain, And the vanquished ill we hourly meet.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we trust, When the morning calls to life and light, But our heart grows weary, and ere the night Our lives are fading in the world of strife.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men! We must borrow the wings to lead the way—We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray, But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dream is the ladder shown, From the weary earth to the vaulted sky; But the dreamer dares not the vision fall, And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of woe.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted sky, And we mount its summit by our own.

—Dr. Holland.

Dickens on Shipboard.

When fairly on our way it was apparent that Mr. Dickens' known pedestrian habits were invincible by wind or wave. To and fro, between the wheel-house and the smoke-stack, he paced the deck for hours every day. These walks were mostly alone, for the reserve which he obviously cherished was respected from beginning to end. It was only in those accidental encounters or inevitable juxtapositions arising on shipboard that he was addressed by his fellow-passengers. But he rarely spoke first, save in the morning salutation on deck. He never once joined the shivering group that clustered about the smoke-stack for warmth, but paced and paced, engaged, appeared in serious thought, "I wish he would begin to lay the cable now," he said, "I'm according to his promise at the banquet; it would be such an excellent chance while he has us here as handy on shipboard."

At night, and day rose—mist drove and the sun shone, and the steamer went booming along, and the passengers chatted and walked and ate and drank, and still the great envoy made no sign of laying the cable.

It was the most natural thing in the world for everybody aboard to want to say something to him. And what could be more natural than that the restraint, which was self-imposed out of consideration for the comfort of others, walking back and forth daily among them, would be more pleasure and delight than any other living—had cheered them in calamity, had heightened their joys, had cleared their vision to see the beauty and goodness that may lie in common surroundings, and created a gratitude in their hearts that cannot be measured. So in the course of three or four days all had a speaking acquaintance with him, and whoever joined him found him easy of approach and not averse to talk.

I have knoeked about the Channel a good deal, and have learned in that way," he explained to one who marveled at his knowledge of sailing-vessels, "wherever the heavy tramp of the sea was heard as the men reeled in the wet log line, there stood Mr. Dickens watching it as it was pulled tight and dripping along the deck. Among the first to know what run the ship had made, few could ever carry him the news, spite of the uncertain hours at which the log was heaved. How distinctly I recall his figure as he climbed up the ladder to the deck! First his low-crowned round hat appeared; then his ruddy face lit with his marvelously blue eyes; then his double-breasted seaman's coat. On sunny days he would carry up in his hand a large book bound in blue. On a cover was stamped a gilt picture of an elephant with a trunk, and a small boy. It was a book on India. He would place this big volume on a bulkhead or bench, and sit down by it as if he contemplated reading. But he never read a page of it while on deck. His quick glance was up at the sails, the mystery of ropes, the clouds, the way of the wind, and everywhere but on the book.

On a day when the ship rolled heavily men's faces are often portentously long at dinner in the saloon. "If I could only keep my feet till the bell rings, I should get safely through," I observed one day.

"Take hot negus for lunch; it will keep you up much better than the ale," Mr. Dickens replied. Then, pursuing the subject, he said: "My worst time is in the middle of the night; how do you manage that?"

"Watch the towels, and the moment they stop swinging make a dive for the lounge, seize my flask and take one spoonful of brandy."

"But only one; for if you take more," he said, curving one eyebrow and smiling, "you are defeated. That's my plan also, and it works very well."

Of course I prized hints from this source, especially as they had a smack of the "Markis O'Grady" and the "Maypole." The chat trundled on, and on, winter climates, went back to Europe, trundled down to Italy and his long residence at Genoa, and the beauty of the Riviera. The lovely features of the Cornice were tossed from hand to hand, as though we were capping verses. "How picturesque those villages!" exclaimed another. "And that blue sea in front!" pursued Dickens. "And the shining orange groves!" "Yes, and backed with those rich hills!" he added with almost lyric fervor. At this moment a new-comer broke in with some odious remark about the number of "knots she's running." He flung his great cubby stone into the smooth flow of talk, and there was an end of it.

One evening I was sitting alone on deck while teapots and lighted candles were being placed in the saloon below. Some one was climbing up the ladder, and I perceived the outlines of Mr. Dickens' hat and coat. He took a camp stool and sat near me. After a word or two we traveled along of the ship to America.

"How far is it from New York to Philadelphia?" or, rather, how long is it? for it's absurd in these days to ask how far. After the comforting assurance that it was only three hours and a half, I asked him whether he remembered a certain venerable lady of Philadel-

phia whom he had met when here before. He said, "Perfectly well; indeed I never forgot anything!" and repeated with some emphasis that he had a great memory.

He knew the capacity of the opera-house in the Eastern cities, and remarked that he preferred a small or medium-sized hall to read in—"a room in which everybody can see my face," he said, "for so much depends on the face and the lighter shades of voice."

"What do you mean by a good audience?" he asked.

"Good refers to size rather than quality, and mostly means a full house." At this moment a lady, wrapped in water-proof and hood, came up and sat down on the deck by us. And then arose questions about Miss Adelaide Proctor and other writers.

"Did you know Mrs. Browning?" asked the lady passenger.

"Oh, yes, indeed!"

"Do tell me something about her!"

"Well, she was one of the smallest women you ever saw, and was ill a good deal. It was very funny to see the way Browning used to carry her about all over Europe." The talk fell on Browning's plays, *Colombia's Birthday*, and *The Blot in the Scutcheon*—"that remarkable thing in literature, a tragedy without a crime!" somebody said. Mr. Dickens warmly assented to the praise given to the dramatic treatment.

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.
DISPATCH FROM THE EXTERIOR.
LONDON, Jan. 29, 4.30 p. m.
The Emperor William has sent the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta:
VERSAILLES, 2.10 p. m., Sunday.
Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regular and mobile troops to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revitalize as soon as the arms are surrendered. A National Assembly will be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions. The ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow.
(Signed) WILHELM.
ADVISED VIA WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.
Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, *Charge d'Affaires* at London, dated London, Sunday morning.
"The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea was signed about eight o'clock last evening at Versailles by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it is an important fact that the armistice extends over the sea, and that it should be made known as widely as possible."
THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER.
Special dispatch to the New York Herald.
As the facts concerning the negotiations develop a better feeling is evident among both French and Germans and all begin to agree in hoping for the termination of the war. The French, especially, are well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphant entry into the capital.
The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre is known to have excited the most lively interest, and a great number of people were concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Bismarck he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor. After a few remarks Bismarck said:
"Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?"
Favre (much affected) replied: "My object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of my country, for now that hope of relief from without is lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantage or honor."
Bismarck expressed a desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation consistent with the safety, honor and interests of united Germany. He said this had been from the first to the last the object and desire of the Emperor and his advisers since the commencement of this unhappy war was forced upon them.
Favre first demanded the terms of relief reported.
Bismarck replied—"It is not my province to refuse or accept terms, but I must say that the present proposals are such that I cannot but myself approve, and I feel confident that my Emperor will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."
Favre was politely but strictly put under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.
As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's return with the acceptance in substance of the demands of the Emperor, great excitement prevailed at Versailles. The mayor went twice to the police headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but without success. He did not repeat the attempt, as such action would render him liable to imprisonment.
An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre, the former afterwards waiting on the King and council when Favre's acceptance on the part of the provisional government was submitted. After Bismarck left the Emperor he walked into the office of his chief aid, Gen. Lemondorff, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trumpeters sounded at a boar hunt when the host is down and settled. After concluding the tune he walked out again, having never spoken a single word to any one present.
The next morning Favre was drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre in detail were handed the Emperor, who opened the papers, read and frowned, and observed in a disturbed tone "Encore trop de balivernes."
There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tracks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when it is all over.
A rumor is current that Moltke is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Crown Prince's army on the occasion of the sortie of the 19th. He thinks that ground was lost unnecessarily, and expressed his opinion openly. There is a growing coldness, the consequence between the Crown Prince and commander-in-chief.
THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.
LONDON, Feb. 1.
A special telegram to the London Times from Berlin says the conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, the payment of ten million francs indemnity for expenses of the war, the cession of the colony of Pondicherry, and the transfer to the German navy of twenty first-rate frigates. It refers these terms to the National Assembly to meet at Bordeaux.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.
Spencer's Zeitung, a semi-official journal, declares its belief that an understanding has been established between Bismarck and Favre as to a basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.
PROCLAMATION BY GAMBETTA.
BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.
Gambetta has issued a proclamation, saying:
"FRENCHMEN—France believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unremitting vigor the organization for defense, and for war if necessary, while you install a National Republican Assembly willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, safety and integrity of France."

The Michigan Argus
ANN ARBOR.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1871.
DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
A Convention of the Democracy of the State of Michigan will be held on the 21st of February, at the City of Lansing, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. The several counties are entitled to two delegates for each Representative District, and each county not having a Representative in the Lower House will be entitled to one delegate. Delegates from the Lower Peninsula must reside in the counties in which they are selected.
W. W. WILKINSON, Chm.
THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.
The Lansing correspondent of the Detroit Tribune says that the following plan for "re-districting the State for Congressional purposes has reached here, having been made up at and forwarded from Washington":
FIRST DISTRICT.
Wayne and Macomb—Total population, 140,657.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Monroe, Leeward, Washtenaw and Hillsdale—Total population, 146,187.
THIRD DISTRICT.
Jackson, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton and Livingston—Total population, 148,353.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Cass, Berrien and Van Buren—Total population, 143,356.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
Allegan, Barry, Kent and Ottawa—Total population, 131,890.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
Tonia, Montcalm, Clinton, Gratiot, Shiawassee, Ingham and Isabella—Total population, 120,202.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Sanilac, Saginaw, Lapeer, St. Clair and Huron—Total population, 123,485.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Saginaw, Bay, Tuscola, Genesee, Isocoe, Alpena, Alcona, Presque Isle, Cheboygan and Midland—Total population, 115,428.
NINTH DISTRICT.
Muskegon, Newaygo, Mecosta, Oceana, Mason, Manistowick, Ogemaw, Leelanau, Lake, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Emmet, Kalamazoo, Antrim, Benzie, Mackinac, Wexford, Missaukee, Chippewa, Marquette, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon, Delta, Menominee, Cuscowaugie, Oshtemo, Gladwin, Schoharie, Crawford, Otsego and Roscommon—Total population, 102,733.
That beats old Gerryman's hand, no regard being paid to anything but Republican majorities, and an utter disregard to contiguity of territory, unity of interests, etc. Washtenaw is linked to half the "southern tier," with Hillsdale hung like a millstone about her neck, while Livingston is "cornered out" to a district with Branch and Eaton the other extremes, and Ingham "bit out." Further comment reserved.
JACOB M. HOWARD has written and caused to be published a letter which contains a list of names beneath which a load of epithets has been heaped upon no public man by a political brother. "Viper," "falsifier," etc., are its mildest terms. We content ourselves with extracting this choice morsel: "I can only say that this charge [that Howard was "the right bower of all the corrupt rings in Washington"] is totally, unqualifiedly false; that the author of it is a deliberate slanderer; that he forfeits all claim to the character of a truth-teller, and is unworthy of the association and respect of gentlemen." And this: "These unmanly falsehoods were entirely wanton, gratuitous, reckless, proceeding apparently from a soul luxuriating in vituperation and slander, without the slightest regard to truth; a soul little egotistical, carried away by the despotic idea that in party politics there is no merit in truthfulness, and that even among party associates slander and detraction are evidences of superior fitness, and involve no moral responsibility." To amend an old maxim: When Republican dignitaries fall out the public are likely to hear some truth told. So stand from under.
In the House, on Thursday of last week, a decision was reached in the Port Huron district contested election case. Boyce, Democrat, the sitting member, was unseated by a vote of 45 to 38, and Wells, his Republican opponent, elected in his place. In nutshell, the case is: At the close of the polls, in the 3d Ward of Port Huron, a mistake was made in counting up the tally list or in announcing the result, which was rectified when the statements were made out and signed. As declared the evening of election, Boyce had 97 votes, Wells, 84; as returned Boyce had 105, Wells, 84, the inspectors explaining that 8 votes given for Boyce on the prohibition ticket had not been added to his vote. Giving him the whole vote did not overturn the poll list, but the majority preferred to disfranchise a portion of the voters rather than permit a Democrat to retain the seat.
—We are pleased to see that Messrs. GRANT and Post of this county preferred the right to party, and voted against unseating Mr. Boyce.
In the appropriate place in this issue of the Argus will be found a call for a Democratic State Convention, to be held at Lansing on the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed—if elected—Judge CAMPBELL, and two candidates for Regents of the University. It will, also, should a bill now pending in Congress be passed, devolve upon the convention to nominate three candidates for Congress—additional to the six elected in November, to be elected at large. The County Committee will probably make a call for a convention next week.
The Jackson Citizen comes a brief criticism of Senator HOWARD's recent letter demolishing "our Blair," thusly: "In five weeks, the author has stepped from public view, leaving this monument of invective and malice to mark his work for the nation." Which reminds us of the old nursery rhyme:
"He lived in peace,
And died in peace,
And was buried under a cake of candle-tallow."

It is at last announced from Washington that complete returns from the several States and Territories have been received at the census Bureau; that the population of the States is, \$8,992,653; of the Territories, including the District of Columbia and excluding Alaska, 442,500; an aggregate of 8,855,153, against an aggregate in 1860 of 31,443,822.
—The bill now pending in Congress, making a new apportionment of members of the House, fixes the number of members at 280. Dividing the aggregate of the States and Territories by this number and the ratio would be a fraction over 137,000. However, if the population of the Territories be excluded from the estimate, the ratio will be nearly 135,000. In either case Michigan will be entitled to nine members, a gain of three.
—Three Territories are now seeking admission as States, as follows: Colorado, with a population of 39,706;—New Mexico, with a population of 91,852—the larger share of which is composed of Indians, Mexicans, and half-breeds; and Washington, with a population of 23,901. If admitted each of these "rotten boroughs" will get two Senators—the same as the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and one Representative. But this rank injustice will probably be done to secure Republican Senators as an offset to the recent party losses in that body.
A bill is pending in the Legislature—having, if we remember aright, already passed one branch—authorizing the city of Coldwater to raise by tax and appropriation toward the building of a county jail the sum of \$3,000. Another bill is pending authorizing Owosso to build a Court House. The first named bill is to bait the voters of Branch county and procure from them a vote for a new jail, which it is supposed cannot be got along without. The second is to permit the city of Owosso to put its hands in the pockets of its citizens, and with what is withdrawn, say \$50,000, bribe the voters of Shiawassee county to vote for a removal of the county seat from Corunna. Both of these bills are in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and yet, if we will be candid, we must acknowledge that many of the most useful and most carefully considered changes have been made in the laws of this State, and that in truth we are following our English brethren in law reform much more than in general admitted. One great advantage in the English system of law—in which really the most important changes have been made, and the pains taken by its legislators to make good their ground in the law, on the other hand, have been inclined to assume that all change must necessarily be advantageous, and to experiment sometimes to the great detriment of the law, and the public interest, in order our lawyers grow, and the more familiar they become with the institutions of England, and with the prudent and cautious way in which they handle their subjects are dealt with there, the less they are disposed to be captious or complaining of the modern English law, or to boast of the superior excellence of our own.
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We are fond of our English law, in its present state, and to give these changes has been a principal object with him in the preparation of this edition; and he has certainly brought to the task great industry, and the work cover English legislation down to the beginning of the present year. These changes are indicated by notes in the margin, and are of a very valuable character, a graphic resume of the most important of them, thus enabling the student to fix them more readily in his memory, and the general reader to view at a glance the changes which have been effected in English legislation. This, however, is but a minor part of what is effected by this publication. In the second volume, the editor has collected and edited notes to a vast amount, some of them in the nature of dissertations, others explanatory and critical, but of very unequal value, and some of them pertaining to points in the law which are of great importance to anything in our American system. The question what should be done with these notes seems to have been a somewhat troublesome one to the editor, and he has finally decided to publish them in a separate volume, but the solution arrived at is probably the best that was possible under the circumstances, and will, we have no doubt, be most satisfactory to those who make use of the work. To have discarded the valuable notes of Mr. Chitty, in which so much law was collected on many subjects, might have been to deprive the student of the chief convenience of Blackstone as a handbook of elementary law, and as a means of reference to the authorities on the subjects discussed. What Judge Cooley has done is, to take these notes, strip them of what ever has become obsolete, or for any reason of no value in his study, thereby getting rid of the bulk of the notes, and leaving the attracted attention and occupied time without benefit; at the same time saving to the lawyer whatever was practically useful, and to the student the opportunity of consulting a desirable to have retained. To these have been added new notes, containing references to recent English and American cases, and to the latest decisions of the courts, which have been contained in any previous edition. Mr. Chitty's alone excepted. The value of these notes in some particulars must be very great. They are especially valuable in cases where the English and American systems of constitutional law, and great pains taken to have been taken to indicate at what points the two systems diverge, and how great are the essential differences. On some other subjects, however, notes have been added which will be of great value to the student, and of special customs, each of which is of everyday importance, seem to have received special attention, and the notes to the law of real estate are of great value, and coming as they do from one who has so long been connected with legal proceedings, they seem to touch especially upon the questions of practical importance, and to give hints and references that will be serviceable to student and lawyer alike.
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