THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

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

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

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[12 lines or less considered a square.]

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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWIN F. UHL, Prosecuting Attorney. At Ann Arbor Tuesday and Friday of each week. Office in Court House. 1811

MACK & SCHMID, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 54 South Main street.

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

R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc. No. 2 South Main 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 Donnellys' Block, up stairs, Huron street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, at residence corner of Huron and Division Streets first door east of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

E. J. JOHNSON, Dealer in Hats and Caps, Fine Straw Goods Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. No 7 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SUTHERLAND & WHEDON, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, and dealers in Real Estate. Office on Huron Street.

JOHN KECK & CO., Dealers in furniture of all kinds, No. 52 South Main street, and 4 West Liberty street, Ann Arbor.

LEWIS C. RISDON, Dealer in Hardware, Iron Stoves House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 3 South Main street.

BACH & ABEL, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, &c. &c., No 56 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

SAWSON & SON, Grocers, Provision and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris. No. 14 East Huron street

S SONDHEIM, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gent's Furnishing Goods. No. 9 South Main Street.

WM. WAGNER, Dealer in Ready Made Cloth ing, Clothe Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. 21 South Main street.

FILMORE & FISKE, Booksellers and Stationers Medical Law and College Text Books, School and Miscellaneous Books. No. 3 North Main street, Gregory Block, Ann Arbor.

FINLEY & LEWIS, Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c No. 2 East Huron street, Ann Arbor.

DR. KELLOGG, Proprietor of the Celebrated Root Bitters and other popular remedies, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly.

Have in store a large stock of Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery Groceries, &c., &c., all to be sold at unusually low prices

No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor

1138tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

WM. M. SINCLAIR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN GRAIN AND FLOUR,

ROOM 16, 134 LaSALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

1270y1

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 31 East Washington street.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1235tf

N. ARKSEY,

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

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

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the SAVINGS 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,

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

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 GO TO DETROIT.

C. KRAPF.

Ann Arbor, January 20th, 1871. 986

NEW

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

OPENED MARCH 8th

East Side of River,

MANCHESTER, - - MICH.

FARMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE MERITS, QUALITY AND PRICES OF MY SELECTIONS OF IMPLEMENTS AND FARMING TOOLS.

1313tf B. R. PORTER.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot

On East side State Street, in the City of Ann Arbor, third house south of Washington. The lot is 4x8 rods, and the house is of brick, one and a half stories. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of Judge Beakes, of Edward Ryan, Northfield, or address the undersigned at Highland, Oakland Co., Mich.

EDWARD POWERS.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 29, 1871. 1307tf

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND

CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVI. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871. No. 1319.

GENERAL LIBRARY University MICHIGAN

THE LOVED AND LOST.

The following poem, from the *Church of England Magazine*, will come like a "song in the night" to many a stricken heart:

"The loved and lost." Why do we call them lost!
Because we miss them from our outward road.
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crost,
Looked on us all, and loving them the most,
Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

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

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

Aye, look upon this dreary desert path,
The thorns and thistles wherso'er we turn;
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these; and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
Who, with his treasures, strove the shore to reach.
While with the raging wave he battled on,
Was it not joy, where every joy seemed gone,
To see his loved ones landed on the beach!

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

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

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

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

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
And our lost, loved ones will be found again.

Popular People.

A popular man is one who has the happy faculty of never presenting any sharp corners. He is not necessarily very good, nor very wise, and he is rarely very great. His character is distinguished for negative rather than positive qualities; for a certain fortunate equilibrium and tact of adaptation, rather than any intrinsic worth, or marked individuality. Indeed this last is apt to be fatal to all personal popularity. A man of strong points is sure to come in collision with other people's strong points, to tread upon other people's weak points, and to create more or less general antagonism. He is much more likely to be respected for what he does, than liked for what he is. The world has great admiration for superiority in the abstract, but superiority in the concrete is a very different thing. No matter how modest, how discreet, or how amiable it might be, its very existence is a tacit reflection upon the defects and shortcomings of respectable mediocrity.

It is unpleasant for average human nature to be reminded that it *is* average. It likes wit and brilliancy well enough, but it doesn't like the witty or brilliant man. It very soon finds him fatiguing, or affected or conceited. It feels small, if not quite extinguished, in his presence. Its own feeble light is put out, and it very naturally charges its discomfort to the one who put it out, however innocently. Average human nature, too, is always impatient of anything it can not fully comprehend. It measures all people by its own standard, and picks flaws if they are beyond it.

Hence, the most popular man is usually of a neutral and rather mild type of character, not stupid enough to be a bore and not brilliant enough to be in anybody's way. He has no very decided opinions, or, if he has, he never expresses them. He has sufficient intellect to be ready and appreciative, but not enough to be oppressive. He deals in facts rather than ideas or emotions, and skims over a very wide surface, but you can talk with him without any fear of getting beyond your depth or being preached to. He never preaches and rarely, if ever, moralizes. Nor are you afraid of running against a dead wall of indifference, or being politely cut off by some fine sarcasm. He listens with the profoundest interest to all you have to say, as if it were the main object of his life to serve you. It is true, he does precisely the same thing by your worst enemy, but that matters little so long as he gives you a comfortable sense of being comprehended and sympathized with. If he is not very entertaining, he affably lets himself be entertained, which, in the long run, is better. People are much more apt to like those who listen well than those who talk well. It flatters self love, and the surest avenue to a man's heart is through his vanity. You may not have the highest respect for the character, but you are sure to like the person in spite of yourself, and to consider him a man of remarkable penetration, although very likely he has not uttered ten sentences. To be agreeable, before all things, is his aim, which, properly defined, means, to present a smooth surface and agree with everybody.

A man of this stamp has no troublesome theories of life, and no rigid convictions of duty. One of his most prominent characteristics is flexibility. He never dreams of making the world suit himself, but studiously suits himself to the world. He is a man of kindly, but not very strong feelings. He preserves a certain happy medium of universal good will, thus avoiding the jealousies and entanglements that are sure to arise from concentrated or exclusive affections. What he lacks in real interest he has the tact to assume, which gives him all the advantages of the genuine feeling, without its inconveniences. He is cool enough to see clearly, and makes the most of his situations. He acts upon Jean Paul's motto, "Moderation is the charm of Life." So he avoids friction and preserves the seeming harmony of character which is the main secret of his popularity.

The only distinction that such a man can successfully aspire to is social distinction. His whole character is opposed to any definite, absorbing aim that calls for concentration. He lives abroad too much to attain supreme eminence in any one thing, but he is *par excellence* the man of society. He has the happy gift of always saying the right thing in the right place, and putting himself just where he is wanted. He is all things to all men, which is the main requisite for social prime ministers as for office holders generally. He is not exactly a woman's ideal, not a man whom she could worship. If he is not very great, he may console himself with the reflection that he is probably much happier than thousands who are. If his character is not of a very exalted type, he has to pay none of the penalties the world exacts of all who live above the general level. The mountain tops, or even the hill-tops of life are lonely places. Happiness seeks the valleys.

But if merit and worth count for very little in the personal popularity of a man they count for nothing at all in that of a woman. A man who does much, is forgiven much by at least one sex. A woman of decided parts is forgiven nothing by either sex. Women dread a rival; men fear to be eclipsed on their own ground. They admire sterling qualities at a respectful distance, but they take to their hearts something of the chameleon type that catches the nearest hue, which is for the moment, their own.

"She darkly feels him great and wise,
She dwells on him with faithful eyes,
'I cannot understand; I love.'"

Tennyson here has happily struck the keynote of the masculine temper, although many are slow to admit it, even to themselves. It upsets our fine-spun modern theories, and men like to be consistent if they can. But the old-fashioned truth remains the same, in spite of latter-day philosophers and moralists. The popular woman among men, which is inevitable unpopularity among women, upon whatever it may be based, is never a woman with an aim or a mission. A man likes first to be cared for, secondly to be amused. Too much wit fatigues. Too much intellect annoys and overshadows. Too much will is antagonistic. Too much character is in his way. A woman with a mission must possess one or all of these, so, however wise, or admirable, or unselfish she may be, she is much

"Too bright or good
For human nature's daily food."

A woman of earnest, exalted character, too, is inclined to fall back upon her own intrinsic value, and rarely descends to the little feminine arts that are more to her than beauty, wit or fortune. So in nine cases out of ten, she sees a shallow, hollow-hearted, selfish bit of lace and frivolity win the prizes of life, while she is left in the cold altogether. She must accept her mission as her consolation, and look to the next state of existence for her reward.

To be popular in the widest sense, a woman must possess brightness, without too much brilliancy; quickness at *repartee*, without sarcasm; flexibility, without glaring weakness; sentiment without sentimentality; and before all things, underlying her pretty and wilful caprices, an absolute and unconditional deference to the higher power. She must be skilled in all the subtle coquetries of manner which mean so little and pass for so much. She must have the semblance of affection, but not too much of the reality, which places all women at a disadvantage.

Theodosia Burr—Historic Portrait.

During the senatorial term of Aaron Burr—1791 and 1797—he was one day driving along a lonely country road in Ulster county, New York, when his horse cast a shoe, and he stopped at a blacksmith shop to have it replaced. While waiting the completion of the operation, he happened to glance at the door of the rude building, and saw there a vigorous and truthful drawing of his vehicle and team done in charcoal, which must have been executed in a very few minutes. He inquired for the artist, and a half-grown boy dressed in coarse garments, stepped forward and said: "I did it, sir." Burr entered into conversation with the lad, and soon ascertained that, though wholly uneducated, he was yet unusually bright and intelligent; that he was born and reared in the neighborhood, and had hired himself to the blacksmith for six months.

Writing a few lines on a slip of paper, Burr handed it to him, and remarked: "My boy, you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If you ever want to change your employment and see something [illegible] your pocket, go to New York, and come straight to that address." His innumerable schemes, and duties of political life soon drove the incident from the senator's mind, and he was surprised one morning some months later, while sitting at breakfast at his residence at Richmond Hill, when a servant entered and delivered him a small bundle which had been brought by a boy who was waiting outside. Opening the package he found within a clumsy made clean shirt.

Thinking there must be a mistake, he ordered the boy shown up, and in a moment there entered the blacksmith's apprentice, with she slip of paper given him as a guide and introduction. Burr gave him a hearty welcome, took him into his family, directed his education, procured him instruction in the primary principles of drawing and coloring, and finally assisted him to go to Europe, where he spent five years. When misfortune and misdeeds had driven the patron a friendless, penniless exile across the sea, the protege was exhibiting his pictures at the Louvre, and gaining compliments and a gold medal from Napolean.

He did all he could to aid his benefactor when they met in Paris, but though Vanderlyn had won fame, money was almost as scarce with him as with Burr. He came back to America, painted the "Landing of Columbus," now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; the portrait of Jackson in the City Hall, New York, and several other well known works, and died not long since near the spot where he received his first encouragement to study the art his achievements had adorned.

Previous to his tour abroad Vanderlyn painted the portraits of Burr and his daughter, which have been made familiar to all through the lives of the former, written by Matthew L. Davis and James Parton. This portrait of Theodosia, next to the idolized original, Burr prized more than all else the world contained. It hung in his drawing room at Richmond Hill, and whenever Theodosia's birthday came round, after her marriage to Gov. Alston and removal to South Carolina, it was always brought out for the admiration and toasts of the assembled guests.

When he went to Europe he carried it with him, and whether visiting the house of distinguished guests in England or hiding away in Parisian garrets, the sweet face looking out from the dumb canvas, was ever nigh to brighten and to bless. He brought it back to New York, and it was at his bedside when he died. From the death-chamber the portrait was transferred to the keeping of Miss Theadosia Prevost, daughter of J. B. Prevost, Burrs step-son. There it remained for some time, and was then carried to South America by another member of the family.

Returning from thence it found temporary lodgment in the household of Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, whose wife was also the daughter of John B. Prevost. A few weeks since it passed into the possession of Mrs. Lucy Breckinridge of Alton, Illinois, and is now in the studio of Mr. J. R. Stuart, corner of Fifth and Olive streets, St. Louis. The historic picture is on canvas, rather under the ordinary size for half length, and still has the same wooden frame, painted black and varnished, which it probably wore seventy years ago.

It shows evidence of age and travel, but the accurate drawing and careful coloring for which Vanderlyn was noted, are yet plainly perceptible, and the soft brown hair, hazel eyes, clear cut nose and lips, cheeks blushing with the palest tint of the rose, and exquisitely moulded neck and bust, re-call in life-like reality, the face and form of her over whose unknown grave the ocean rolls, and whose story is one of the saddest and the noblest recorded in American annals.

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to an extravagant yarn of a shopkeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie; it seems so necessary to thy happiness."

Many live upon the promises they make. They never expect to keep their word, but to be kept by it.

From Harper's Bazar.

A Good Word for Gossip.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Scandal, slander, gossip, tittle-tattle—hard names all. And rough usage dealers in such wares receive at the hands of the theorists. But are the little imps quite as black as they are painted?

Humanity, as it lies under our observation, exists in three layers. The first is the superficially polite and smiling one. The neighbors call on you, and you return their calls. You meet them in the street and at church. All is civility, kindness and good-fellowship. That is layer number one.

Then you fail in business, your lover jilts you, you quarrel with your wife, your son is rusticated at college, and the whole world turns glad and malignant, and the air is darkened with the cloud of bad, false, harsh rumors. No wonder you failed in business! You have been living extravagantly these five years, with purple and fine linen and sumptuous fare, wine and equipage, endless entertainment, and a house full of servants—for to such dimensions swells your modest menage under the magnifying-glass of your excited neighbors. Your jilting lover has ever been a reluctant wooer; your wife you have abused since the first year of your marriage; and the trouble with your son is that he made himself vile and you restrained him not, and now he has killed a man, and is hiding from the authorities with a price set upon his head. This is layer number two; and you are ready to rent a lodge in some vast wilderness, where you may be free from the sight of a malicious, evil-speaking people, that rejoices in its neighbor's misfortunes.

But give your anger another twist, and you will have penetrated quite through this bed of mire, and come into another stratum, clean and wholesome, and purer and finer far than anything you have yet found. When a trouble comes whose source can be never so faintly traced back to your own misdoing, your friends, it must be confessed, are a little hard on you. No wonder your wife left you; you have always been mean and tyrannical. No wonder your son has come to grief; you always gave him his own head. The gladness at your trouble was not pure malice, but somewhat an intellectual appreciation of the inexorableness of law. There is a sort of poetic justice in the succession of cause and consequence which never fails to give pleasure except to the persons who illustrate it. But let your son be brought home to you beaten by a burglar to the point of danger, if not death, be yourself stricken with illness, or let your property be endangered by a fire in the vicinity, and every hand is stretched out to help you. The very persons who would be the first to look askance upon your unwarranted expenditure will be instant, in season and out of season, for your solace and your relief. They will run to fetch the doctor for you at any hour of the day or night. They will watch day after day by your sick-bed, will strain their ingenuity to invent some appetizing dish for your dulled taste, will count no service too severe, no drudgery too menial, to divert you of thought and attention to the recovery of your health. When your house is threatened, they will exert every effort to save it. They will put forth precisely as much effort to rescue your furniture from the flames as if it were their own; and when, after all, your house is stripped and not burned, they will come back next day, and replace your goods as heartily and as thoroughly as they snatched them off. Nor can you help a certain clutching at the throat, an unsteadiness about the mouth, a mist in the eyes, a pressure at the heart, when you think of this wonderful brotherhood of humanity—this unspoken, all-helpful sympathy. This is layer number three, and however deep down you go you will find nothing deeper to neutralize it.

We often freight words with a heavier meaning than they were meant to bear. We give to expressed disapprobation a disproportionate weight. We are always trying to repress gossip, and never to fortify society against it. We write stories showing how lovely woman was brought to her grave by careless rumor, but we never show how foolish it was in the lovely woman to make a grave matter of careless rumor. We are always training the tongue, but we never train the ear.

"If you would always be discreet,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."

says Sir Mentor, and fancies he has settled the whole matter; but, if it is all the same to you, Sir Mentor, we would a great deal rather not be discreet than pay such a price for discretion. Conversation would be a very lively and piquant exercise, picketed around with these five points of Calvinism! A far better way is to estimate gossip at its real worth. A great deal that passes for scandal is but an intellectual exercise, petty for want of something larger, but sufficiently innocent. Malice, willful falsehood, carelessness of truth, design to injure, are unmitigatedly bad, and ought to banish their proprietors from society; but curiosity—a fondness for story-telling and story-hearing—may be only one form of mental activity, and entirely consistent with great good will. Let us give in to it with what grace we may—when we have guarded ourselves against it as far as we can. You do not in the least care how many handkerchiefs your neighbor has; but if it gratifies her to know how many you have, let her count them on the clothes-line if she likes. And if she thinks there are more than an economical person ought to have, and expresses her opinion in the vicinity, what harm is done? You need not fling it at her next time you see her, and make her uncomfortable. It is not necessary that everybody should approve us in every respect before we can be on good terms with them. People may condemn half the traits of our character and yet find enough in the other half to insure friendly feeling and friendly demeanor.

And half a loaf is so much better than sour bread!

ASPIRING WOMEN.—Josh Billings has this wholesome advice for all misguided females who are lecturing and perambulating the country in search of their rights:

"Eve, yure gratist grandmother committed a mistake, a good deal bigger than the one yu are anxious tew commit, but there iz a remote similarity in the mistakes. She wanted tew kno and hav a hand in awl was a goin on, and the devil offered to teach her, and yu hav heard what the result waz. My advice tew yu iz tew stay right where yu are. Yu hav a power now that never can be less if yu hold on to it, but if you spit on your hands to get a better holt, you may lose yure grip entirely.

At a wedding it was formerly a custom to drink honey disolved in water, for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honey-moon. An old bachelor adds as a reason for the name because it was full of sells.

An arch girl should always be an archer, for she can bend her beau as she pleases.

Indian Mode of Casting Delicate Objects in Metal.

Many of the ornaments brought from India, are cast in a very delicate and refined manner. Those curious to know how they are made will gain some information from the following extract, communicated to the *English Machine* over the signature "Eos:"

The goldsmiths and silver workers always prefer the curious clay compound prepared by the white ants, and taken out of their huge honeycomb abodes, for forming the tiny, crucibles used in their arts; it burns beautifully without cracking, when taken from a proper locality, but is more frequently found as here—in Jubbulpoor—full of grit, and too friable after repeated washings, to hold together. The stomachs of these "white ants," are evidently supplied with a powerful chemical secretion, and this, doubtless combining with certain clays and earths, constitutes the useful crucible product I now speak of. It burns to a hard white vessel, on which the borax of the artisan gives a brilliant internal glaze; but I have never seen this earth used for any but the diminutive melting pots alluded to. White ants, if they "swarm" or "lodge" for a short time on sheet glass, corrode the same in zigzag patterns, as if etched by fluric acid; occasionally these marks resemble Persian characters or Egyptian hieroglyphics. Hence some potent chemical acid enters into the building composition, of which the tenacity in some countries, when it has been well kneaded, pounded, and sun dried, renders it a fine cheap flooring for settlers' houses. It is very generally used in South Africa, where I employed it for the upper portion of a rough stone floor to my verandah.

But I must return to my artistic Indians and their primitive "dodges." In casting small articles in brass and the cheaper metals, they fix the mold with iron wire to the mouth of the melting pot, well luting the connections repeatedly with a mixture of stiff clay and cow dung kneaded together till quite strong and safe, gradually warming the luting at the mouth of the furnace, and repairing all cracks and fissures as they may appear; when thoroughly dry, the whole mass is put in the rude native furnace of common clay; and on the contents of the melting pot being fused, it is turned gently "topsy turvy" and the metal runs from its inverted mouth into the attached mold. For articles of ornament and elaborate design, of any size, even to a field piece, the native workman makes a composition of two parts "dammar" resin, and one part beeswax (common resin will replace the first in England); these are very slowly and carefully melted over charcoal, and stirred together (in the open air, and not under a roof), and when almost hard are molded by the hands, the lathe, or in metalic shapes. These models in their turn are then encassd in suitable mold clay, and very carefully and slowly dried in a shady spot until perfectly hard and seasoned. The workman then, over charcoal, gently heats the mold and pours out the composition from the hole he left as a future "ingate;" when every particle of the mixture has flowed out into a vessel held to catch it for future use, he increases his fire till smoke rises from the brought to a condition to receive the molten metal. From an earring to an idol this is the favorite *modus operandi* of casting, and I can most thoroughly recommend it to the ingenious amateur, if he be in India that I never employ "fusible metal;" the present mode, besides being cheaper, gives a sharper casting, especially for small jewelry, and tiny silver ornaments, to say nothing of avoidthe contamination of precious metals by the lead of the alloy.

There is great reason for supposing that in the days of "human sacrifices," models of the entire figure were obtained by casts of the victims who were immolated, in substantial clay coverings, which, when red hot, were filled with molten priesthood. The delicate German castings of flowers and insects are nowadays cast in the same fashion—"burning out." Fish and reptiles, such as snakes and lizards, may be so cast very life like in tin, and afterward bronzed. I lately amused myself by getting the perfect nature model of a water snake about two feet long, in the above manner. I got a split bamboo equally divided; I placed good fire clay in each half of this bamboo; I then put the snake carefully between the two pieces, secured the halves of bamboo firmly by binding wire at intervals of a few inches; I dried the whole slowly before a fire; I then slowly in a long charcoal stove of clay gradually burnt out the snake, and poured in pewterer's solder—that is two parts tin, one part led.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt.

The New York *Tribune* says Woodhull & Claflin published in their newspaper some time ago a story to the effect that Jenny Lind's husband had squandered all her fortune, and the ill-matched pair had separated by mutual consent. Three London journals were rash enough to copy this bit of scandal, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, having sued them for libel, has just recovered three verdicts with damages amounting in the aggregate to $10,000. He might have had more, but he only demanded enough to reimburse his expenses in vindicating his reputation. It appeared on the trial that not only are Madame Goldschmidt and her husband a very happy couple, but the fortune which belonged to the famous singer when she married has since been doubled, thanks in part to the excellent management of Mr. Goldschmidt and his professional earnings. The wife testified with some emotion to her husband's kindness and domestic virtues; and Mr. Goldschmidt swore that, far from being a gambler, he could not so much as play whist, and instead of being a dissolute spendthrift he did not even smoke. The only regret which the public will feel at the result of the libel suits is that the originator of the malicious story could not have been made the victim of the verdict, even if the blow should have fallen upon the heads of Woodhull & Claflin.

Good Nature Analyzed.

There be many persons who suppose that good nature is kindness. It has not one attribute of it, necessarily. Half the time good nature is good digestion—that is all. Half the time good nature is nerves well sheathed in adipose matter. Many men do not feel, and are not irritated; and why should they not be kind and easy-going? Why, I can show you hundreds of blessed, sweet-cheeked, sunny-faced, plump-bodied men, who go through the world kindly. I do not undervalue them. They lubricate the ways of life; but they ought not to call themselves by false names. Good nature is a good thing; but, after all, it is a very superficial thing. It is far more physical than mental. And it is not active; it does not put forth effort; it does not energize anything; it does not suffer for the sake of doing good to other people. There are many acerb men, there are many hard-faced men; there are many rough, severe men, who, though they will hew you with their tongue, will put forth ten times as much true serving love for you as these waxy-cheeked, good-natured, abdominal men.—*Beecher.*

The New Prohibitory Law.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That sections 1662 and 1663 of the compiled laws, being sections 2 and 3 of the act entitled "Of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage," approved Feb. 3, 1855, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(1662) Sec. 2. All payments for such liquors hereafter sold in violation of law shall be considered as having been received without consideration, and against law and equity, and any money or other property paid therefor may be recovered back by the person so paying the same, his wife or any of his children, or his parent, guardian, husband or employer, and all sales, transfers, grants, releases, quit claims, surrenders, mortgages, pledges, and attachments of real and personal estate, and liens and securities thereon, of whatever name or nature, and all contracts or agreements relating thereto, hereafter made, the consideration whereof, either in whole or in part, shall have been the sale or agreement to sell any such liquor, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, excepting only as against the holder of negotiable securities or the purchasers of property who may have paid therefor a fair price and received the same upon a valuable and fair consideration; nor shall any suit at law or in equity be had or maintained upon any contract or agreement, whatever, hereafter made, the consideration whereof shall be either wholly or in part the sale of such liquors in violation of law, excepting only when such suit is brought by such *bona fide* holders of negotiable paper, or purchase of property without notice, nor shall any demand arising upon any such contract or agreement, whatever, be offered or allowed as a set off or defense in any action. That every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, or other person, who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving any intoxicating liquor or otherwise, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of such person or persons; and in any such action the plaintiff shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages. And the owner or lessee, or person or persons, renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein at retail as a beverage, shall be liable severally or jointly, with the person so selling or giving intoxicating liquors, as aforesaid. And in every action, by any wife, husband, parent or child, the general reputation of the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such relation, and the amount recovered by every wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Any sale or gift of intoxicating liquors by the lessee of any premises, resulting in damage, shall, at the option of lessor work a forfeiture of his lease; and the circuit court in chancery may enjoin the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors by any lessee of premises which may result in loss, damage or liability to such lessor.

(1663) Sec. 3. If any person by himself, his clerk, agent or servant, shall directly or indirectly, sell or keep for sale, contrary to law, any such liquor, he shall forfeit and pay, on the first conviction, $25 and the costs of suit or prosecution, and shall be at once committed to the common jail of the county until the same be paid. On the second conviction for the like offense, he shall forfeit and pay $50 and the cost of suit or prosecution, and shall be committed as aforesaid until the same be paid. On the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall forfeit and pay $100 and costs, and shall, in addition to such forfeiture, be imprisoned in such jail not less than three or more than six months: *Provided*, That on a first or second conviction, such persons shall not be committed for more than three months from the date of the conviction: *Provided*, That it shall in no case be any defense that the person has been before convicted one or more times, but he may be prosecuted at any time, or any number of times, as for a first offense, if the several prosecutions are for distinct offenses. Any person, who shall be drunk or intoxicated in any hotel, tavern, inn or saloon, or place of public business, or in any assemblage of persons convened together in any place for any purpose, or in any street, alley, lane, highway, or railway car, by drinking intoxicating liquors shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of five dollars, and the costs of the prosecution, or be punished by imprisonment in the common jail of the county not exceeding 20 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Clay's Snuff-Box.

In 1836 the Legislature of Indiana was called upon to elect an United States Senator. The Whigs had a small majority on joint ballot. General Noah Noble, one of the purest and best men the State ever had, was the choice of a very large majority of the Whig members, and was nominated in caucus for that place.

A few Whitewater Whigs (the personal friends of Oliver H. Smith, and who resided in that portion of the State) refused to abide the nomination. They formed a coalition with the Democrats, and elected Mr. Smith with the understanding that he would give the incoming administration of Mr. Van Buren his support.

Mr. Clay was then a member of the Senate. Governor Noble, anxious to keep Mr. Smith (who was really a man of great ability) from going over to the Democracy, wrote to Mr. Clay that a little attention to Mr. Smith on his part would prevent it, as Mr. Smith was a man of excessive vanity and ambition.

Mr. Clay took the hint, and when Mr. Smith was sworn in as Senator, he crossed over to his seat, and offered him a pinch of snuff from his snuff-box, in that elegant manner possessed by no one else.

A fewdays after, Mr. Smith presented a memorial asking a further grant of lands in aid of the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks.

Another touch of the snuff-box and a complimentary word from Mr. Clay did the business! Mr. Smith did not go over to the Democracy. He became a very Whig of the Whigs!—*The Capital.*

A JUSTIFIABLE "SELL."—"Now, gentlemen," said a peripatetic lecturer to a somewhat noisy crowd who had gathered to one of his seances in an eastern village, "how would you like a good blackguard story? All in favor will raise their hands." Nine-tenths of the dexter paws present instantly went up, and there was a sudden hush of all noisy demonstrations. The lecturer went on with his original subject for a few minutes, when some incautious individual broke out with "Say where's that story?" "Bless you," was the reply. "I did not intend to tell any such story. I only wanted to know how many blackguards were present." You might have heard a pin drop any time during the lecture after that.

Blot says wrinkles are produced by the want of variety of food.

The Norwegian Polar Expeditions.

The German geographer, Dr. Petermann, publishes in the current number of his *Geographische Mittheilungen* an elaborate report on the recent Norwegian expeditions to the Polar seas. It appears, from the observations and measurements made by Captain Johvanesen and other commanders, that the sea grows deeper toward the north. The whole of the inlet between Nova Zembla and the Russian coast is less than 100 fathoms deep, except in three small places, while to the north of Nova Zembla the places where the sea is 100 fathoms deep are of great extent, and at 76 degrees north latitude the depth attains 160 fathoms. The deepest part which has yet been sounded in these waters is in the Sea of Kara, east of the Island of Waigatsch (70 degrees north latitude), where the depth is 400 fathoms. As to the climate, the Gulf Stream is shown by the Norwegian explorers to extend to Nova Zembla. The stream is here from 150 to 200 geographical miles wide between the 70th and 74th degrees of north latitude, and of a considerably warmer temperature than that of the adjoining seas. It proceeds from west to north along the coast of Nova Zembla, where it meets another warm current proceeding from the mouth of the Obi and the Yenissei in the south.

The most important result of the Norwegian expeditions, says Dr. Petermann, is that they prove a complete dissolution of the ice in the Sea of Kara, and that the fragments of ice which are still to be found there in the summer months in no way impede either the navigation or the fishery. It is now beyond a doubt that this sea, which has hitherto been in such bad repute, can be traversed in all directions, and that it is possible to sail round the whole of the Island of Nova Zembla. This completely demolishes the old superstition which gave the Sea of Kara the name of an "ice cellar." During the first half of the year, up to about July 1st, the navigation is barred by a huge belt of ice between the 68th and 72d degrees of north latitude, east and west of the Kolgouyeff Islands. This belt extends northeastward from

WORDS OF WARNING.

Address of the Democratic Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Democrats in Congress have issued the following address:

To The People of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards the centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The time and attention of the Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels always dominated, and was adopted by a subservient majority if not with the intent certainly with the effect to place in the hands of the President power to command his own renomination, and to employ the army, navy, and militia, at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country, is considered, in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained.

At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is palsied by oppressive taxation, the public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness, and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance, hence enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after the deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain from ex-collectors of the internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them. Reforms in the revenue and fiscal systems, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of relief to an over burdened people, have been persistently postponed or willfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The treasury is overflowing, and an excess of \$80,000,000 of revenue is admitted; and yet, instead of some measure of present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past.

Ship-building and the carrying-trade, once sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business interest is strugling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturists, while paying heavy [illegible] either to the [illegible] that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination. Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people have been voted away to giant corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation. If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the republic.

Under pretense of passing laws to enforce the fourteenth amendment and for other purposes, Congress has conferred the most despotic powers upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery, by which liberties of the people are menaced and the sacred right of local self-government in the States is ignored, if not tyranically overthrown. Modeled up to the sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions. And the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent Senator, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, an "annihilator of States." Under the last enforcement bill "the Executive may, in his discretion, thrust aside the government of any State, suspend the writ of habeas corpus," arrest its Governor, imprison or disperse the Legislature, silence its judges, and trample down its people under the armed heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or the State which can any longer be called a right; all is changed into mere sufferance. Our hopes for redress are in the calm, good sense, and "sober second thought," of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their past, and disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decent equalization of power, the restriction of Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness, and tranquillity, and good government. Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of political managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid and then helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, of fraternal fellowship, has ever been spoken by the President or by Congress to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription.

We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its amendments.

Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of Radical partisans to stir up strife in the land, to renew the issues of the war, or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States, because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance of their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the creation of centralized military government. In the five years of peace following the war the Radical administrations have expended \$1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within \$200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of the public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only \$62,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army, navy, pension, and Indians—\$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous Radical leaders that the great Democratic and conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the Constitution. It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman cherishes; to revive in all hearts the feeling of friendship, affection, and harmony which are the guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting ægis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be relieved, that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the government; and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

The House and the Coming Treaties.

A topic which has excited considerable interest and discussion here to-day has been the resolution introduced in the House yesterday just before adjournment by Mr. Beck, and which was unanimously passed under a suspension of the rules. The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That it being declared by the second section of the second article of the Constitution, that "the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur," the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives in all such cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine an act thereon as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

The above resolution is identical with one introduced in the Fourth Congress, and there adopted by a two-thirds vote after a debate which lasted for several weeks. The resolution has a singular history, and in view of the importance attached to the present action of the House is worth reproducing. In 1797 a treaty was negotiated between Great Britain and Washington's administration, which required certain legislation on the part of the House to perfect. Favorable action of the Senate in ratifying the treaty had been communicated to the House by the President, when Edward Livingston, of New York, arose and, after submitting remarks in opposition to the treaty, offered a resolution requiring the President to communicate to the House the instructions under which our minister to England acted in making the treaty, and also such other documentary and official evidence as might be necessary to put the House in complete information in relation thereto. After a protracted discussion, the resolution was adopted by 62 to 37. Among those voting in the affirmative were Albert Gallatin, James Madi[illegible] Washington responded [illegible] courteous terms, in which the doctrine was set forth that the House had no right to make such a request, which could not be complied with from motives of public policy; and, further, that the assent of the House was in no instance necessary to the validity of any treaty which had been ratified by the Senate and agreed to by the Executive.—*World Washington Correspondence.*

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.

The correct official returns for Governor are as follows:

Whole vote	94 989
English (Dem.)	47,490
Jewell (Rep.)	47,450
Scattering	17

Of the scattering vote six are for J. E. English and J. English. If twenty-three votes be added to Jewell on the disputed Cheshire returns there will be a tie, not counting the initial votes for English, or counting them, six majority for English over all.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 21.

The canvassers, who met to-day to officially canvass the returns of the vote for Governor and other State officers, will report the following figures to the Legislature:

James E English	47,492
Marshall Jewell	47,450
Scattering	17

This gives English a majority of 25. There was a manifest error giving English 2 too many in Somers, which, if the Legislature corrects, will reduce his total to 47,400. There are disagreeing returns from Cheshire, where a full investigation will no doubt add 23 to Jewell's vote, making his total 47,473, which, with 17 scattering, would make 47,490—the same as English. Of the scattering, 3, and possibly 6, votes will be counted for English by the Legislature. There is a statement, however, from the New Haven *Moderator* of a probable mistake in the Fourth Ward count, giving 100 too many for English, and from Enfield of twenty-four too many for English. These statements will go to the Legislature, and if a mistake is shown there as claimed Jewell will be declared Governor by about ninety majority over all other candidates.—Morris Tyler Republican, is elected Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 192; David P. Nichols, Republican, Treasurer, by 256 majority. Owing to an informality in the returns and incorrectly spelled ballots, the canvassers cannot declare that any one has a majority for Secretary of State or Comptroller. The Legislature will, however, elect Hiram Appelman, Secretary of State, and James W. Manning, Comptroller, both Republicans. The votes manifestly intended for them would give Appelman 161 majority, and Manning 252.

Breaks in the Mississippi Levee.

NEW YORK, April 25.

A dispatch from New Orleans, at a late hour last night, says the whole city is filled with rumors of crevasses. Careful inquiry and personal investigation reduces the number of crevasses from which imminent danger is anticipated, to four, Poverty Point, Wallace plantation and Bonnet Carre above the city, and Mororo plantation below. To-night three of these are reported under control, leaving the break at Bonnet Carre alone to be combated. Here the danger is great and imminent, the waters of the great river rushing through an opening 700 feet wide with a rushing, roaring sound, audible for miles, plowing a channel fifty feet deep far into the vacant lands, while the levee rapidly crumbles into its boiling waters. Piles four feet thick driven twenty feet into the ground, and packed with sand bags, are swept away like reeds. No efforts can now close the crevasses, and as soon as the flood has cut its way into the lake, the latter will overflow the whole rear portion of the city of New Orleans.

Later—The latest news is that Bonnet Carre crevasse is still extending, and that twelve miles of the Jackson Railroad have been washed away. Two other crevasses, one at Point Mansir, west of Baton Rouge and one on the McDonough estate, below the city, are reported.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. APRIL 28. 1871

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

We give place in this issue to an address "*To the People of the United States,*" sent out over the signature of sixteen Democratic Senators and ninety-four Democratic Representatives in Congress. It is a calm, candid, convincing, and convicting document, and will command the attention of the reader. We need not review it, as it is in such plain language as needs no explanation. Let every reader give it the most careful consideration.

— As sustaining one of the main points in the address: the charges of unconstitutional legislation upon Congress, with the tendency—if not the design—to destroy the States and create a strong central government, we also give place to an able article from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, a Republican journal of the very highest standing. The *Post* scruples not to charge that the "Force Bill" "directly violates several distinct provisions of the Constitution." Holding on with a firm grip to its confidence in the patriotism and moderation of President GRANT, it, nevertheless, is compelled to concede that "the danger, however, is no less serious, "than if we had an imitator of LOUIS "NAPOLEON at the head of the nation "and the army." And again: "If this "act be enforced, and if it succeed in the "work proposed by it, *every barrier which "the Constitution holds up against the en"croachment of the central upon the local "governments is broken. Reverence for the "fundamental law will disappear, and all "the checks and forms of our federal system "will become the sport of political controver"sy. No man can foresee what the next step "towards centralization may be.*" Let the portion of the Democratic address arraigning Congress for its violations of Congress, for its tender of autocratic powers to the President, for its attempt to legalize usurpation, be read in the light of this Republican denunciation.

KU-KLUX BREEDERS.

There may be Ku-Klux in some of the southern States, just as there are organized bands of horse-thieves, burglars, and other desperadoes in the northwestern States, and even in the central States. And these bands of Ku-Klux are not necessarily nor always political organizations, but are composed of men of all shades of opinion, being held together by the cohesive power of plunder. But when political they owe their origin to northern carpet-baggers, who, fattening on the native born, have driven them to seek protection by force against their imported rulers and negro allies. It is the natural and unavoidable result of the system described in the following paragraph cut from the Dexter *Leader*, being an extract from a private letter written by an old and well-known resident of this county:

"It would be, of course, much more pleasant if your views could harmonize with the people among whom you would be cast; and I think if you could become [illegible] in which the office, in this State, and especially in this county, have feathered their nests at the expense of both rich and poor, you would become disgusted with them. I have been a Republican and am now, so far as they have acted honestly and uprightly, but I am heartily ashamed of their behavior in this State. It is the desire of the influential men of the country that white men of the North, or any other section, should come here and take hold with them and aid in developing the resources of the country, but not that they should come down here and thrust themselves, by aid of the negro vote, into offices of trust, and STEAL—yes, *that is the word*, under cover of authority—their thousands, and then decamp with their ill-gotten gains. That sort of men play upon the negroes' fears of re-enslavement, keeping up a constant distrust (in their minds) of the whites, in order to get their votes. It is mean, dirty work, and no respectable man would do it; because every man with any brains knows that it would be impossible to enslave them again, did they wish, which is far from the case. But enough of this."

As it is in Alabama, so is it in all the Southern States. The carpet-baggers are the Ku-Klux breeders.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* asserts that on Monday next the Supreme Court will render a decision in the greenback case, reargued, and that the constitutionality of the legal-tender clause will be affirmed,—thus reversing the former decision, that is so far as debts existing at the time greenbacks were spawned are concerned. The same correspondent says that on this point the court will stand: for the constitutionality of the law, Justices Miller, Davis, Swayna, Bradley, and Strong; against, Chief-Justice Chase, Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field. Strong and Bradley are the new judges, made to order and with a purpose, *their places being paid for by this decision.* How much is it worth?

THE *Nation*, known by all men to be a thorough-going Republican journal, with no leanings to Democracy, thus characterizes the Ku-Klux suppression bill: "Never in the political history of "the country has so direct a blow been "aimed, under the color of legal authority, "at the supremacy of the Constitution, or "a precedent been established so danger"ous to free institutions." A more pointed or stronger indictment, in few or many words, it is scarcely possible and certainly unnecessary to make. We commend it to the thoughtful of whatever political opinions or party.

BY voting all the clerks and hangers on in the several Departments—the same who were sent to Connecticut and New Hampshire at the recent elections, and always *go home* to vote—and importing and voting several thousands of negroes from the country round about, the Republicans succeeded in carrying the first election in the new Territory of Columbia. It was a wonderful feat, and from the noisy rejoicings one would think unexpected and to be proud over. But it is neither.

COLFAX being tired with the arduous labors—without patronage—of the Vice Presidency, proposes once more to "retire:" this time, some vicious scibbler has it, to the gubernatorial mansion of Indiana. "Smiles" don't consider the ornamental position he now holds the "good thing" that Ulysses—according to the venerable Jesse—did the "cow's tail," which is enough to account for his determination—again—not to "hold on."

"UNDER WHICH THIMBLE."

The ways of a Governor like those of the "heathen Chinee" are certainly "peculiar," and it would puzzle one to determine the future by the past—when a Governor is concerned—as much as the whereabouts of the "little joker" under the manipulation of a skillful thimblerigger. A case in illustration. On the 13th inst., Gov. BALDWIN returned to the House, *without his signature*, "an act to authorize the city of Hastings to issue bonds for the building of bridges." The reasons assigned for his veto were that the bill was not introduced within the constitutional limitation; that is, *not* until after the first fifty days of the session had expired. The bill was one of a class to which we have before referred, and in not very complimentary terms to legislators, adopting a substitute for a pending bill, or reporting back an enacting clause with a substitute for a killed or stricken out bill, passing the substitute, and then reconstructing the title to fit. The Governor held such proceedings clearly unconstitutional, and gave the Legislature to understand that their journals could be brought into court as witnesses against the legitimacy of their action. We quote two paragraphs:

"It is sometimes said that no danger or harm can arise from acts of this kind, for the reason that there is no way of testing their constitutionality; that courts would not go behind the act itself, to examine the journal of the Legislature, to determine whether constitutional requirements had been complied with. In answer to this, it is only necessary to cite opinions expressed or declared by the highest legal authority of the State.

In the case of the People *vs.* Mahaney, to be found in the 13th Michigan Reports, the supreme court use the following language: 'As the court is bound judicially to take notice of what the law is, we have no doubt it is our right *as well as our duty*, to take notice, not only of the printed statute-books, *but also of the journals of the two Houses*, to enable us to determine whether all the constitutional requisites of the validity of a statute have been complied with.' The opinion here expressed is certainly clear and explicit."

Without question the Governor was right, and it is not only cause for regret that he had *previously* given his approval to bills similarly surreptitiously introduced and passed, *but the more that he has since approved* bills just as worthless.

On the 17th inst., four days subsequent to the veto message quoted from, Gov. BALDWIN officially notified the Senate that he had "approved, signed, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State," twenty-nine-several bills and joint resolutions, among them: "An act to require railroad corporations to keep open ticket offices at passenger stations for the sale of tickets thirty minutes before the advertised time of starting of all passenger trains, and to compel conductors to call out the names of all stopping stations prior to reaching the same." Now, to use the Governor's own language: "The history of this act, as appears from the official journal," is something as follows:

On the 8th day of April—see Senate journal, page 1304—Senator EMERSON, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported "a bill to provide for the re-assessment, collection, and return of certain general, special, and sidewalk taxes in the village of New Baltimore, county of Ma[illegible] The bill was placed on the order of third reading, and without being sent to the committee of the whole.

The same day—see journal, page 1309—the Senate being at work under the order of "third reading of bills," we read:

"Senate manuscript bill, entitled,

"A bill to provide for the re-assessment collection, and return of certain general, special, and sidewalk taxes in the village of New Baltimore, in the county of Macomb,

"Was read a third time and passed, a majority of all the Senators elect voting therefor: yeas, 23; nays, 2.

"On motion of Mr. HATHEWAY, the title was amended so as to read as follows:

"'A bill to require railroad corporations to keep open ticket offices at passenger stations, for the sale of tickets, thirty minutes before the advertised time of starting all passenger trains.'

"The title as amended was agreed to."

The horse-chestnut was a chestnut horse; the bill for collection of taxes in New Baltimore a bill to require the opening of railroad ticket offices. The bill was amended in the House so as to require conductors to call stations, and the title again amended to fit.

This is a single specimen of how to get in and pass bills after the expiration of the constitutional time; and, also, furnishes evidence that Gov. BALDWIN eyes were not always open.

— The bill is obnoxious to another constitutional objection. Its title clearly discloses two distinct and separate features or objects.

IN San Francisco, on the 26th, the trial of Mrs. LAURA D. FAIR, charged with the murder of a paramour—she had several—A. P. CRITTENDEN, was concluded, the verdict being "murder in the first degree." The result was unexpected but generally satisfactory.

THE Joint High Commission has not yet concluded its labors, but the President has called an extra session of the Senate for May 10th, in anticipation that it will be done by that time.

The Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The recent opinion by the Supreme Court in the case of Day against Buffington, in which it was held that the salary of a judge of a State court was not liable to the income tax, has brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for decision a very important question as to the liability of other State officers to pay income tax on their salaries. The opinion referred to was based on the argument that if the right of the general government to tax judges' salaries is once admitted, the the State judiciary might be taxed out of existence. The other State officers appeal from the assessments made upon their salaries, holding that the argument applies to their cases as well as to those of the judges. The question involved is an extremely important one, as a decision in the cases now pending, similar to that already given, would probably be followed by a demand from all parts of the country for the drawback of all tax on salaries paid since the income law passed. The question would also be raised as to the legality of the income tax on the fees of sheriffs and other officers whose salaries are not fixed.

Major Powell, the Colorado explorer, leaves Normal, Illinois, on Tuesday, on his second journey. He goes under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, there being an appropriation of \$24,000 for the expedition. The party is well supplied with instruments, boats and all that is necessary for a complete and accurate survey and exploration. They intend making a stay of two years.

How to meet Unconstitutional Legislation

The President having signed the Force bill, the whole subject of national police legislation enters the field of legal discussion. We yesterday published the act in full, and advise all citizens who wish to understand the history of the times, and to take an intelligent part in politics, to examine it carefully for themselves. It will be seen that it directly violates several distinct provisions of the Constitution, and that, a still more threatening fact, it violates the spirit of the Constitution more than its letter, assuming to change fundamentally the theory on which our system of government is constructed, and therefore demanding a reversal of the principles on which the supreme law has hitherto been interpreted and enforced. If this bill is valid the United States have suffered, by the adoption of recent amendments to the Constitution, a revolution not less complete and momentous than was wrought by the original adoption of the Constitution itself.

This revolution consists in the assumption by the federal government of that municipal sovereignty which was at first reserved to the states, and has always been jealously guarded by them. The bill provides for the punishment, by national courts, of all offences against persons and property, which two or more persons may conspire to commit; and for the recovery of damages, as in a civil action, in the same courts, against all persons committing such offences, and against all who "refuse or neglect" to interfere with their commission. There is hardly a crime named on the statute book of any state which does not come under some clause of Section 2 of this bill, if more than one person is engaged in it, either as principal or as accessory; and for any one of them, whether it be burglary, or a threat that if a man gives certain testimony before a court the offender will vote against him at the next election, a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for six years may be inflicted.

This centralization of the authority which has hitherto belonged to the municipal governments is accompanied with a centralization in the national executive of powers which have hitherto had no existence at all. The President is charged with the execution of the local laws for the preservation of civil order; and authorized, whenever, in his judgment, these laws are not administered by the states, to use the military power of the United States to enforce them. He may at any time, and without any evidence of an emergency requiring such action except his own opinion, depose a state government, declaring it a rebellion against the United States, and disperse and imprison its members, suspending, at the same time the civil remedies which persons wronged by his action might have under the writ of *habeas corpus*. The war-making power, which the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress, is thus given to the President alone; and the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, which the Constitution forbids to any and all branches of the government, except in public peril from invasion or rebellion, is given to the President upon any occasion when, in his judgment, the conviction of certain classes of offenders shall in any district become impracticable.

It cannot be disguised that the passage of this bill makes a crisis in the political history of the nation; a crisis which calls for all the wisdom of a great people to meet it properly. In any other country than our own it would inevitably lead either to a centralized imperialism or to civil war. It is only among a people long habituated to freedom and to respect for law that rulers could be found to hold such powers, even for a week, without danger to liberty. In other nations, with such a grant of power as this, a strong executive would strike for absolute sovereignty, and a weak one would quickly be led by ambitious advisers to do the same. Here we are safe against such a danger. The present Pres[illegible] he may have made, is an honest patriot; and that usurpation which General Grant is too faithful and too pure to desire, even a reckless and corrupt man in his place would be too prudent to attempt. The habit of freedom has destroyed among our people the material of which slaves are made, and no sudden seizure of absolute power is to be feared here.

The danger, however, is no less real, and scarcely less serious, than if we had an imitator of Napoleon at the head of the nation and the army. If this act be enforced, and if it succeed in the work proposed by it, every barrier which the Constitution holds up against the encroachment of the central upon the local governments is broken. Reverence for the fundamental law will disappear, and all the checks and forms of our federal system will become the sport of political controversy. No man can foresee what the next step towards centralization may be; but every one may confidently predict that no constitutional limitation or prohibition will hereafter be permitted by any political party in control of the national government to defeat its ends, or to protect municipal privileges against it.—The local rights of persons and of property, the local conflicts of corporations, the whole system of local laws, with the controversies they involve and the passions they excite, will become elements of national politics; and the very organization of society throughout the land will become the stake of national party struggles. The absolute centralization of our government, and the destruction of the federal system, must soon follow, with civil war and disunion as the only alternative.

The false step must be retraced. The act must be disowned by the nation. But it is with regret and remonstrance that patriotic citizens will hear the exhortations already uttered in some quarters to meet it by violence and disorder. The Constitution, which has been outraged by passing this bill, provides the means for its own vindication. On the first test case which can be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, it will doubtless be found and declared, in a way that fanaticism itself will heed, that Congress can not abolish the states and repeal the Constitution. Even should it be impossible to obtain such a judgment before the next meeting of Congress, yet the act will ere then have been studied by the people; and public opinion will demand imperatively that it be removed from the statute book. By such means only can usurpation, under the forms of law, be met in a manner worthy of the nation, and the means, we are confident, are adequate to the end.

Meanwhile it is of the first importance that citizens who are opposed to this act and see its dangerous character, should practice moderation and forbearance in their resistance to it. Nothing can blind the nation to its unconstitutionality, except such disorders as may seem to justify the plea of necessity that is made for it. Let it be clearly seen not to be necessary and it will also be seen to be a usurpation and an outrage. The most violent section of the democratic party has a great responsibility thrown upon it. By its violence it has provoked Congress to an act which threatens the fundamental principles of our government; and by persistence in its rebellious course it may yet make this act, with all its frightful consequences, a permanent part of our system. If the democrats are sincere in their opposition to centralization, or if they have either patriotism or political sagacity among them, they will go to the extreme limits of their influence in quieting their disorderly and rebellious allies throughout the southern states. There will then be no state in the Union which will not welcome the overthrow of this force-bill, in the courts or in Congress, by any peaceful and constitutional means; nor any in which they will not have an opportunity to regain the respect and sympathy of patriotic and intelligent men, whom they have so long and so thoroughly alienated from them by their factious opposition and their alliance with traitors.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A traveler who saw a pretty little girl in the same car with himself, says: "In a few years, thought I, that infant will be an ornament to society; but had she not better die? Very soon they will tie some dead woman's hair to the back of her head, fasten her ribs with a corset, and hang a bird-cage round her lower limbs. Worse than that, when she arrives at maturity she will be compelled to determine whether she is for protection or free trade, to understand the intricacies of pig iron, and go to the polls to vote."

Earache, or inflammation of the ear, is common at this season. It is best treated by the following: Tincture of aconite root, tincture of opium and glycerine, of each one-half ounce. Mix and drop in the ear, and apply around it when the inflammation of the external opening of the ear is severe and increasing rapiply. Painting the part with tincture of iodine answers a good purpose.

Many live upon the promises they make. They never expect to keep their word, but to be kept by it.

New Advertisements.

WHEN YOU WANT

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS,

GO TO

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ROOFING!

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FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND COMPOSITION

GRAVEL ROOFS AND ROOFING MATERIAL

Orders Left at the Store of L. C RISDON will receive prompt Attention.

RESIDENCE—Jefferson Street, Ann Arbor Mich.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

1319-w4.

THE LATE FIRE!

We desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have the

LARGEST STOCK

OF

WALL PAPER!

In this city. At the the late fire, April 12th, a portion of this Stock was injured by water; but we have assorted the entire stock, and in order to close it all out we offer it at prices that defy competition. The paper which we sell as perfect we will warrant in all respects, notwithstanding the prices are from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than those heretofore charged.

We heve paper slightly damaged that we will sell at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES!

We have also the Largest Stock of

Curtains,

Cloth and

Paper Shades.

Hollands,

Cords,

TASSELS, FIXTURES, ETC.,

To be found in this city, purchased directly from the Manufacturers at prices a third less than those charged by other houses.

We keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

STANDARD MISSCELLANEOUS

Books, Staple

and Fancy

Stationery, Albums,

PICTURES, & PICTURE FRAMES,

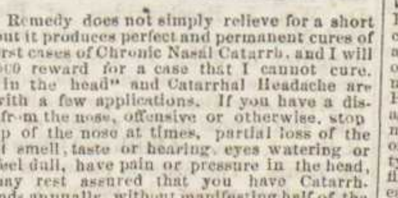
Of all sizes and Styles, and all other goods in our line, all of which we offer for cash at low prices.

Remember the place. No. 28 East Huron Street, a few doors east of Cook's Hotel.

Call and examine our Stock, and get Our Prices

J. C. WATSON & CO.

Ann Arbor, April 26th, 1871.



This Remedy does not simply relieve for a short time, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and I will pay \$500 reward for a case that I cannot cure. "Cold in the head" and Catarrhal Headache are cured with a few applications. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, stopping up of the nose at times, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull, have pain or pressure in the head, you may rest assured that you have Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in Consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. I will send my pamphlet on Catarrh to any address free. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is now

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 60 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 this medicine

R. V. PIERCE M. D.,

133 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

NEW

FIRM AND NEW GOODS

C. BLISS & SONS,

NO. 11 S. MAIN ST.,

HAVE THE

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE

EVER OFFERED IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, CONSISTING OF

WATCHES OF ALL GRADES, IN EITHER

GOLD OR SILVER CASES.

SILVER PLATED WARE!

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CUTLERY, BOTH TABLE & POCKET

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

SPECTACLES FOR THE MILLION;

A PERFECT FIT FOR EVERY ONE.

LADIES' WATCHES

AN ELEGANT VARIETY AT Greatly Reduced PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

To Satisfy Yourselves as to the Correctness of the Above Give Us a Call.

1319 m3.

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KEEPS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK

OF

OVAL AND SQUARE

BLACK WALNUT

AND

GILT FRAMES!

OF ALL SIZES CHEAP.

No. 30 HURON ST.

Estate of Leander LeBaron.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Leander LeBaron, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of May 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,
Judge of Probate.

1314

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Frank L. Goodale, 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-sixth day of April, A. D. 1871, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the office of Goodale & Henley, in the village of Delhi, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the tenth day of June, 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 widow of Norman C. Goodale, deceased, therein), the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided half of lots nine and ten, in block nine, in the village of Delhi, in said county, according to the recorded plat of said village.

Dated, April 26th, A. D. 1871.

EDWARD L. BOYDEN,
Guardian.

1319

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 Calista Ellis, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of W. Irving Yeckley, in the village of Rawsonville, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of June, and Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, April 25th, 1871.

W. IRVING YECKLEY, SANFORD MANNING, } Commissioners.

4w1319

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

Copies Old

AMBROTYPES & DAGUERREOTYPES

IN

FIRST CLASS STYLE!

TO ANY DESIRED SIZE.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND

CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John M. Cumings, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of George W. Turnbull, in the village of Chelsea, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of June, and Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, April 22d, A. D. 1871.

WILLIAM H. CALKINS, CHARLES H. WINES, } Commissioners.

1319w4

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed by John D'Wolf, and Caroline D'Wolf, of the township of Freedom, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to John Jacob Fiegel, of the same place, bearing date the eighth day of July A. D. 1870, and recorded in the Register's office for the said County of Washtenaw, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1870, in liber 41 of Mortgages, on page 659, by reason of which default there is now due and to become due upon said mortgage the sum of six hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-two cents, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said amount, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Saturday, the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M., of the said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, (the same being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is held), I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises hereinafter described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage at the date of this notice with interest and costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said mortgage that is to say all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Freedom, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as the east half of the northwest quarter of the north west quarter of section number twelve, in township number three south of range number four east, in the district of land subject to sale at Detroit, Michigan, containing twenty acres more or less.

Ann Arbor, April 24, 1871.

JOHN JACOB FIEGEL, Mortgagee.

D. CRAMER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

1319td

Attachment Notice.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Washtenaw, the 9th day of March, 1871, Charles Ahmandinger and John M. Wagner being plaintiffs, and Owen Croman, defendant, against the goods, chattels, moneys, effects, lands and tenements of said Owen Croman, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, said writ of attachment made returnable the 4th day of April, 1871, at ten o'clock, of said day, I did, on the 10th day of March, 1871, seize, take and levy upon all the interest that Owen Croman has in the following described real estate, to wit: all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Northfield, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number fifteen in township number one south and range number six east, according to the original survey containing forty acres of land.

Dated, April 26th, 1871.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,

1319-w6. By JOSTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

MAKES ALL KINDS OF

PICTURERS

FROM THE

SMALLEST LOCKET

TO THE

LIFE SIZE,

AND FINISHES THEM IN

INDIA INK!

OIL, OR

WATER COLORS!

IN A SUPPERIOR MANNER.

1319-1y. No. 30 HURON STREET.

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

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1871

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	9 05 A. M.
Day Express	11 22 A. M.
Dexter Accommodation	6 00 P. M.
Evening Express	7 20 P. M.
Pacific Express	11 15 P. M.
Through Freight	1 00 A. M.
Way Freight	8 30 A. M.
Fast Freight	10 30 A. M.
Blue Line Express	2 30 P. M.
Chicago Freight	4 40 P. M.
Marshall Freight	12 45 P. M.
Jackson Freight	11 15 P. M.

GOING EAST.

Atlantic Express	2 18 A. M.
Night Express	6 18 A. M.
Detroit Accommodation	8 05 A. M.
Mail Train	4 40 P. M.
Day Express	5 38 P. M.
Jackson Freight	1 00 A. M.
Marshall Freight*	4 10 A. M.
Stock Express	8 10 A. M.
Way Freight	10 30 A. M.
Fast Freight	12 25 P. M.
Blue Line Express	2 30 P. M.
Through Freight	11 15 P. M.

*Carries coach and baggage car and makes all sig nal stations.

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.

Trains leave and arrive at Jackson as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express,	6.20 A. M	Accom	9.45 A. M.
Accom	11 30 A. M.	Mail	12.30 P. M
Mail	3.30 P. M.	Express	9.10 P. M.

Close connection with other roads at Lansing, Owosso, and East Saginaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Roofing—Michael Murray.
Goods for the Ladies—New Millinery Store.
Card of Thanks—J. C. Watson & Co.
Fine Photographs—Sam. B. Revenaugh.
New Firm and New Goods—C. Bliss & Sons.
Books, Stationery, &c.—J. C. Watson & Co.
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
Attachment Notice.—M. Webb, Sheriff.
Estate of Leander LeBaron.
" " Calista Ellis.
" " John M. Cumings.
Mortgage Sale—D. Cramer, Attorney.

Local and Other Brevities.

—To be paved—Main Street.

—At rest—*the salt well on Main Street*

—Growing a race—the grass and all other greens, since the rain.

—Steward BENNETT is pushing improvements on the University grounds.

—Ought to be cleaned away. The debris around the artesian well—derrick and all.

—Hard to beat: the fine rain of Wednesday evening and yesterday morning—continuous.

—The farmers unanimously report the wheat crop in excellent condition and giving promise of an abundant harvest.

—Peaches were not winter killed in this vicinity, and all scattering trees are full of fruit buds and premature blossoms.

—The Ann Arbor correspondent of the Ypsilanti *Commercial* has discovered two new dwellings going up in our city. An observing fellow.

—Cherry trees are in full blossom, and barring late frosts, the worms, the bugs, the cherry birds, and snudry other calamities, cherry pies will be plenty.

—The "dome plan" for the new University building, discussed by a correspondent in the last issue of the ARGUS, is on exhibition at the store of GILMORE & FISKE.

—By the new apportionment of members of the House, Washtenaw county loses one, as do several of the older counties. The new counties gain correspondingly.

—In the Supreme Court on Tuesday the judgment of the court below in the case of GEO. D. HILL *vs.* A. V. ROBISON, *et al.*, was affirmed. HILL was beaten below and appealed.

—*Three* or four new posts and as many boards have been squandered in improving(?) the fence around the Court House square. We fear that either the county or city is likely to be bankrupted.

—Faro bankers and other gambling-house keepers have been notified to close shop, pack up their kits, and vamoose; the alternative being seizure and confiscation of their implements and tools. Good.

—Dr. DOUGLASS left home on Sunday evening for San Francisco, whither he goes as a delegate to the National Medical Association. He will be absent about four weeks, and meantime Recorder WEBSTER will officiate as Mayor.

—Can't the "City Fathers" direct the Marshal and his deputies to enforce the ordinance prohibiting cattle running at large o'nights, and have them impounded or pounded. Garden sauce and door-yard shrubbery and flowers clamor for protection.

—On Saturday last, Mayor DOUGLASS gave the Marshal positive instructions to notify every saloon keeper that the Sunday ordinance must be strictly observed hereafter. Every order-loving and law abiding citizen will be glad to see the determination of the Mayor adhered to.

—In his recent inaugural address, the Mayor of Toledo said: "I am informed by the Board of Trustees of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad, that negotiations are pending for the building of the road with every prospect of speedy success." That is the road with which the officers of the T., A. A. & N. R. have a contract for connection.

—A large class of our citizens—and especially saloon keepers and such of their customers as are squandering at their bars the means which ought to be employed in maintaining their families—will find the new prohibitory liquor law—see first page—interesting reading. The fines and penalties therein provided may cut down the profits.

—Mrs. E. C. STANTON, writing to the *Golden Age* of Prof. TYLER's lecture on Washington, made him say of the religious opening of a day's session in Congress: "Down goes the *quid* and up goes the chaplain." She now avers that she wrote *gavel* instead of *quid*. Grave Senators and gallant Representatives persist in "chawing" while the chaplain prays.

The reader of the Council proceedings in last week's ARGUS probably noticed the presentation and reference to a committee of a petition for the widening of Division Street below North. This is an improvement which ought to have been made years ago; in fact, the village authorities, if a village corporation then existed, should never have permitted such a narrow street to be laid out, and especially as an extension of such an important street as Division. The improvement asked may be an expensive one, but will certainly cost more a few years from now than at this time. It may inconvenience and damage one or two local property holders, we think not more than one, but to abate such a growing nuisance and abolish such an eye-sore private interests must necessarily give way to the public good, the public, of course, paying for the damage done and sustained. We trust, therefore, that the Council will give the petition referred to such consideration as it demands, and that at no distant day, as a result of its consideration and determination, strangers will not find their way to the heart of our city through a mere alley, as now do those who are brought from the depot up Detroit and Division Streets.

We hear that a magnetic or mineral well has been discovered in the south part of our city,—on Grove Street, First Ward—the waters of which, in medical qualities and curative virtues, promise to rival those of the famous St. Louis well, with which they are pronounced almost identical. As our informer has it, the family well failed to supply sweet waters, but not relishing or recognizing the magnetic taste and properties, the owner procured a thorough cleaning out, but without improvement and abandoned its use; since which a friend familiar with the St. Louis well has unhesitatingly pronounced it of the same kind.

—Our informant surmises that it is this discovery that is to send "corner lots" kiting. To-day's *Courier* will probably(?) settle that question, however, so we rest.

—Or was the *Courier's* threatened development like ARTEMUS WARD's "sarkasm," and to be construed the reverse?

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad Company, Messrs. E. W. MORGAN, CHAS. TRIPP and J. A. SCOTT were appointed to attend a meeting to be held at Toledo to consult with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. It is understood that the Trustees of the Toledo company and the officers of the connecting road from that city to Tiffin expect to close a contract with the Pennsylvania Central at the coming meeting. After that what? We shall see.

Alderman HAMMON, of the 5th Ward, on account of impaired health, has given up his situation at the Sinclair Mills, where he has been employed for twenty-one consecutive years. During this protracted service he states he has been absent from his post but three months in all.

—It is understood Mr. H. contemplates engaging in the grocery and provision business.

Mrs. JOHN C. MUNDY, one of the oldest residents of our city—a daughter of one of the first settlers, HENRY RUMSEY—died on Wednesday morning, of inflammation of the lungs. She was a lady generally known and universally esteemed.

We invite attention to the advertisement of S. B. RAVENAUGH, Photographer. Mr. R. is reputed a first-class artist, and certainly turns out some very fine work.

THE French people are still shooting, maiming, and killing each other, with no indications of the end. That is the kernel of columns of telegrams.

A CARD.

We take this occasion to express our thanks to the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., J. Q. A. Sessions, Esq., Agent, and to the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., Zina P. King, Esq., Agent, for the prompt and liberal manner in which they have adjusted the loss on our goods, on account of the late fire, and we take great pleasure in commending these Companies to the public as in every respect deserving of patronage.

We desire also to express our thanks to Messrs. King, Mack, Stewart, Moore, Bliss, Bailey, Henion and others for the efficient service rendered at the time of the fire in protecting our goods.

J. C. WATSON & CO.

Ann Arbor, April 24th, 1871.

A New Stock of
PAISLEY SHAWLS, at
WINES & WORDEN'S.

Point Lace Shawls at $7.50 from Auction, cheap at 15.00, at the NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is no Patent Medicine humbug gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances, brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times around the Great Desert of Saharah on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing, pleasant Remedy, a perfect specific for Chronic Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. For sale by most druggists everywhere. Sent by mail, postpaid, for sixty cents. Address the sole proprietor as above.

You can buy a Point Lace Shawl from Auction, for $10, worth double the money, at the New Millinery store, 47 South Main Street.

Best Evergreens and Fruit Trees,
For Sale by
J. D. BALDWIN.

Soldiers of 1812, who served sixty days, are entitled to Pension, and should apply immediately to John N. Gott, Bounty and Pension Agent, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A Large Stock of
NEW CARPETS, at
WINES & WORDEN'S.

The New Millinery Store 47 South Main Street is headquarters for Parasols and Fans.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And Tan, Use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the skin.

For Pimply Eruptions, Black Heads, Blotched Disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone & Pimple Remedy.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. 1314m4

You cannot make a better investment worth $5.50 than to buy a Point Lace Shawl for it at the New Millinery Store.

A SPLENDID STOCK of Japanese Silks and Poplins,
Just received at
WINES & WORDEN'S.

Choice Ornamental and Dwarf Evergreens for Lawns or Cemetery Lots.

J. D. BALDWIN.

Bounty to Soldiers.

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

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

March 24th, 1870.
1263tf JOHN N. GOTT,
Bounty and Claim Agent.

Second Hand and New Organs

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

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra-continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska, fifty five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole Southwest.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in Southwestern Iowa, now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before people westward bound, "to take the Burlington Route." 1316tf

What the Paris Republicans Want.

The practical ideas of the insurgents in Paris are gradually becoming known. The first of them seems to be the establishment of the Commune, that is to say, of local self-government in all great cities. They wish that the people of the cities should elect their own mayors and municipal councils, and have control of their own affairs. They also propose to abolish the conscription, or compulsory military service; to abolish distraint upon furniture for rent, and to put debts for rent on the same footing as other debts, as is now the case in the State of New York; to fill all the State offices by competitive examinations; to make popular education gratuitous; to dissolve all connection between the State and the different churches, so that the priesthood of every church shall be supported by their congregations without aid from the public treasury; to make all public functionaries responsible for their acts; to make all law proceedings gratuitous; to abolish prostitution; and to substitute for all existing modes of taxation a single tax upon property which shall be progressive in its nature, so that men of large fortunes will be taxed at a higher ratio than those of less means.

Most of these demands are reasonable. The old bugbear of communism or socialism does not appear in them at all. Only two of them—progressive taxation and the abolishment of prostitution—will be thought impracticable, though the latter of these is exceedingly to be desired. With these two exceptions, and with perhaps the exception of the proposal to abolish the conscription, there are few Americans who will object to their programme; and it seems surprising that a Republican Government should think it necessary to carry on a civil war against men who simply ask for such measures.

The great difficulty, however, in the case is that the National Assembly at Versailles is not sincerely a Republican body. Of its six hundred and fifty members, three hundred are Legitimists and one hundred and fifty Orleanists; while of earnest Republicans there are probably not a hundred in the whole list. A coalition of the Legitimists and Orleanists not only forms a majority of the Assembly, but with the addition of those conservatives who entertain no particular opinions, they can easily rally between five and six hundred members in support of the only line of policy which they had agreed upon. With such a monarchical majority, it is improbable that the Republic can continue; and although M. Thiers has declared in the most solemn manner that there is no truth whatever in the belief that they are preparing to overthrow the Republic, and though his sincerity in this declaration is not to be questioned, there can be no doubt that the Republicans in Paris are right when they say that a new monarchy is to be established, or rather an old one restored. To this project M. Theirs and his colleagues are no parties; but it will be executed in spite of them. Circumstances favor it. This very insurrection in Paris favors it, although the insurgents have taken up arms to prevent the very conclusion which their revolt will help to bring about.

Of course there are plenty of shocking features connected with this insurrection. Extravagant ideas are put forth, and outrageous acts committed; but the Parisian Republicans ought not to be held accountable for these. Yet while their motives are justifiable and their demands mainly right, their movement is untimely and illjudged, because when it is put down the Republic will go with it. France appears to be involved in a vicious circle, and when she will be able to escape from it so as to enter upon the road of steady progress no prophet can foretell.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The seats of two Republican Representatives elect in Manchester, New Hampshire, are to be contested, on the ground that the number of ratable polls in their wards was insufficient to warrant the number of representatives chosen, also for alleged illegalities in the manner of election.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The gold premium closes strong at a fraction below $1.11, in the face of the large payments on account of the May interest due on government bonds. This firmness is due to the heavy draught of coin to Europe to meet commercial balances. The shipments of coin since January are reported at over $16,000,000, being about double what they were for the corresponding period last year. The week has been a very active and excitive one in the stock market. The leading railway stocks have undergone sharp fluctuations, in many cases equal to two and three per cent. in a single day.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A general decline is noticeable in breadstuffs. Flour is 15@25c lower. Wheat 6@9c lower. Corn and oats 1@3c lower. Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 2c per 100 lbs. lower on some grades than at last report. It is impossible to predict the future of the market, but any great activity is not probable in the short time between this and harvest, as speculation will hold aloof, and trade will be confined to legitimate wants.

LIVE STOCK.—The market in this city has been better than previous report, cattle being at the extreme range of 10@15½, with the average at 13@15. Sheep strong and active at 5@7 for thin to prime sheared. Wool sheep are not much in market. Hogs, live, $6.88 a 7.38 At other points there is a decline.

WOOL.— There seems every indication that those farmers who have kept up their supply of sheep will fare well the present year. No prices that could be given at this time would be any guide, for the season, as the stock of domestic fleece is exhausted, and the trade is altogether irregular. But there is an active consumptive demand just now, and as there is no excessive supply of woolen goods on hand, the demand is likely to continue through the year. Last year the mills were many of them idle at this season, and stocks full. Now, the mills are active and stocks are short. To meet pressing demands, the early California clip is being hurried forward, and foreign wool is being largely imported. How extensive the importation may be it is impossible to say, but when the market comes to be moderately well supplied from these sources, an effort will quite likely be made to create the belief that there is an ample stock, with the view of keeping the price of the home product as low as possible. But farmers will be safe in the conclusion that no large importation will be made in the face of a full supply of the domestic product. While good prices seen altogether probable, extravagant expectations should not be indulged

DETROIT, April 26.

The wheels of commerce move more freely the present spring than for a long time past. The wholesale trade is more active and of greater volume. Interior dealers are paying more promptly, the bank vaults more plethoric, and money comparatively easy Produce is moderately active, but generally at a low range of prices. Breadstuffs have declined. Wheat shows a difference of 7@8c on some grades. The state of the market will be best shown by a comparison of prices at dates as follows:

	April 19.	April 26.
Extra white,	$1.54	$1.51@1.53
No. 1 "	1.50	1.50@1.53
Treadwell,	1.48	1.40@1.41
Amber,	1.44	1.38@1.39

The prices last above given are those of yesterday, but transactions to day were more free at those prices than they were on yesterday. Corn and oats both slightly lower. Corn, 61@62 for yellow; 59@60 for mixed. Oats, white, 53@54; mixed, 51@52. Butter is dull and weaker. Roll is quotable at 19@20 for good to choice, which is scarce. Extra choice would bring more. Cheese, common, 13@15; choice factory, 17@18 Eggs a shade stronger at 13@14 Maple sugar dull at 13@14 for fair to good; choice, 15@16. Potatoes firm at 80@90 per bushel, and $2.80@2 90 per bbl. Country cured hams, 12a13c; shoulders, 9a9½.

SRRING TRADE 1871.

No. 26 Main St.

BACH & ABEL'S

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF

New Spring Dry Goods,

NOW OPENING.

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Ladies' Dry Goods Ever Exhibited in this City.

THE CLARENDEN BLACK ALPACA AND PURE MOHAIR, ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE LARGEST LINE OF PIQUAS AND WHITE GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Full Lines of the Popular Brands of Domestic Goods at Lowest Prices.

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, and are now opening a very large line of French and German Cloths, English and Scotch Suitings, and many Popular Styles of American Goods.

We buy largely of Importers and Manufacturers, and many articles in unbroken Packages, obtaining extra Discounts, thereby enabling us to sell at very low prices.

100 Doz. Napkins (warranted pure Linen) **at $1.40. VERY CHEAP.**
25 " Hand Stitched Handkerchiefs, (warranted pure Linen) **at 20c. Each.**
500 Pair Ladies' Cotton Hose, (extra Quality) **1s. 6d.**
50 Doz. Iron Frame Cotton Hose. VERY LOW PRICE.

LATEST STYLES!

BEST GOODS!

GREATEST VARIETY

AND

LOWEST PRICES!!

S. SONDHEIM

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM

WITH THE LARGEST AND

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

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.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Daniel Long, Jr., on the twenty-third day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, to John McCormick, which mortgage was recorded on the same day, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, in liber forty-two of mortgages, and page two hundred and fifty; and whereas, there is now due and unpaid the sum of thirty dollars on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same for interest, and the further sum of three hundred dollars principal and accruing interest above the said thirty dollars will become due on the first day of October next, and there is also thirty dollars due for an attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same; and, whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been taken to recover the same or any part thereof: notice is hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, that on Monday, the seventeenth day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of said day, at the front door of the Court House for the county of Washtenaw, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to pay and satisfy the said debt, the interest thereon, the costs and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage: The said premises being described as that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, bounded and described as follows, being the south half of the following described land, bounded by the Ann Arbor city limits on the north; on the east by the Catholic Cemetery; on the south by the Chubb road; on the west by lands recently occupied by Mrs. Silk, being eight rods in front and ten rods deep.

Ann Arbor, April 11th, 1871.
JOHN McCORMICK, Mortgagee.
O. HAWKINS,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1317-td.

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

SOMETHING GOOD

AT LAST!

AT

24 Main Street.

The undersigned, having located at this place, has just opened as FINE and SELECT an assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & FANCY VESTINGS,

As can be found west of New York City,

STYLISH GARMENTS,

AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE,

AND

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

ALSO A LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Call on JAS. BOYD and he will

GIVE YOU FITS.

JAMES BOYD,

1318tf 24 Main Street.

TO

FARMERS!

I desire now to return my hearty thanks for the liberal patronage of the Farmers of Washtenaw and adjoining Counties, who have for so many years in the past extended to me their trade, and I hope and trust satisfactory and profitable to both parties. I hope to receive a fair share of their patronage in the future. My efforts will be honestly directed towards the

Interests of my Customers,

as well as my own. And again my aim will be, not to keep as cheap goods as possible, but as good as can be found, and at as Low Rates as the quality of my goods can be afforded. I will not undertake to compete in prices with inferior goods. I will not impair the quality of my implements in order to reduce the price. The purchase of cheap goods of any kind proves an unprofitable investment, as many have found to their cost. I shall keep a

FULL STOCK OF FARMING TOOLS

on hand, that is generally found in market. I am the authorized agent for the following:

THRESHING MACHINES

Genuine Buffalo Pitts, Buffalo, N. Y.
Michigan Sweepstakes, Battle Creek.
Nichols & Shepherd's Vibrator, B. Creek.
The Geiser Machine, Racine, Wis.

ALSO

The Champion Reaper & Mower, Self-Rake.
The Kirby Self-Raking Reaper, Combined.
The Kirby Two-Wheeled Mower.
Wood's Machine, Combined with Self-Rake.

JACKSON WAGONS,

Buckeye and Shortsville Grain Drills.

Fairbank's Scales, all sizes.

THE GENUINE

CURTIS AND DODGE PLOWS,

Manufactured at Kalamazoo.

I have located myself at the old and well-known Apple Packing House of D Henning, on Detroit Street, opposite Buchos' Block, where I shall be happy to meet as many of my old customers, and as many new ones as may please to come.

I have secured the permanent services of Samuel McClaren, one of my old shop hands, who perfectly understands

REPAIRING

All kinds of Agricultural Tools, and will be on hand early in the morning and late at night, when necessary to accommodate.

M. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor, April 1st, 1871. 1313m6

FOUR POPULAR

REMEDIES OF THE AGE!

DR. KELLOGG'S

ROOT BITTERS!

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

INDIAN REMEDY,

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS!

Worth, Merit, and Reliability conceded by all to be honorably won and fully Rewarded by Dr. Kellogg's four Meritorious Compounds.

ROOT BITTERS.

Absolute freedom from physicial disease is a blessing desired by all, but enjoyed only by the few. Indigestion, Lassitude, General Debility, Muscular Weakness, and lack of Nervous Energy, are common ailments; yet they are the forerunners of more serious complaints. Dyspepsia, with all its "horrors," is only chronic indigestion, and many a poor consumptive mortal tottering upon the verge of physical dissolution, vividly remembers the general debility and nervous prostration which heralded the attack of the invidious enemy of life. The advice dictated by common sense "is not to let these minor complaints lurk in the system unnoticed and unheeded," yet many persons who feel fatigued after even moderate exercise, whose blood is sluggish in circulation, digestion morbid, appetite irregular, complexion pallid, nerves weak and unstrung, muscular fibers loose and flabby, and whose system is in condition of general debility, with every avenue open to the encroachment and possession of confirmed and destructive disease, go listlessly around "living skeletons," apparently regardless of the blessings of health, and unmindful of these natural warnings of the approach of complete physical prostration.

That, "Disease comes when least expected" is a common but very absurd saying. For these common complaints are the skirmishers which commence the attack and herald the approach of the enemy; and it is the wisdom of common sense, to guard against their attacks, and if they have possession, to drive them from the system.

The naturally feeble frame may be strengthened, and the robust who have been partially broken down by Indigestion, Dissipation, Nervous Debility, disease, or unusual hardship, may be recruited, and restored to health and happiness, by this delicious Botanical Tonic, perfect and wholesome appetizer, genial aid to digestion, and gentle nervous stimulant.—Dr. Kellogg's Celebrated Root Bitters.

They will improve the appetite, materially aid digestion, perfect the condition of the blood, give tone to the nervous system, arrest the progress of disease, strengthen the emaciated, aid and confirm the restoration of the feeble convalescent, and protect the system against malarial disease. They are a blessing to those who find themselves weak, languid, and lacking energy, as the warm days of spring approach. They are a treasure to women who suffer from nervous debility, loss of vital wretched whiskey, and aloes out a genuine Botanical compound, pure, pleasant, and agreeable, and warranted to be equal to their recommendations.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

And Blood Purifier, is a compound prepared to cleanse the system of impurities and cure confirmed disorders arising from a diseased state of the Liver. "There is something the matter with my Liver," is the observation of at least three out of every five persons, when questioned in regard to their health, and it is a well-known truth, that disease of the Liver is the most common ailment the physician has to contend with although he is generally called upon to meet it in the form of Fevers, Ague, Nervous Prostration, and other acute maladies of which disorder of the Liver is the producing cause.

Impure Blood, Sick and Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Weakness, Lose of Energy, Emaciation, Pains in the Side and Shoulders, Weakness and Trembling after exercise, Melancholy, Drowsiness, and Chronic Biliousness, are some of the minor symptoms of Biliary Derangement and Disease.

The final result if these symptoms are disregarded are different kinds of Fever, Rheumatisms, Diarrhea, General Prostration of Nervous System, ending in Jaundice or Consumption. The Liver is the most sensitive organ in the human structure, except the Lungs, and so long as decomposition of vegetable matter continues malaria arises, and the present habits of life are indulged, so long Liver Complaint will be common. As there is no prospect of these conditions being obviated hence the necessity of employing agents to counteract their influence.

In selecting and proportioning the ingredients of Dr. Kellogg's Liver Invigorator, special attention has been had to compound a preventive and cure for Bilious Disorders of every type. The most potent agences known to Botanical research, have been incorporated into this truly popular specific for Liver Complaints and Diseases of the Blood. Its effect upon the human system is in perfect accordance with the laws of health, and the science of physical structure, being Alterative, Diuretic and Tonic.

By its Alterative and Diuretic powers, it carries the impurities of the system off through nature's courses, and at the same time by its Tonic virtues it stimulates digestion and gives tone to the nervous powers.

Family Cathartic Pills.

The objection that these Pills were not Sugar Coated has been obviated by the proprietors and in that respect they are now equal to any in use.—Their worth as a safe and reliable Cathartic has never been questioned. For Chronic Constipation they are a certain remedy. By their actions they cleanse the system of vitiated secretions. They stimulate the Liver to activity, give tone to the stomach, and strength to the nerves. There is nothing in their composition but what is purely vegetable. They are mild, gentle, and entirely effectual. Instead of irritating they restore. They are a certain remedy for Constipation. Rheumatism, Chronic Indigestion, Stubborn Disease of the Liver, Biliousness, Virulent Impurities of the Blood, and all Disorders where a thorough laxative is required.

INDIAN REMEDY.

A medicine advertised to cure all, is generally held in disrepute, yet it is possible to compound a remedy that may be beneficial in a variety of complaints. Dr. Kellogg's Indian Remedy is an existing proof of this possibility, inasmuch as it can be employed in a variety of complaints, and in each produce a happy result. The Remedy is admitted by the many who have used it, and who consider it indispensable, to be the most perfect Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, that has yet been offered to the public, while for Wounds, Sores, Burns, Scalds, and every variety of External Inflammation it is known to be an absolute and infallible cure. In fact it is impossible to enumerate and specify all the complaints and disorders for which this "Remedy" is an antidote Suffice to say that wherever there is inflammation, internal or external, on either man or beast, that it is a speedy, perfect, and reliable cure. We warrant that the use of one bottle by any family will establish it as one of the necessities of household economy.

All the above medicines are prepared at

DR. KELLOGG'S

MEDICAL WORKS

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

And are

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

1.05,m

COME AND SEE

THE

GRAND SHOW

OF

NEW DRESS GOODS!

TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND CARPETS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

WINES & WORDEN'S.

1317m2

MACK & SCHMID

ARE NOW OPENING A VERY

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Which they now have in store and to which constant additions will be made throughout the season. The goods which we offer are new and fresh from the Factory, and in all cases will be found as represented.

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The above work is far superior to any heretofore *EVER* offered in this City, and we guarantee it in every particular, and sell it at *TEN PER CENT.* below Detroit Prices, on the same goods.

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Do not show in any of his Pictures. No Extra Charges.

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

The Michigan Argus

Whitewash.

The following is sent out by the Light-house Board of the Treasury Department:

"The following recipe for whitewash has been found by experience to answer on wood, brick and stone, nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper. Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water. Three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or white-wash brushes."

They also give the following directions for making a wash, composed in part of hydraulic cement. They instance a particular kind of cement, though other varieties are equally good if they are ground as finely, the only difference in the result being in the color of the wash:

"Take of fresh Rosendale cement three parts, and mix them thoroughly in cold water. This will give a gray or granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If a brick color is desired, add enough Venetian red to the mixture to produce that color. The cement, sand and coloring matter must be mixed together. If white is desired, the walls, when new, should receive two coats of cement wash, and then the whitewash. After the work has received the first coat, a single coat, every 3 or 4 years will be sufficient. It is best to thoroughly dampen the walls with clean, fresh water, and follow immediately after with the clean cement wash. This course will prevent the bricks from absorbing the water from the wash too quickly, and will give time for the cement to set. Care must be taken to keep all the ingredients of the cement wash well stirred during the application of it. The mixture must be made as thick as it can be conveniently put on with a whitewash brush."

The following is recommended for trial where a wash is wanted that will help preserve the wood and which will not be liable to wash off by the action of rain:

"Take good quick lime, in lumps, slake it with hot water, and while slaking add, to what will make a pailful, a pound of tallow or any greese free from dirt. It may be rancid, smoked, or otherwise unfit for kitchen use. As soon as the violent slaking is over stir thoroughly. All the water should be added before the slaking ceases, and the mixture should be complete. This forms in the whitewash an insoluble lime soap, which if the white-wash is diluted with cold water, often separates in minute clots. If the mixture be well made, it will be very smooth, and very little affected by rains.

"Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint: Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime, eight-ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; Spanish white three pounds. The lime is slacked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This is for white paint. If desirable, any other color may be produced; thus if a cream color is desired, in place of part of the Spanish white, use the ochre alone."

Tomato Growing.

The *Country Gentleman* gives the following hints in relation to the above subject:

The three rules to follow in the cultivation of the tomato are:

1. Secure the seed of fruit acclimated to the section where it is to be grown.

2. Free use of liquid manure during the and training the stalk of the plant over trellises, and up the sides of fences and houses, to its full length and capacity.

The tomato is too sensitive for the plant grown in a northern latitude to succeed south at the first trial, or for the seed of South to flourish in the North, until it is acclimated. Acclimation is essential before pronouncing judgment on its merits. Select the smoothest, roundest and heaviest, adapted to table consumption during its natural season, and a medium size, grown and adapted expressly for canning purposes. Secure the plant that is adapted to your climate and wants; keep that seed pure, and study to acclimate it to the section and soil, and improve its size, color and flavor each year. Then you will never leave home for a good tomato.

To prepare the ground, mix with the soil equal parts of hen, chip and sand manure. Heap the earth in hills no less than two feet high; at the base and around these hills set the strongest and stoutest plants. Then apply soap suds, dish-water, etc., over the hill, and let it run down and feed the plant during the season. Draw the earth from this hill around the growing plants every two weeks, spreading the same about over the roots until the elevated earth is consumed in feeding the wants of the vine.

It is interesting and important to train and cut away the surplus unbearing limbs from the first to the last spreading branch; a young shoot springs from the crotch; this infant spring must be plucked out on all occasions. On the side of the main stalk the flower stem shoots out; these bear the blossom and fruit. Near these a very heavy and large branch grows, as large as the original stem, with big leaves; that is fruitless and burdensome. All these should be cut off with a sharp knife, so as to leave the main stalk and flower stem exposed to light and air. The blossom branch will often double its capacity in fruit bearing. The surplus should be reduced so that the remainder will come to early and perfect maturity. The vine will commence bearing at about twelve inches from the ground, and under this treatment continue to bear fruit at every twelve and fifteen inches, to the extreme end of the tree.

How to Make Hens Lay.

People would better understand this matter, if they considered for a moment a hen to be, as she is, a small steam engine, with an egg-laying attachment, and thus there must be a constant supply of good feed and pure water to keep the engine and its attachment up to its work. In addition to keeping before hens that have complete liberty, a constant supply of pure water, summer and winter, I have found that during the cool and cold weather of fall, winter and spring, a dough compounded as follows, fed one day and then intermitted for two days, to produce excellent results: To three gallons of boiling water add one-half an ounce of common salt, a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper and four ounces of lard. Stir the mixture until the pepper has imparted considerable of its strength to the water. Meantime the salt will have been dissolved and the lard melted. Then, while yet boiling hot, stir in a meal made of oats and corn, ground together in equal proportions, until a thick mush is formed. Before feeding taste to see that you have an overdose neither of salt nor pepper, and to prevent the hens being imposed upon with a mixture not fit to be eaten, nor so hot with pepper that you could not swallow it, were so much in your broth.

Queen Victoria is reported to have grown so uncomfotably stout during her long retirement that she intends to travel on the continent during the coming summer, having been advised to do so by her attendant physicians.

General Changarnier, the French veteran, 78 years old this month, is stated to be so much oppressed by the troubles of his unhappy country that he is sinking rapidly, and his death may be expected any day.

A Valuable Fertilizer Utilized.

Every farmer has the means at hand of manufacturing, at small cost, one of the most valuable fertilizers in use from the contents of the privy, that are so often nearly lost on account of their offensiveness or want of proper knowledge. If the term, fertilizer, at the head of this article is suggestive of adulteration, all fears of this kind will vanish after a fair trial.

Early in spring make a curb of proper size under cover, and place in the bottom a layer of dry muck six inches deep, or in its absence soil will do and may be advantageously taken from the marginal elevations of ploughed fields. Upon this place a layer of the said contents two inches deep, and thus build up the pile in alternate layers, using two or three times the quantity of muck, covering the whole with it to the depth of ten inches. Now save all the liquids from the sleeping apartments through the summer and pour upon the top, adding more muck as may be necessary. In one year this will be fit for use, well decomposed, free from offensive odor and may be handled as well as so much earth. I have used this compost in top dressing grass lands with marked results. Last spring a piece thus treated was far ahead of the rest and had to be cut ten days in advance. A small quantity in corn hills will push the young plants forward, give them a rich, dark green color and a stamina they will not forget during the season.—*Vt. Farmer.*

Quantity of Clover Seed to the Acre.

1. If clover seed is sowed with the grain the land should always remain undisturbed for at least one year thereafter, for the purpose of allowing the clover time to mature. It may be sown with nearly all cereals, such as rye, barley, oats and wheat.

2. We would not advise the sowing of clover seed in the fall, and we believe it is very seldom, if ever, put in at that time. Sow the seed among the winter wheat, but early in spring, just as soon as the ground thaws. Clover seed will find its way deep enough into the soil without being covered with plow or harrow; and whenever it is sown with oats, barley, or other spring grain, care should be taken not to cover too deeply. The seed may be scattered after the grain is sown, and a brush then passed over the surface, although a roller is preferable to anything else.

3. Ten or fifteen pounds of clover seed is the usual quantity sown per acre, but a little too much is far better than not quite enough.

Alsike clover seed, being much smaller than the ordinary varieties, a less quantity is necessary.—*Deitz's Farm Journal.*

THE CURRANT WORM.—We are informed by Dr. E. Worcester of Waltham, Massachusetts, that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit, may be almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolate of lime. The Doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was as fully effective as helbore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed, It will need but two or three applications, and the work is done. In this way, for a few cents, larger quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature, and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolate of lime.

Honor in Wall Street.

The man in Vermont who, finding it needful to visit New York, first made his will like a good husband, and then had prayers in the church for his safety, is a fair specimen of many persons who regard New York as the Sodom of America. Few persons would select the "Street" as the symbol of mercantile honor. Yet it would be difficult to find a spot in the land where business ability and integrity have a higher mercantile value. ... by the click of the ... click is a fortune ... five years not five persons have repudiated their contracts. The sale of stocks is enormous. These sales are made in an under-tone, perhaps to a runner or clerk of a large house. There are no witnesses. Yet be the sales loss or gain, not three men in thirty years have repudiated their sales.

The leading brokers, who simply buy and sell, have stood from a quarter to half a century. Through these houses the great dealers buy and sell. These men keep the funds of their patrons, from ten thousand dollars to a million or two. Men so trusted become rich, and when they retire they sell the good will of their houses for thousands. Usually the old firms take in their sons or relatives, and keep just interest enough to hold the boys steady and keep up the old style of things. If a man wants to see the old school of honor, genuine liberality, large-hearted donations, and the courtesies of business, he will have to make the acquaintance of the "Street."—*Burleigh, in Boston Journal.*

Physical Capital for Children.

Every hour that a child sleeps is just so much investment of physical capital for years to come. Every hour after dark that a child is awake is so much capital withdrawn. Every hour that a child lives a quiet, tranquil, joyous life of such sort as kittens live on hearths, squirrels in sunshine, is just so much investment in strength and steadiness and growth of the nervous system. Every hour that a child lives a life of excited brain-working, either in a school-room or in a ball-room, is just so much taken away from the reserved force which enables nerves to triumph through the sorrows, through the labors, through the diseases of life. Every mouthful of wholesome food that a child eats, at seasonable hours, may be said to tell on every moment of his whole life, no matter how long it may be.

Victor Hugo, the benevolent exile, has found out that to be well fed once in seven days for one meal has been enough to transform the apparent health of all the poor children in Guernsey. Who shall say that to take once in seven days, or even once in thirty days, an unwholesome supper of chicken salad and champagne may not leave as lasting effects on the constitution of a child?—*Independent.*

A writer in an English newspaper, who has thoroughly explored and hunted through all the accessible regions of the Rocky Mountains, says that the wild goat found on the highest peaks there is furnished with hair of a quality admirably adapted for weaving into textile fabrics. Japanese art, he says, is to be detected in the articles made from it by the Indians, in whose language traces of Japanese are also to be found.

Several places have claimed the champion mean man, but Canaan, Conn., can take the belt. A man there who employs his father in his workshop lost a child, and naturally the grand-father wished to attend the funeral. The son permitted the old man to go to the grave, and when he got home docked the poor fellow half a day lost time.

A London correspondent writes that an an Irish noble is spoken of for the next daughter of Queen Victoria. He is the young Marquis of Ely, one of the walthiest men of the peerage.

A disturbed preacher remarked: "If that cross-eyed lady in the side aisle with red hair and blue bonnet, don't stop talking, I must point her out to the congregation."

The census of Great Britain, which approaches completion, shows a large increase in the population of all the principal cities.

A clergyman in the West seeks damages of a journal which published a report of his leeture. "Mind and Matter," under the head of "Wind and Water."

"Leave you, my friend," said a tipsy fellow clinging to a lamp post on a dark night; "leave you in a condition not to take care of myself! Hic never.

The Massachusetts supreme court has awarded $13,000 damages against the town of Ashfield in favor of J. H. Dyer for personal injuries to the plaintiff's wife, caused by defect in the highway.

A blunt but honest preacher recently declared that some people cannot see the difference between sounding the gospel trumpet and blowing their own horn.

A minister in Winterset, Iowa, recently stated in his sermon that "the Bible was the most important work that has yet been published in the United States."

A young man who was caught straining his sweetheart to his bosom the other night, justifies himself on the ground that he had a right to strain his own honey!

An Irish schoolmaster recently informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and steamers afloat, except *mail steamers* and *men* of war.

"Dear children—never fool with powder," were the remarks of an embarrassed man suddenly called on to address a Pennsylvania Sunday school. Then he sat down—quick.

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.

Many a human being has passed away for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are elected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Sea-weed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature can not be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure can not be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country, in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased; and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pains, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since. ... ent weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New-York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health, hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.
Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the finest ingredient. After a few day's use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Ricketts, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

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BEING PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE ABOVE COMPLAINTS, ITS BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES ARE GREATER THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA. IT GIVES THE COMPLEXION A CLEAR AND HEALTHY COLOR AND RESTORES THE PATIENT TO A STATE OF HEALTH AND PURITY. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, REMOVING ALL CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, AND THE ONLY RELIABLE AND EFFECTUAL KNOWN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF PAINS AND SWELLING OF THE BONES, ULCERATIONS OF THE THROAT AND LEGS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ERYSIPELAS, AND ALL SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucnous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to ... labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, Etc., Superseding Copabia in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many Affections peculiar to Ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other Remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all Complaints incident to the habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Mid wives for enfeebled and delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes and all Ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

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H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing Strictures of the Uretha, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use or "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

L

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED
ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, etc., dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores to the Skin a state of Purity and Softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissues of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the Skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial Character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar Per Bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other.

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

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
MILLIONS Bear Testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects of
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

J. WALKER Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce St, N. Y.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink. Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erisipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores, cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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

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

Detroit Advertisements.

MICHIGAN MACHINERY DEPOT.
G. S. WORMER & SON,
Dealers in all kinds of
Wood & Iron Working Machinery.
99, 101 and 103 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS.—We offer for sale 25,000 acres of Valuable Pine and Farming Lands on Time, at Prices ranging from $2 to $10 Per Acre. 6,383 acres of these Pine Lands are located on the Wisconsin River, 9,620 acres on Waters leading to Cheboygan or Duncan Mich. 640 acres on the Augres River, 3,000 acres on Thunder Bay waters, leading to Alpena. 850 acres on the Tittabawasse River. 2,290 acres in Gladwin Co., Mich., for Farms and Timber. 1,272 acres Choice Mineral and Hard Timber Lands near Ontonagon. 2,000 acres Prairie land in Nebraska, near the Union Pacific Railroad. 900 acres good Farming Land in Gratiot county. $8 to $5 per acre. Many of these Lands are worth the price we ask for them for Farming purposes after the Timber is cut. For full description, price and terms, send for Circular.

D. PRESTON & CO., Bankers,
Detroit, Mich.

A. R. & W. F. LINN,
Manufacturers of
Ground Coffees, Spices, Mustard, etc, etc.
And Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS AND GROCERS' SUNDRIES !!
120 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

JOHN COPLAND, Manufacturer and Wholesale dealer in a large variety of
Crackers, Snaps And Biscuits.
Orders solicited and filled at lowest market price Send for Price List
Reel Oven Steam Bakery, corner Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit.

ALBERT D. PIERCE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
35 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, - - - MICHIGAN.

HUGH JOHNSON,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND SLEIGHS!
A fine assortment of the latest styles of home made and Eastern Carriages, including LANDAUS, CLARENCE and FAMILY CARRIAGES from the celebrated factory of J. MOTT & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., constantly on hand and furnished to order.
Nos. 96 to 106 Larned St. west, cor. Cass St. Detroit

Carriage Manufacturers.
JOHN PATTON & SON,
Are offering the largest and best assortment of
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE WEST,
At Greatly Reduced Prices. All work made under our own supervision, and FULLY WARRANTED.
Factory and Warerooms corner Woodbridge and Brush Streets, Detroit.

For Threshing, Sawing Wood, Making Cider, Steaming Food for Cattle, &c. D. E. RICE, Manufacturer.
191 ATWATER STREET, DETROIT.

G. DOELTZ & BROTHER,
Importers and Dealers in
FANCY GOODS!
Toys, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, Laces and Trimmings,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BASKETS AND
Sleighs, No 80 and 82 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Transplant Now.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, and all the small fruits Green House and Bedding Plants, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tube Roses, Maderia Vines, &c., should be planted after the middle of May. Seeds of the best varieties—Field Vegetable and Flower, all new. As this is the first year of our seed trade, we have no old seeds on hand

A very large stock of the above, at moderate rates. Address, WM. ADAIR, Detroit.

FERRAND & OSBORNE,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, Etc, Etc.,
Have the Largest Greenhouse and the Best Collection of Plants in Detroit. We import new plants ... Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds. Evergreens a specialty.
We solicit a visit to our establishment, corner of Fort and 24th streets, Detroit.

50,000 VERBENAS, New and rare bedding plants.
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES ETC.
Catalogues sent on application.
Address HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Thos Archer, writing from St Joseph, Mich, April 25, says: "The Verbenas came in good order, and are certainly the most healthy, stocky plants I ever saw" And to the same effect write hundreds of other correspondents.

JOHN W. AMPHLETT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
ROCKINGHAM & Ohio STONE WARE
GLASS AND STONE FRUIT JARS.
Send for Price List.
64 & 66 Woodbridge Street West
DETROIT MICH.

C. SCHULENBURGH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, with DELANEY's Patent Steel Wire Cushions, 98, 100 and 102 Randolph Street, Detroit, Mich. Branch: St. Joseph, Mo.
I also manufacture Pigeonhole, Jenny Lind and Bagatell Tables and do all kinds of altering and repairing. Keep always on hand Second hand Tables and all goods appertaining to Billiards. Bowling Pins and Balls for sale. Also all kinds of trimming done.

STONEWARE.—60,000 Gallons
OHIO STONEWARE,
AT WHOLESALE BY
DAVID McCORMICK
Dealer in Crockery, Glassware, &c.
No 10 Michigan Ave., Detroit.

STONE YARD.—J. W. Batchelder, (Formerly Batchelder & Cook.)
Dealer in Sawed and wrought Ohio Blue Freestone and all kinds of Plain and Ornamental cut stone, such as Door Sills and Caps, Watertables, Keystones, Plinths, Wall Coping, &c. Sawed stone side walks laid in any part of the State at low rates. Contractors and those contemplating building are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and prices. Corner Shelby & Atwater Sts., Detroit.

STONE.—Andrew Brunton,
Contractor and Dealer in all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CUT STONE;
Orders by mail promptly executed and Cut Stone Work contracted for on the most reasonable terms.
Office and Yard on Dock bet Randolph and Brush sts., next below D. & M. R. R. Passenger Depot.

$736.21 WILL BE PAID FOR THE first case of failure of
Randall's Circassian Cream Wash,
To remove Freckles, Moth Patches, Sun Burn, Tan &c., if used as per directions, and strictly persevered in. J. J. RANDALL, Proprietor, Fisher Block, Detroit.
Sold by Druggists generally. 1318-m3.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ann Arbor Trading Association, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 41 Main Street, on Monday, May 1st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

B. W. WAIT, President. L. GRUNER, Secretary.
Ann Arbor, April 20, 1871. 1318-w2.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Norman Bates, of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Hosea Eaton, of said county of Washtenaw, on the first day of January, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of said county of Washtenaw, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1866, in liber 37 of mortgages, at page 24, on which mortgage and note accompanying the same there is now claimed to be due and to become due at the date of this notice, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-three and 60-100 dollars, also an Attorney's fee of ten dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the said amount or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, 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 Saturday, the first day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Sharon aforesaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: the west one-half of the southeast quarter, and the west one-half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section seven, in township three south of range three east, in the State of Michigan, containing one hundred and twenty acres more or less.

April 4th, 1871. HOSEA EATON, Mortgagee.
D. CRAMER, Att'y. for Mortgagee. 1316

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Charles Beutler and Ernestine, his wife, of the city of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw county and State of Michigan, to Alpheus Felch, of the same place, on the 8th day of May, 1860, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1860, at 8½ o'clock A. M., in liber 26 of mortgages, on page 782, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Alpheus Felch to Ernestine Beutler, of the city of Ann Arbor, aforesaid, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 8½ o'clock A.M., in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 258, and assigned by the said Ernestine Beutler to Augustus Widenmann, of the said city of Ann Arbor, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1870, which assignment is recorded in the Register's office of said county, in liber 3 of assignment of mortgages, on page 58, and that there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of two hundred and two dollars and 75 cents, also the reasonable costs and attorney fees, should any proceedings be had to foreclose the same; 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 24th day of June, A. D. 1871, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the said city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage as all those certain tracts or parcels of land described as follows, to wit: the north part of lot number three, in block number five, being a strip of said lot, two rods wide on the north end of the same, and running across the same from east to west; also the south part of lot number two, in same block, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by a line commencing in the east line of Spring street, at the distance of 21½ feet from the northwest corner of said lot number two, and running thence eastwardly across said lot to a point in the east line of said lot at the distance of 40 feet from the northeast corner of said lot number two, thence running southerly by the east line of said lot to the southeast corner thereof, thence west by the south line of said lot to Spring street, thence north by the west line of said lot to the place of beginning, the same being situated in that part of said city of Ann Arbor known as Felch's addition, a plat of which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in liber 48 of deeds, on page 140, and the said premises are hereby conveyed subject to all rights and privileges which belong to the proprietors of the mill race which runs along the east border of said premises.

Dated, March 23d, 1871.
1315 A. WIDENMANN, Assignee.

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sums of money, with ten per cent. interest there on, secured by the mortgage executed by Johanna Sage to Chauncey H. Millen, bearing date the nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1859, and recorded May 3d, A. D. 1859, in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in liber No. 25 of mortgages, at page 603, and assigned to Honorah Morse, September 22, A. D. 1862, by deed of assignment recorded in said Register's office, in said liber No. 25, at page 604, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1871, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining secured by such mortgage, or any part thereof, and the sum of two hundred and four dollars and seventy-eight cents being now claimed to be due thereon: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the mortgaged premises known and described as being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, and commencing in the northerly line of Broadway, eighteen feet two and two fifth inches southwesterly from the corner of Brown street and Broadway, and running thence northerly and parallel with Brown street, forty-nine feet, thence southerly and parallel with Broadway nineteen feet and a half, thence southeasterly and parallel with Brown street forty nine feet to Broadway, thence on the line of Broadway to the place of beginning. Also the undivided half of the following described land: Commencing in the southwesterly line of Brown street, forty-nine feet northerly from the corner of Broadway and Brown street, and running thence northerly on the line of Brown street eighteen feet, thence southerly at right angles with Brown street fifty-seven feet two inches and two fifths to land formerly owned by Asa L. Smith, thence easterly and parallel to the first mentioned line and on said Smith's line eighteen feet, thence northerly at right angles and parallel with the second line to the place of beginning, at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the first day of July next, at noon.

HONORAH MORSE, Assignee.
Dated, March 27, A. D. 1871.
E. W. MORGAN, Att'y. 1315

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Joanna O'Hara, of the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, to Andrew J. Shively, of the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1866, and recorded on the same day, in liber 35 of mortgages, on page 216, at 3 P. M. of said day, on which mortgage and bond accompanying the same, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, also an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same, and no proceedings in law or equity having been had 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 Saturday, the tenth day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being all that part of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number nine (9) east of the road crossing the northwest corner thereof; also all that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of said section lying east of said road not heretofore deeded to Daniel O'Hara; all in township number two south of range number six (6) east.

March 15th, 1871.
ANDREW J. SHIVELY, Mortgagee.
... Attorney for Mortgagee. 1313

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery.
MARY M. SAVAGE, Complainant,
vs.
AUGUSTUS M. SAVAGE, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit that the defendant, Augustus M. Savage, is a non-resident of this State, on motion of Felch & Grant, Solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered within two months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitors within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill of complaint and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus,* a newspaper printed in said county of Washtenaw, and that the publication continue at least once a week for six weeks successively, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, according to the rules and practice of this Court.

Dated, April 6th, 1871.
R. BEAHAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Washtenaw County, Mich.
FELCH & GRANT,
Complainant's Solicitors. 1316w6

Chancery Notice.

PURSUANT to and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in chancery, made on the 23d day of September, 1870, in a cause therein pending wherein Charles Brooks as guardian of Mae Bell Dearborn, an infant, is complainant, and Isalah M Harwood is defendant; Notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the 27th day of May, 1871, at the front or south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, all that certain tract or parcel of land and premises known and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section twenty-seven, from thence running east one-half of a mile, thence north forty rods, from thence west to the center of the public highway situate near the west line of section twenty-seven, thence south along the center of said highway to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less, and being a part of section twenty-seven in the township of Pittsfield in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan.

Dated, April 13th, 1871.
R. BEAHAN,
A Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw County, Mich.
E. B. WOOD,
Complainant's Solicitor. 1317

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Albert Stevens, 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 April, A. D. 1871, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clifton House hotel, in the village of Whitmore Lake, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the third day of June, A. D. 1871, at eleven 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: A parcel of land beginning four chains and twenty-five links south of the quarter post between sections five and six, in township one south of range six east, in said State, running thence north eighty six and a half degrees east twelve chains and sixty-eight links, thence south nine degrees east two chains, thence south seventy-five and a half degrees west three chains and seventy-seven links, thence south eighty-six and a half degrees west nine chains and thirty-two links to the section line between sections five and six, thence north two degrees west along said section line two chains and seventy links to the place of beginning, containing three acres, one quarter of an acre and sixteen rods of land, be the same more or less; also one other parcel of land in said town and range, described as commencing in the center of the highway, on the west side of Whitmore Lake, at the northeast corner of a piece of land heretofore deeded by William Jay to Joel W. Hall, thence southerly along the center of said highway fourteen feet, thence westerly about two hundred feet to the angle in said Hall's north line and to a stake, thence easterly along said Hall's north line to the center of the highway and place of beginning; also all that part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of said section five, same township and range, which lies east of the center of the highway running north and south on the west bank of Whitmore Lake, not heretofore deeded by said Albert Stevens and wife.

Dated, April 17th, A. D. 1871.
HENRY FRALICK,
1318 Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Henry Bower, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1871, 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 June, 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 the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of his widow therein), the following described real estate, to-wit: All that part of lot eight, in block one north of Huron street and range three, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Ann Arbor, beginning on Main street, at the northeast corner of said lot, thence south on the line of Main street twenty-one feet, thence west to the alley in the rear of said lot, thence north to the north line of said lot, thence east to the place of beginning, with the brick store standing thereon, being in said city of Ann Arbor, county and State aforesaid.

Dated, April 18th, A. D. 1871.
MARGARETT G. BOWER,
1318 Administratrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bearing date the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1870, and to me directed and delivered, I. Byron R. Porter, Sheriff, by Thos. J. Hoskins, Deputy Sheriff, did, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1870, levy upon and seize all the right, title, and interest of Maurice O'Connor, in and to the following described lands and premises to wit: The west ½ (half) of the south-east ¼ (quarter) of section fifteen, and the northwest ¼ (quarter) of the northeast ¼ (quarter) of section 22 (twenty-two), town one south, range six east, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, which premises or the defendant's interest therein, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, as the law directs, at the south 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 twenty-seventh day of May next.

Dated, Ann Arbor, April 10th, 1871.
B. R. PORTER, Sheriff.
1317 By THOS. J. HOSKINS, Deputy Sheriff.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Adam Mutz, 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 twentieth day of March, A. D. 1871, 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 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon 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: Being a part of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, in township three south of range four east, in said State, bounded as follows: commencing seven rods north of the south-east corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, thence north forty-two rods, thence west ten rods, thence south twenty-three rods, thence west nine rods, thence south nineteen rods, thence east nineteen rods, to the place of beginning, containing three acres and one hundred and eleven rods of land, with dwelling house thereon.

Dated, March 20th, A. D. 1871.
1314 JOHN GOETZ, Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Henry Canfield, 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 March, A. D. 1871, 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 17th day of May, 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 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 Main street, in the village of Chelsea, six chains and ninety-one links south from the north line of section twelve, township two south of range three east, and running thence east twelve chains and ninety-one links to Isaac Taylor's line, thence south along said Taylor's line seven chains more or less to Celena Smith's land, thence south eighty-seven degrees west nine chains and eighty-two links, thence north five chains and forty-two links, thence west three chains and twelve links to the center of the highway, thence north along the center of the highway five chains and forty links to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving a strip of land one and one-half rods wide from the northeast corner and running west on the line adjoining John M. Lett's land forty rods, for the use of said described lands, and said John M. Letts or their successors, as a lane.

Dated, March 22d, A. D. 1871.
1314 CHARLES H. KEMPF, Administrator.

Estate of William D. Holmes.

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 seventeenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William D. Holmes, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sarah Holmes, praying that she and Sidney T. Holmes may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the fifteenth day of May 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,
1318 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Samuel J. Freeman.

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 seventeenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel J. Freeman, deceased.

William Geer, Executor and Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor and Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executor and 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,
1318 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Catharine Wall.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Catharine Wall, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christian Eberbach, 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 eighth day of May 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,
1317 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Jerusha L. Judkins.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jerusha L. Judkins, deceased.

Vanness Teachout, 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 May 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,
*1317td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Anthony Ely.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Anthony Ely, deceased.

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

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1316 Judge of Probate.

Estate of David DeForest.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of David DeForest, deceased.

Henry D. Bennett and William A. Moore, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into Court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Executors.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the legatees, devisees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executors 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,
1316td Judge of Probate.