The Michigan Argus.

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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.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

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

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DEALER IN
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LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,
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All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonable. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1343y1

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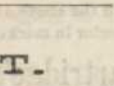
Manufacturer of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
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All Operations on the Natural Teeth
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UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
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SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL,
features of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression. 1244

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FIRST QUALITY,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
BACH & ABEL

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OF THE
MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE
INS. COMPANY
FOR THE
CITY OF ANN ARBOR,
AND
Towns of Ann Arbor, Northfield, Webster, Scio, Lima, Dexter, Sylvan and Lyndon,

EACH MEMBER INSURED FOR $5,000

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DeVolson Wood, A. M., C. E. Henry D. Bennett,
Wm. F. Breakey, M. D., Stephen M. Webster,
J. Q. A. Sessions, Leonhard Gruner,
Warren Tremain, Edward Blood.

Insure with the Michigan Mutual because it invests the funds of its Policy Holders of this District in the District, under the supervision of the Board,

THEREBY ASSISTING TO DEVELOP OUR RESOURCES

Policy Holders secure to themselves

The Highest Rates of Interest

There is a difference of fully 3 per cent between rates of interest East and West.

$1,000 invested annually for 50 years, at 10 per cent., amounts to	1,280,299.40
$1,000 invested annually for 50 yr's at 7 per cent., amt's to	434,986.00
Difference,	$845,313.40

The higher the rates of interest received the less will be the cost of insurance and the larger the dividends.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable after payment of one annual Premium.

It pays Dividends on the First Premium.

IT DID ONE-TWELFTH OF ALL THE BUSINESS DONE IN THIS STATE IN 1870, COMPETING WITH 64 COMPANIES.

IT CAN FURNISH UNDOUBTED ASSURANCE TO MICHIGAN MEN AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

The Company is Prohibited by Law from Speculating in Real Estate or Otherwise.

It deals in CASH ONLY. "It is an obvious principle of Life Assurance that it cannot be done on credit. The article in which the Company deals must be paid for in Cash before it can be supplied."

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PRESENTS.

EVERYTHING IN THE
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Useful and Ornamental
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS
AT
C. H. MILLEN'S.

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BOOKS.
J. R. WEBSTER & CO.
NEW BOOK STORE
NEAR THE
"EXPRESS OFFICE."
LOOK TO YOUR
INTEREST AND CALL.
BOOKS.

Buy your N ice aces,
Collars, Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hosiery,
For Presents, at
C. H. Millen's.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH
Copies Old
AMBROTYPES & DAGUERREOTYPES
IN
FIRST CLASS STYLE
TO ANY DESIRED SIZE.

GOING UP AND COMING DOWN.

This is a simple song, 'tis true—
My songs are never overnice;
And yet I'll try and scatter through
A little patch of good advice.
Then listen pompous friend, and learn
Never to boast of much renown;
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up, and some come down.

I know a vast amount of stocks,
A vast amount of pride insures;
But fate has picked so many locks,
I wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember then, and never spurn
The one whose hand is hard and brown;
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to come down.

Another thing, you will agree,
(The truth may be as well confessed,)
That "Codfish Aristocracy,"
Is but a scaly thing at best;
And though the fishes, large and strong,
May seek the little ones to drown,
Yet fishes all, both great and small,
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of chance and change,
And *chance* you know is never sure,
And 'twere a doctrine new and strange,
That places high are most secure.
And though the fickle god may smile,
And yield the scepter and the crown,
'Tis only for a little while,
That B goes up and A comes down.

The world for you and me my friend,
Hath something more than pounds and pence,
Then let me humbly recommend
A little use of common sense;
Thus lay all pride of place aside,
And have a care on whom you frown,
For fear you'll see him going up,
While you are only coming down.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

Good arable? Yes sir; and if you look at it in the way of scenery, it's as pretty a bit of land as you'll find in Kent county. That stretch now ahead. By the way, there was a queer thing happened on the track just there three years ago, the coming Thanksgiving—as queer as ever came in my way since I've been railroading. It occurred in this way; I'll have time to tell it, I reckon.

We have to switch off for the express at the next station and lay by for a while.

This branch road, you see, was built for the local peach business. I was put on as conductor of the first train that was run. By George! how the engine woke the country up! The Delawareans are genuine Southerners—lazy and hospitable. They were hospitable to the very train, in a way commercial people couldn't understand. It wasn't a matter of business; it was a home affair to them, like their church or their darkies; something to chuckle and gossip over and boast about. The stations used to be crowded with young fellows in flashy neckties and their sweethearts, nice, modest little girls, loaded with cheap finery, who had made up parties and come down from the interior to see the train go by. Every old farmer on the route thought he owned the engine, (it was the General Jackson), and knew each separate car as well as he did his own bulls and sheep. They'd treat their wives to a few miles' ride, the same as you town people would run over to Europe with yours.

Of course, sir, I was at home here on the road in two weeks. Everybody called me Dick. There were scores of places where I could drop in for an odd meal. I began to doubt whether they were my uncles and cousins or not. Besides, a man here, after fifty, has no other business but loafing. All the old fellows got free passes over the road, and forsook their corners by the tavern-fire for the baggage-car. There they smoked day after day, and told queer stories of their neighbors' families for the benefit of anybody that chose to listen. I knew all the gossip by heart directly. It was just when the peaches were in bloom, too, when I went on the road, and I soon was punching open buds with my thumb nail, and talking learnedly of Early Blush and Morris Whites with the rest. Its a curious sight to see that pink flush, above the early spring mud, from one end of the State to the other, and to think that crop is the one matter of life and death to the people.

The peaches had come and gone, though when one day, about a month before Thanksgiving, an old fellow came on board with his family, who had a pass for two down to St. George's. I saw at a glance that he was none of my usual deadhead squad. A thin, wiry old man, white-headed, but as active as a boy of sixteen, and with the true Delawarean knack of finding friends and showing himself friendly. He was a reporter on some Philadelphia penny-paper, and had his note-book out every minute, pumping me about the Wilmington whipping-post, Sloan's fishbreeding experiment, and about the condition of the freed negroes.

"Makes items, makes items!" he said. "Pushes the paper wonderfully into local circulation."

He had been a doctor or lawyer, I forget which, in New York, and was starved out, he told me, so took up journalizing. He did not impress me as a man of ability; and besides, the poor old fellow was worn out. It was high time for him to lie by and loaf with the others in the baggage-car.

"Newspaper work," he said, "pays handsomely, compared to my own profession. We get on quite comfortably on my salary; quite comfortably."

I noticed however, that both he and his women folks were thinly and shabbily dressed. I did not pay much attention to the women, but there was a boy, Dan, the old man's grandson—a little chap of four, that I took an odd fancy to from the first. He had an ugly face, but I think one of the most honest and lovable I ever saw.

Tanner—that was the old man's name—told me that he had brought his wife and daughter down to keep Thanksgiving in this village, where they had lived years before.

"We were all younger and cheerfuller then than now," he said, "and I thought, may be, with the old place would come back some of the old feeling. There are other ways of keeping the feasts than with stuffing the stomach you know."

I thought to myself it would be as well if the stomach had its share of rejoicing. Tanner, cheerful and chirrupy as he was, looked meager and hunger-bitten. Four people could not grow fat on eight dollars a week, which I found was his salary. He hired a vacant house for a month. There it is—that one beyond the hill. The family went to housekeeping in some sort of way in it, and he used to run down Friday evenings to stay with them over Saturday, which is the newspaper men's Sunday, as you know. We grew to be very friendly. I fell into the habit of watching with him for Dan, who always came out on the porch to wait for him, his mother holding him by the hand. I used to wonder if the poor little widow ever let go her hold of the child, day or night, and once I remember thinking what she would do if the child should die. One has those queer, idle fancies, you know. But Dan's mother was one of those women who seemed to have no life outside of one or two people they love.

Well! Thanksgiving eve came, and Tanner was aboard going home, but I had no time to talk to him, as the train was crowded with people who had been up in Wilmington laying in supplies for the holiday. Even the passenger-cars were heaped with baskets and bundles. Tanner had his little package, too—something for Dan I saw him peeping into it with his eyes twinkling once or twice. I remember how pleased he was when I brought him a monster turkey for Mrs. Tanner. The old lady, although she had only seen me on the train as it whisked by, had taken an anxious interest in a sore throat I had, and sent me a bottle of myrrh-tea by the old gentleman.

I don't know whether it was because I had come from a part of the country where they don't keep Thanksgiving, or because of the horror that followed, but I remember that afternoon was one of the brightest and cheerfullest of my life. The air was cold and crisp. There was a red mist over the hills; in the cars and stations there was nothing but good-humor and friendly good wishes. I don't think much of serious things, yet it seemed to me that day that the people came with one accord nearer to God because of Thanksgiving. One old gentleman on board had the same idea, I suppose; for, as I sat down behind him to count my change, I saw him watching the passengers and houses we passed with an amused smile, and, turning to his companion, he said:

"There's something very wholesome in the effect of these holidays." Colonel. They awaken men to a sense of dependence and gratitude, as a year's sermons cannot do."

The other was so long in replying that I looked up at him.

"When a man has a home or home ties to give thanks for, the holiday is useful, no doubt."

It was so queer and cold an answer that I felt a curiosity about the man. He went back to his newspaper (which was an English one, I noticed), and began to talk immediately about the duties on silks and linens. I soon found that he was largely interested in both; had traveled over a good part of the world, traded in China and Japan, and, as I supposed, successfully. He had the air of a man accustomed to command, and to a life of ease. He was a middle-aged, stoutly built man, with a clean-shaved, powerful face, and shrewd, pleasant eyes. I noticed that through all his conversation he tried to avoid seeing the happy groups of people who were incessantly getting on or off the train; and once, when a child in passing pulled at his cane, he turned his back roughly on it. Yet I had a fancy—I don't know why—that the people and Thanksgiving mattered more to him than any of us.

His friend said to him presently, "You're not well Colonel?" "Never was better. But the truth is, Venn, this country is all familiar to me, anything which recalls old times makes me nervous and irritable. It's a weakness which I will outgrow probably. If you'll excuse me, I'll go forward." He saw me just then, and, touching his hat, asked leave to ride on the engine, in order to see the scenery.

Now the rules of the road were slipshod enough, but that was a thing I never allowed. However, I had taken a curious interest in the man, and I liked his courteous manner, so I nodded and went before him into the baggage car, and over the tender to see him safely across. To my surprise, Joe Fenton, our engineer, met him as an old acquaintance. Joe had been a private in his regiment during the war. They shook hands again and again, and Fenton was in such a hurry to tell that he was married, and the father of twins, that he stammered. The Colonel laughed, and looked as pleased as Joe. He was a different man from the one I had seen in the car. I waited a moment to point out Brock's model farm to him, when Joe said:

"You used to come down to these parts fishing often, I remember, Colonel!"

"Yes."

"Where is your good lady now, sir? And the child? He was as pert a youngster as I ever knowed."

The gentleman replied but by a gesture with his hand.

"What, both?" gasped Joe. "Both?"

The Colonel did not speak for a minute, and then he said quietly: "My wife was with me in China. She sailed with the child for home on the Petrel. I was to follow six months later. The Petrel went down. There was no one saved."

Joe said nothing; but presently he put out his hand and smoothed the old man's sleeve. It was just such a thing as a woman would do.

The Colonel added hastily, as if afraid he would betray any emotion. "I'm on my way West now, in search of my father, who has left New England. People are easily lost sight of in America."

"That's a fact, sir," said Joe, and then he and I began to talk about the engine, glad to get back to her. We had no right to meddle with a grief like that.

I went back to the car again, until we came to that hill a half-mile beyond Tanner's house, when I stepped back to the engine. I had an uneasy feeling somehow about leaving the man there. We had lost time, and were going at full speed, when Joe gave a horrible oath, and at the same time something fluttered down on the track from the bank, not over twenty yards ahead. The next, I saw that it was a child, that it was Dan, laughing and running, with both hands stretched out, to meet us. You know, sir, how long a minute like that lasts. I had time to hear Joe's mad whistle for down brakes shrieking out through the hills, and to think it was like the yell of a devil, and to thank God that Tanner was in the back of the train, and could not see what we would have to see, and yet it was all but a breath of time.

It was too late. The engine did not slacken, and the child was hurrying toward it. Then I saw its mother above the bank, running down the field. She had missed Dan, and would be in sight before——

I remember Joe's lips were white. Yet he sat as cool as could be, "It would be death, I reckon, but—if a man could only swing himself down from the cow-catcher——"

I pushed forward, but the Colonel held me back.

"I've nothing to lose," and as swift as a cat he passed round the ledge and threw himself headlong down on the track in front.

I shut my eyes. The engine and the whole train thundered on, slackened at last, and stopped. I remember how slowly I climbed down and looked over to a field. I did not know what I would tread in on the track or see.

The people poured out of the train. In the clay lay the Colonel like one dead—clear out of the track, sir. He held the child alive and unhurt, still clutched in both hands. He was only stunned, and came to in a moment, and stood up; he did not seem to see the train, or the men about him; nothing but the boy, over whose face he was passing his hand.

"God Almighty!" he cried. "Its my Dan!"

Then I saw the child's mother down on the ground with both arms about her husband, and poor old Tanner, pale as a ghost, pulling at his sleeve, and crying, "Jack! Jack!"

I saw how it was in a flash and made a motion to Joe to whistle warning, and shouted "All aboard, gentlemen. Ten minutes late!" Though I'd given the world to wring the old man's hand. It was no rejoicing for us to take part in.

Though I've got no better friends than the Colonel and his father. Joe and I go there as often as Thanksgiving comes round. No one ever speaks of that day, but it is never out of remembrance. Yonder is their house—stone—beyond the bridge. See, Joe, eh? He's on the engine, sir. Passengers not allowed on the engine.

St. George's! Tickets!—*Hearth and Home.*

The Night Before the Battle of Concord.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

That night there was a cry of alarm passing all through the succession of country towns and rural communities that lay around Boston, and dying away towards the coast and the wilder forest borders. Horsemen galloped past the line of farm-houses shouting alarm! alarm! There were stories of marching troops coming like dreams through the midnight. Around the little rude meeting-houses there was here and there the beat of a drum, and the assemblage of farmers with their weapons. So all that night there was marching, there was mustering, there was trouble; and, on the road from Boston, a steady march of soldiers' feet onward, onward into the land whose last warlike disturbance had been when the red Indians trod it.

Septimius heard it, and knew, like the rest, that it was the sound of coming war. "Fools that men are!" said he, as he rose from bed and looked out at the misty stars; "they do not live long enough to know the value and purport of life, else they would combine together to live long, instead of throwing away the lives of thousands as they do. And what matters a little tyranny in so short a life? What matters a form of government for such ephemeral creatures?"

As morning brightened, these sounds, this clamor,—or something that was in the air and caused the clamor,—grew so loud that Septimius seemed to feel it even in his solitude. It was in the atmosphere;—storm, wild excitement, a coming deed. Men hurried along the usually lonely road in groups, with weapons in their hands,—the old fowling-piece of seven-foot barrel, with which the Puritans had shot ducks on the river and Walden Pond; the heavy harquebuse, which perhaps had leveled one of King Philip's Indians; the old King gun, that blazed away at the French of Lonisburg or Quebec,—hunter, husbandman, all were hurrying each other. It was a good time, everybody felt, to be alive, a nearer kindred, a closer sympathy between man and man; a sense of the goodness of the world, of the sacredness of country, of the excellence of life; and yet its slight account compared with any truth, any principle; the weighing of the material and ephemeral, and the finding the former not worth considering, when, nevertheless, it had so much to do with the settlement of the crisis. The ennobling of brute force; the feeling that it had its godlike side; the drawing of heroic breath amid the scenes of ordinary life, so that it seemed as if they had all been transfigured since yesterday. O, high, heroic, tremulous juncture, when man felt himself almost an angel; on the verge of doing deeds that outwardly look so fiendish! O, strange rapture of the coming battle! We know something of that time now; we that have seen the muster of the village soldiery on the meeting house green, and at railway stations; and heard the drum and fife, and seen the farewells; seen the familiar faces that we hardly knew, now that we felt them to be heroes; breathed higher breath for their sakes; felt our eyes moistened; thanked them in our souls for teaching us that nature is yet capable of heroic moments; felt how a great impulse lifts up a people, and every cold, passionless, indifferent spectator,—lifts him up into religion, and makes him join in what becomes an act of devotion, a prayer, when perhaps he but half approves.—*January Atlantic.*

Hunting Walrus in the Arctic.

A correspondent writes to the New Bedford *Standard*:

"For the past three or four years the North Pacific whaling fleet have been taking walrus in the months of July and August, as the whales in those months go into the ice and around Point Barrow, out of the reach of whalemen. During all the years from 1849 to 1867 whalemen had let the walrus alone or had taken very few. In 1868 a few ships commenced taking walrus, and did quite well, securing from 200 to 600 walrus and destroying half as many more. In 1869 a large number of ships were engaged in the business, but in 1870 the whole fleet (with two or three exceptions) 'went in' and took all they could. Probably not less than 50,000 walrus, with their young, were killed and destroyed. The past year three-fourths of the fleet were engaged in the business, but the walrus were shy, and had gone far into the ice, and they did not do so well. Shipmasters had to send their boats twenty to twenty-five miles to find them.

"The Arctic walrus are nearly all females, who go into the Arctic in the summer months to bring forth and nurse their young, which the mothers are very fond of and attached to. They will never forsake their young, but will take them in their flippers and hold them to their breasts, even when their destroyers are putting their sharp lances through and through them, and the blood is streaming from every side, uttering the most heart-rending and piteous cries, until they die; and then the little one must starve, unless the whaleman can thrust his lance through it and send it to the bottom. This is one of the most cruel occupations that I know of, and many a humane whaleman has felt guilty and turned aside as he did it. The walrus average about twenty gallons of oil and four pounds of ivory.

"But the worst feature of the business is that the natives of the entire Arctic shores, from Cape Thaddeus in the Anidir Sea, to the farthest point north, a shore of more than a thousand miles on the west coast, with the large island of St. Lawrence, the smaller ones of Diomed and King's Islands, all thickly inhabited, and our own coast of Northern Alaska, are now almost entirely dependent upon the for their food, clothing, boots and dwellings. Twenty years ago whales were plenty and easily caught; but they have been driven north, so that now the natives seldom get a whale. This is a sad state of things for them. The question now is, shall our whalemen keep on taking the walrus and eventually starve and depopulate these Arctic shores? It will certainly come to that soon. Already they are starving or on the point of starvation.

"Several captains lately arrived home have told me that they saw natives 30 or 40 miles from land, on the ice, trying to catch a walrus to eat, and living on the carcasses of those the whalemen had killed. What must these poor creatures do this winter, with no whale or walrus?

"Captain Barker, who was shipwrecked and passed the winter with them last year, says that they were upon the very verge of starvation in many places on account of the walrus being so scarce and shy; that he was ashamed of himself to think he had been engaged in the business, and would never do it again. I have seen most of the captains lately arrived home, and they tell the same story."

Horse History.

Horses have figured in history from the earliest times. In Holy Writ we find them prominent in connection with chariots and warfare, and in the mythology of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans they are associated with deeds of strength and noble strife. The sculptures of Nineveh and Thebes bear clearly defined characters of them, and in all these records of the past we are assured that the horse was not regarded as a beast of burden, but rather ranked among the champions of nations. As such the poets sang of him, and Scripture only records one or two instances where he was subjected to servile service.

The cavalry of the Assyrians was regarded as the most formidable branch of their service. Solomon had, in his own stalls, forty thousand chariot horses, and his traffic in fine stock of this kind was extensive, he purchasing from the Egyptians and selling largely to the Hittites and Kings of Syria. The value of fine horses at that period averaged "one hundred and fifty shekels of silver each," or about one hundred dollars. This was held as a price of no inconsiderable proportions, which commanded the best material to be had in the form of highbred and spirited animals.

It is believed that horses were introduced into Egypt by the shepherd king, about the time of Abraham. The most ancient Egyptian sculptures bear no traces of them.

The Greeks were passionate admirers of fine and swift horses, and racing was a favorite pastime with them. Homer says of Achilles that, above the rest of the Greeks, he was renowned for horse and chariot racing. Thessaly, his native country, was famed for wealth, civilization, and horsemanship, long before Homer's time. The people of Thessaly were probably the first, among the Greeks at least, who acquired any skill as equestrians, and adapted the horse to the purposes of warfare. Whence arose the fable that Thessaly was originally inhabited by centaurs.

The "Olympic games" of the Greeks, in which feats in horsemanship and chariot-racing formed the leading attraction, were attended by the kings and highest classes from all parts of Greece and neighboring countries, and the interest manifested alike by all, equaled any popular sensation of our day. Indeed, the games of Olympia formed a period in Greek history upon which their whole chronology rested, and from which period all other leading events were dated.

The horse occurs on some standards and coins of past periods as well as at the present day. On the coins of the Hindoos, of Bactria and Ceylon, and those of the Sak kings of Luvashtra, he is conspicuous. Ossian describes the standard of the kings and chiefs of clans, in early English times, when the king's standard bore the figure of a white horse.

England owes to Arabia the possession of her improved and now unrivaled breed of horses, adapted for the turf, field, and road. The Arabian horses are divided into two great branches: the Kadischi, whose decent is unknown, and the Kochlain, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thousand years. The latter class are held exclusively as riding-horses, and are valued at high rates. They are said to have originated from King Solomon's studs, and their power of endurance are marvelous, being able to encounter the most trying fatigues, and to endure the severest privations of food. They are also spoken of as exhibiting uncommon courage in the face of the enemy in battle, and the degree of intelligence they manifest on such occasions is truly striking. Often, when his rider has fallen in battle, the noble steed has carefully watched beside him until assistance has arrived, frequently neighing to attract attention to the spot.

The Kochlain are neither large nor handsome, but amazingly swift. The whole race is divided in several families, each of which has its proper name. Some of these have a higher reputation than others, on account of their ancient and uncontaminated nobility.

In England there are two millions of draught and plasure horses, besides one hundred thousand agricultural horses. English history records that out of every thirty colts from thorough-bred stock, but one proves extra fast. A horse whose pedigree is eight generations in duration without any base admixture, is considered thorough-bred.

The number of horses in Russia is greater in proportion to the population than it is in the greatest horse region of this country, which is Kentucky. Russia has one horse to every three persons, while Kentucky has one horse to about four and a half of its population.

Historical records show that up to 1632 there were no horses in New England, and their introduction into New Netherlands, now New York, occurred during the administration of Gov. Von Twiller, in 1633–38. Trumbull's History of Connecticut mentions the horse as accompanying emigrants from Massachusetts to that State, October 25th, 1636. The first horse seen in Canada was brought to that country from France in a ship which arrived at Tadoussac, June 20th, 1647.

It is estimated that there are now in this country eight millions of horses, valued at between two and three thousand millions of dollars (a sum ample to pay the national debt). The highest price recorded as actually paid for any one horse was $75,000; though it is said that $150,000 would not have bought "Gladiateur" at his meridian. In this country "Lexington" sold for $15,000, and one of his colts has since sold for $10,000, while $50,000 was refused for another.

"Mambrino Pilot" has tempted the offer of $50,000 without success, and "Hambletonian," whose death at an advanced age, was recently announced, commanded $100,000 a short time before. Dexter brought $33,000. There are some seventy thousand horses in this country, says McClure's recent work, worth from $3,000 to $10,000 each. A recent estimate has fixed the probable valuation of horses in New York city, embracing all classes, at $2,000,000.—*Hearth and Home.*

Ammonia in the Household.

Ammonia is valuable for many practical purposes in the economy of the household. Chemists are profound concerning the native article in its all-important services in the economy of nature; but farmers' wives throughout the country really know but very little of the manifold uses that can be made of a pint of spirits kept in the house, bottled and labeled. The following are among these: For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with it simply wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot, and iron it lightly. In washing laces, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soapsuds, put in your silverware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to a pint of hot water; when they are cleansed rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of spirits of ammonia in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia-water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse the ammonia with clear water.—*Western Rural.*

Farming as a Moral Force.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Dr. J. V. C. Smith discussed "Farming as a Moral Force" in this wise:

There is, he said, one peculiarity discoverable among farmers which time is calculated to correct, that is to deny themselves the full enjoyment of the fruits of their industry. Too many of the craft seem to be ambitious to sell all they gather, and put themselves and dependents on a course of regimen that would not be satisfactory were it imposed upon them by others.

To glean the land and deprive one's self of the luxuries that constitute the pride of a market is voluntary exchanging what their stomachs require, for money, which, when that is a governing principle, is gathered for others to enjoy who neither know nor care from what source it was accumulated. Prudence is a virtue, and should be encouraged both by precept and example; but avarice is a vice when a disposition to hoard discards the comforts and conveniences of a well-ordered home. Farmers should live generously, on the best products of their domain. If their tables are served with what will not sell, their minds will never develop to a standard of intelligence on which the success of farming positively depends, and their children will have transmitted to them an incapacity for attaining distinction in any of the higher relations of life. There is but a feeble exhibition of brain-power where the stomach has been restricted habitually to inappropriate diet. Nutrition must be constantly varied and abundant to supply the various organs of the body with elements necessary to the full perfection of their functions. The farmer, therefore, who mainly subsists on a few articles of food,—because he imagines he cannot afford to consume anything that would sell for a profit,—loses far more than he can ever gain by that policy.

It is said one reason why farming is not looked upon with more interest in Ireland, but perhaps unjustly, is because those engaged in it are not remarkable for intelligence. Certain it is that field laborers there are fed principally on potatoes; but when they reach other countries, and especially the United States, where it is customary to have a variety of condiments, and a mixed diet of meats and vegetables, instead of an exclusive diet of potatoes and salt, they change entirely in mind and body, and exhibit traits of character, enterprise and bold determination quite beyond what would have been their social, political or intellectual stature, had they remained in their own oppressed native land. In order that a farmer may advance the interests of society, he must possess those qualifications which command respect. His knowledge of the business to which he is devoted, is regarded with attention by those who wish to improve their own condition by following his example. Next, with a reputation for being discreet, a safe counselor in whatever appertains to the management of his property makes him a man among men, whose acquirements give stability to institutions with which he may be connected, and thus a moral force accompanies all his acts, and his moral influence is a rich investment for his posterity.

In conclusion, Dr. Smith expressed the belief that farmers should have more social intercourse with each other. It would immensely redound to their advantage to visit farming districts at a distance, for the purpose of seeing how other people fare, and learn by observation their processes and modes. No better investments could be made than to improve one's self by studying those means which others have pursued for the attainment of comfort, intelligence, and independence. Although Dr. Franklin asserted that

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive,"

driving and ploughing are not all. If knowledge is power, let no opportunity be omitted for garnering in the suggestions, the thoughts, and the experience of those who have better opportunities than ourselves. We shall then be qualified for exercising a moral force in connection with our ordinary pursuits, which is recognized in the annals of modern Christian civilization as a high and dignified mission. A well-informed farmer is qualified for almost any position, since he cannot be otherwise than a gentleman, and in the United States, as it must be eventually recognized everywhere, moral worth is more precious than hereditary titles or wealth without sterling integrity. A good farmer is generally a good man, and when his labors on earth are finished, like the low descending sun, "seems larger at his going down."

The Church of St. Isaac's.

The grandest church edifice in Northern Europe, is the Church of St. Isaac's at Petersburg. Had its magnificence of bronze and rose-brown granite been fashioned into a Gothic instead of an Italian pile, it might have been the grandest in the world. It was begun by Alexander I, and completed and dedicated with all the splendor of the Greek ceremonial after the accession of the present Emperor. A million dollars were expended with sinking piles for its foundation, and untold sums have been lavished upon the cathedral itself. Built of Finland granite, in the usual form of a Greek cross, at each of its four sides you ascend by three flights of massive steps—each flight cut from a single stone—to the four entrances, the pillars of whose porticoes are monoliths, larger than those of the Roman Pantheon, and akin to the columns hewn by Genii for the Syrian Temple of the Sun. The bases and Corinthian capitals of these columns are of bronze, as are also the groups illustrative of scriptural history, which fill the pediment and ornament the facade and roof. The great Byzantine dome is encircled by smaller domes at the angles of the roof, and supported by thirty granite pillars. The dome is overlaid with gold, and surmounted with a golden cross, which in fair weather can be seen miles away, from the sea or the far distant plains. Perpetual twilight reigns under the lofty vault; and lamps burn day and night before sacred pictures which help to interpret the wealth of mosaics and marbles, and the splendor of the tall columns of malachite and lapis lazulis upholding the ikonastes interposed before the inmost shrine. This shrine is enclosed in a marvelous miniature temple of these precious stones, adorned with gold, while everywhere jasper and porphyry, and whatever rare and beautiful materials Russian quarries can furnish, are wrought into floor and ceiling. Artists may point to its over-decoration; architects may complain of the space and iron wasted in supporting the dome, but in spite of critics and defects it must ever remain one of the most superb buildings in the world. The magnificent temple of the North is at St. Isaacs. Yet with all its richness it is a saddening pile, dim and chill even in a summer noon, and fitted to inspire fear and awe rather than hope and love. God would speak to me more charmingly on the broad steppe, beneath the open sky, with the wild east wind for an anthem, than within these walls, massive as the pyramids, and echoing chant and prayer of priest and devotee.—*From a Journey to Russia, by Edna Dean Proctor.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

How to Get on in Life.

A young man writes to us that he has had ten years' experience, we suppose as clerk or book-keeper, during which time he has saved the sum total of $75, which is his all. He wishes to settle in some growing young town and grow up with it. He is evidently sincere, and his letter shows that he is not deficient in ability and has some good sense. We therefore say to him plainly that success in life does not come in that way. No man finds a fortune by chance, nor can he "grow" into a state of prosperity merely by planting himself in a fresh, virgin soil. Everything in life worth having is wrestled for and acquired through severe labor and self-denial. It is a great mistake to suppose that the failures of aspirants in this line come from adverse surroundings. Circumstances have much less to do with material prosperity than is generally supposed. Favoring conditions may accelerate the acquisition of an estate, but the same application with self-denial will guarantee the final result under any conditions. There are exceptions of course; but this is the rule. A man without a family, who has been toiling in New York for ten years, and has laid up but $75, would not "grow up" into anything better, even amid the stimulus of that wonderful activity which marks the youth of a thriving town. The accretion that comes upon a man who waits to grow up by outward helps, is only the overlaying rust and canker that gnaw out the vitals. The true growth is that which comes from within, and employs every faculty in the earnest effort.

Nearly all of our young men make the same mistake which our correspondent confesses—they spend too large a proportion of their earnings for adornments and unhealthy indulgence of the baser appetites. Fine clothes, jewelry, cigars, liquors, pleasure hunting, and other costly or vicious habits, waste no inconsiderable portion of their annual income. We heard a man spoken of the other day as one who had been remarkably "lucky" in establishing himself in a comfortable home, and that was the only word used to distinguish between him and an associate who had more brilliant talents, but failed of success. There was no luck in the matter, for we knew them both. They both were married, and both were without children, and each of them entering upon a salary of $1,000 per annum, went about the same time to look for board in Brooklyn. "The unfortunate man" took board for himself and wife at $20 a week, which he said was the cheapest at which he could get a comfortable room in a first-class house. The "lucky" man looked for some time, until he found clean, healthy quarters in a third-story room, at $7 a week for the pair, his wife to do her own sweeping and make her own bed. He lived within his income, and laid up money from the start; the other ran into debt and became embarrassed from the hour. There is no secret in such histories; he who runs may read them. If any one assumes that the nobler part is to enjoy life as we go, and that the acquisition of an estate, the foundation of which is laid in early self-denial, and the structure built in patient toil, with the same prevalent spirit ever present, is an ignoble ambition, we shall not argue the case. But we do say that those who desire this result can pursue it safely and surely in no other way, and if a man, after knowing what it will cost, will not pay the price for it, he should not grumble at the fates, nor murmur at a discriminating Providence.

Silk Culture.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: Everything has its use it is said, but it has long been wondered for what purpose in the Providential plan was created the ailanthus tree, with its horrible effluvia, shunned by man and beast, and ironically called the "tree of heaven." The question has at last been answered, and it has been discovered that indigenous to Northern China is the *bombyx cynthia* feeding exclusively on the leaves of this tree. The cultivation of the *cynthia* has been successfully introduced into this country, and fine specimens are on exhibition, grown in the open air on Staten Island, as well as handsome skeins manufactured from them. The city of Brooklyn, then, with its ailanthus lined streets, will probably soon claim the title of the "city of silk." The *yama-mai* from Japan and the *pernyi* from China feed upon the leaves of the oak. The *bombyx mori* is a mullberry-feeder, but it has been found that it will feed equally well on the leaves of the osage-orange, producing a cocoon of a beautiful lemon color. Though the mulberry silk is more valuable, the cultivation of these species appears to be more desirable, in that it is attended with but little expense, as they are hardy and require comparatively no attention, whereas the mulberry feeders must be tended with constant care and watchfulness.

The silk manufacturing interest in this country is assuming immense proportions, and bids fair to rival the cotton interest in extent. There are numerous manufactories in this State; New Jersey has sixteen factories and seventy-five thousand spindles; fifteen hundred operatives find employment in the silk manufactories of Philadelphia, while five million dollars are invested in this business in Connecticut. The Cheney Brothers, in Hartford, alone are turning out daily fifteen hundred yards of dress silk and four thousand yards of other dress goods, into the manufacture of which silk enters, besides large quantities of ribbons and sewing-silks. The quantity of silk imported to meet the wants of this constantly increasing industry must amount to many millions yearly, and if it can be successfully cultivated in this country incalculable sums will be saved.

How Tobacco Acts on the Teeth.

Looking at the thousands and tens of thousands who indulge in the use of tobacco in one form or another, the question very naturally suggests itself, do these thousands and tens of thousands understand fully the effect of this habit upon their systems? At a recent dental convention the action of chewing tobacco on the teeth was very elaborately discussed, and with conclusions very far from being satisfactory to the habitual chewers. Four ounces a week, seventeen and a half pounds a year, or in twenty-five years, more than a hogshead would hold of "hard stuff mingled with sand, copperas, impure molasses, olive oil, chips and filth, the sweat from men's hands, the impurities from their bodies, saliva, and all the concentrated dirt and refuse of all kinds," is the quantity consumed by a habitual chewer.

The effect upon the teeth was shown to be both mechanical and chemical. Speaking of the mechanical effects, the question was asked what force would be required to comminute and reduce to fineness the five hundred pounds of the black mixture of sand, tobacco, etc., and the reply was that it would require the steady application of many thousand pounds for months. The burred mill-stone, the most elaborately and finely tempered engraver's tool, would wear out in the process. "What, then," demanded the speaker, "must be the effect of so much grinding upon the finely arranged cusps and delicate enamel of the teeth?" Are any of our tobacco-chewing race prepared to answer? If so, we shall be pleased to hear from them.—*Philadelphia Star.*

Michigan Tourists Abroad.

The party under charge of Mrs. Stone, of Kalamazoo, which has been making a "grand tour," seems to attract much attention and admiration from foreigners and travelers. The party, it will be remembered, is composed of 14 young ladies, five of whom are from Detroit and Michigan, the others from New York and Philadelphia. The New York *Herald*, in a letter dated at Alexandria, has the following concerning Miss Columbia's Odyssey, as it terms the party.

"A novelty among American travelers abroad will induce the derision of the reader, because the American is himself a novelty to foreigners, notwithstanding he h is been on exhibition for nearly a century. But what shall be said of a party of 14 young ladies, traveling over Europe, Asia and Africa, matronized by a lady instructor, in order that they may learn from the great book of human life? Being in Milan some weeks ago I had an opportunity to observe an itinerant seminary, composed of more than a dozen of the fairest of our American girls, in charge of Mrs. Stone. The young ladies varied in age from 14 to 21, and represented every quarter of the Union, typifying all shades of innocent beauty. Their names are as follows: Miss Nancy N. Sanborn, Miss Erina M. Fuller, Miss Emma Etheridge, Miss Caroline C. Bertsch, Miss Lizzie Bell Fuller, Miss Nancy A. Sanborn, Miss Gertrude Thomas, Miss Flora Bella Huyzan, Miss Kate E. Mitchell, Miss Lena M. Gould, Miss Clara A. Avery, Miss Katie C. Baxter, Miss Mary T. McNaughton, Miss Lucinda H. Stone.

"This party left New York nearly a year ago, under the supervision of Mrs. Stone; and for male protection they have Mr. H. G. Gilbert and a courier, who attend to all the details of traveling. They first made a tour through Ireland, where they were greeted with the generous hospitality which only an Irishman can offer, and then passing through Scotland visited England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. Of course such an aggregation of young and attractive girls, blushing with health and vitality, attracts the curious gaze of the astonished European, who can little understand why a young lady should have anything beyond a shallow property in music and domestic accomplishments. Still, it touches a new system for educating the American young lady, and which, from the results already achieved, is worthy of the highest commendation. It is simply taking the undeveloped girl from the close and deleterious airs of the schoolroom and acclimatizing her to the healthy air of Ireland or the hot, feverish weather of Africa.

"With her history and guide-book at her elbow, she visits the very scenes described in Roman history; she climbs the Alps; wanders in solitudes which her favorite poets have immortalized, and by turns becomes gay at the carousals of great capitals, and serious and thoughtful in the stately palaces and imposing cathedrals. The most famous ruins, the grandest living works of art and great natural wonders move before her young appreciative eye; she beholds and admires. She is a true traveler, because she has not come abroad when her taste has become neglected by age, or her appreciation chilled by domestic ties. She moves in the poetry of domestic travel, and without that girlish instinct her ideas must very much resemble those of Mark Twain. I have rarely, I might say never, seen a collection of such fresh looking girls as compose this party. They all enjoy their long excursion, and do not fatigue by travel. Now it is Venice for a week, then Venice and Milan, landmarks famous in literature, churches and scenery that are in the knowledge only of those of special culture are visited, and the good Madame takes care that the ladies do not leave without ample instruction. Thus it is that they learn what can never be forgotten, impressions which will serve them to become accomplished women in the drawing room. Why can not the system become popular? It has [illegible] on society, and is not a very expensive system of instruction.

"The young ladies have been overwhelmed with pleasant adventures. Upon arriving in Egypt they met the Emperor of Brazil, and expressing to his Majesty their desire to have his autograph, the trans-Atlantic sovereign immediately sent for the entire party, and spoke a few words to each, at the same time presenting his photograph, duly endorsed. By the same fatality, when the young ladies visited the pyramids, a photographer was employed in taking a negative of Don Pedro, with the mammoth mausoleums in the background. The seminary was consequently taken at the same time, and the Emperor declared that he could wish nothing to remain immortal except a picture which had fixed him in the company of such a charming *role*—not even the pyramids themselves. Whereupon the acquaintance was renewed, and each young lady was declared a national princess. A week ago, the party, conducted by a dragoman sailed from the port for Beyrout, whence, they will go overland to visit the Savior's tomb. While at Cairo they received distinguished courtesies from Consul-General Butler. At this time one might think it dangerous to move recklessly around the Levant, when cholera is spreading and quarantines are established in nearly every harbor, yet the young ladies go everywhere, and really there is no danger.

If the sanitary condition of Constantinople permits they will visit the capital of the Turkish empire; going thence to the Danube will complete their view of Europe. It is safe to say that no party that has been abroad has made a better impression than this fa mily of pretty American misses."

The Confederate Cotton Bonds Claims.

The London *Telegraph* says editorially:

We feel no surprise at the announcement from Washington that the British and American Commission has declined to admit the liability of the United States for the debts contracted by the Confederate States. This decision, of course, shuts out the claims advanced by the unfortunate holders of Confederate cotton bonds, who have so long agitated for something like a recognition of the loan. Nothing else was to be expected. It does not at all matter whether the bondholders' committee were right in the suspicions which they expressed to Lord Granville, that the rejection of their demands was a prearranged conclusion. The simple truth had better be frankly admitted at once. It was absurd to suppose that the Americans would ever admit such a claim. We have only to put ourselves in their position, and to suppose an analgous case. If a Fenian insurrection occurred in Ireland and managed to maintain itself largely through pecuniary aid contributed by American sympathizers, and if on the suppression of the revolt those citizens of the United States who had lent to the ringleaders, asked us to reimburse the amount, we should receive the application in a way that mere contempt would hardly express. We should no doubt decline to discuss the matter.

The Ohio Liquor Law.

The Chicago *Journal* says:

The "Ohio law," which has passed one branch of the Illinois Legislature and will probably become the Illinois law, is a very different matter from the "Maine law." The latter was an absurd attempt to abolish drunkenness by the impossible process of legislative omnipotence, and of course has everywhere proven a failure. The more sensible "Ohio law" proposes simply to make liquor dispensers responsible in pecuniary damages for the wrong and injury of which they may be the immediate cause. Instead of a fanatical and impractical device to abolish the evil, it is a very practicable proposition to hold the evil-doer pecuniarily responsible for the evil done. Its object is not to prevent injustice, which is an achievement not in the power of human legislation; but to provide the way of doing justice by punishing injustice, which is the most that human laws can ever hope to achieve.

Motley and Schenck.

One of these is a type of character repulsive to General Grant, while the other enlists his affections and sympathies.

One is a gentleman of education and pure moral tone, against whom neither envy nor malice has ever ventured to coin dishonoring pecuniary insinuations; the other is a rough-and-ready Republican politician whose career has not been nice and whose money record is far from unstained.

One had for his friend in the Senate Mr. Sumner, a statesman—though with a faulty political record in the sense of the Constitution, but one which harmonized at every point with the tenets of his party creed—whose pecuniary chastity in public matters was known and admitted by all. The other has for a champion in the same body Mr. Stewart, whose sharp and intelligent eye it is equally well known never wanders far from his trousers pockets. *Argumentum ad crumenam* is the form of logic he best comprehends. He is the chief promoter of the Emma mine, and chief organizer of the scheme to float the enterprise on the London market with the name and indorsement of the American minister, and to which scheme Mr. Schenck lent a greed ear.

One had for his Senate supporter a statesman who had bravely encountered and throttled executive corruption in the form of the Santo Domingo job, and exposed to public gaze a fuddled chief magistrate persistently calling the Committee of Foreign Affairs the Judiciary Committee, whereby he incurred the unappeasable wrath of the White House, which expelled him from the chairmanship of the former. The other has for a henchman in the Senate a member of a freshly raised committee which is relied upon to whitewash executive filth so as to make clean the outside of the dish and platter which "within is full of extortion and excess."

The friend of one is a student unpractised in the corrupt and corrupting currents of Washington, while the vindicator of the other knows every rock and headland of that dangerous navigation.

As a consequence Motley, as fit for his office when removed as when appointed, was ejected therefrom with such indecent haste that the ocean cable was called in aid to secure his confessed humiliation. *Why* such unseemly haste no man has yet been able to see, who remembers that whatever injury Mr. Motley did had been remedied, and its recurrence prevented by taking away all possibilities of again marring the Alabama negotiation, unless the object was to deal Mr. Sumner a foul blow under the belt.

But Schenck, whose act involves not only personal but public dishonor, is permitted to go uncensured. Nor that alone. The administration publicly proclaims no diminution of its esteem and cordial regard for him.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this!"

Sumner denounces corruption; Stewart *sustains it. The administration* strikes down the former with Motley, and upholds the latter with Schenck.

Verily, "where the carcass is there will the eagles be" of the administration.—*N. Y. World.*

Civil Service Reform.

The depth and breadth of the proposed civil service reform was illustrated in the professions of the President's special message to Congress. To-day they are fulfilled in the slight extent they cover by orders issued by him to the old commission requesting them to reassemble here next week as an advisory board to supervise and regulate all examinations for appointments to the civil service. In accordance with the suggestion of the commission the President will also appoint as a regular examining board three persons from each of the departments of the government, who will personally conduct all examinations of applicants, being governed in their actions by such regulations as may be from time to time established by the advisory board. It is probable that the duties of the latter board will not be such as to require a continuous session, but that it will only be necessary for them to meet at stated seasons. The proposed reform, it will thus be seen, is entirely prospective, and does not apply, except in filling vacancies and in promotion, to the present condition of the service. For instance, it cannot work a single reform in the New York or New Orleans Custom-houses.

Secretary Boutwell issued a circular letter to-day to collectors of customs, requiring them to select a board to examine all applicants for future appointments in accordance with the rules provided by the Civil Service Commission; but all such examinations in detail or result are to be submitted for approval to the Secretary. Other Cabinet officers will probably issue similar orders in a day or two. There is no telling, however, where all the exceptions to the application of these rules will end. The whole detective force of the secret service of the Treasury, it was decided to-day, need not come within the rules.

One of the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission and adopted by the President requires that all postmasters hereafter appointed, whose salaries may amount to $200 per annum or over, shall be subject to test of competitive examination. A list has now been completed in the Post Office Department showing that the total number of such offices is 5,109. When vacancies occur in the larger offices the rule of promotion is to be applied if any subordinate therein is found to be fitted after examination. In case of failure to pass examination, or absence of subordinates desiring promotion, the office will be open for public competition. In addition to this class of offices the books of the department show that there are about twenty-five thousand postmasters whose salaries do not amount to two hundred dollars per annum. These appointments will continue to be made upon simple applications supported by testimonials of character satisfactory to the Postmaster-General. A large proportion of the places are being held merely for the accommodation of the people. About one-half of the total number of postmasters receive a compensation not exceeding fifty dollars a year.—*Washington correspondence N. Y. World.*

Dualin, the New Explosive.

The new explosive, Dualin, is attracting a good deal of attention lately, and seems to have as great, or greater, explosive power than nitro glycerine, without the dangerous properties of the latter. It is described as looking like a mixture of saw-dust and grease, and has a sickly odor. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* recently witnessed some experiments with it at Allentown, Pa. In order to show that the dualin could not be handled carelessly without danger, the experimenter threw a package of it with great violence upon the ground at the correspondent's feet. The latter did not ask a repetition of the test. A handful of dualin was placed on a stove and set on fire with a match, when it frizzled away like damp gunpowder, showing a bright blue flame. Two pounds of it laid on the top of a piece of limestone rock weighing between ten and twelve hundred pounds, had two shovelfuls of earth placed over it, and the charge was exploded by an electric wire. The report was terrific and the rock was pulverized. There were a few pieces left, but none larger than a man's hand. There was quite a hole in the ground, and pieces of stone about the size used for macadamizing were forced deeply into the soil. One charge placed twenty-six feet down at the bottom of a well one hundred and thirty-seven feet deep, containing about thirty feet of water, was exploded with great effect.

On Christmas day a bloody affray took place at East Arlington, Vermont, in a drinking saloon. Farwell & Lawrence, keepers of the saloon, shot five persons, two of whom have died since and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was Farwell's son, eight years of age. Farwell & Lawrence are under arrest.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 5, 1872

THE ARGUS AND 1872.

With this number the ARGUS enters upon both a new year and a new volume. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has it made its weekly visits to the homes of its subscribers, we trust not unwelcome or without instruction. But we propose no review of this long and eventful career, neither shall we mark out any definite course or make any rash promises for the future. Suffice it to say that, so far as our ability will permit and means are confided to us, it will in the year now begun be made no less a welcome visitant than heretofore, and, it is not too much to hope, even more welcome. Politically, it will continue Democratic: that is, it will advocate what we deem the Democratic principles which underlie the very foundations of our government. It will not follow men blindly or endorse the utterances or actions of anybody simply because they claim to sail under Democratic colors. Conventions may err and Democratic politicians and office-holders may go astray, and if so, the name alone will not command commendation for acts and sentiments which we disapprove. Twenty-four years of labor in the ranks has given us the right to think and speak for ourself, and this privilege the ARGUS will always claim. Intelligently, thoughtfully, and not servilely Democratic, is our motto; and because we believe the leading principles enunciated by the party, individual rights, local rights, State rights—and not centralization—are necessary, both to the perpetuation of our form of government and the preservation of our liberties. Democracy means an honest administration of the affairs of government and opposition to all class legislation, though individual Democrats may not always so vote or act. So much for our political future.

Locally, we shall advocate what we consider will advance the best interests, socially, morally and financially, of our city, county and State. This we shall do as a citizen, and no politician need ask us to square our course by his differing views because he is also a Democrat; and no therats of political ostracism will induce us to swear that black is white, vice virtue, or wrong right, or to withhold our approval of efforts to establish the reign of law and order. Saying this much, the reader will understand that subscribing for the ARGUS is not taking stock in its editor or its editorial control.

As to terms, we can not see our way to publish a paper for less than $2 a year. To attempt it would be a greater drain upon our pocket than we can afford. $2 will not buy in material, in stock, in labor, in household supplies, what $1.50 bought before war prices and a depreciated currency were masters of the financial situation. As soon as we can see our way to a reduction it shall be made, and until we can we ask no man or woman to take our paper who can not find in it during the year *the full equivalent* for the $2 asked for it.

With these few plain words we go forward, hoping for a large increase of our subscription list, an increase of job patronage, *and a prompt payment of all arrearages.*

IN the Senate, just preceding the adjournment for the holidays, Mr. SUMNER, though never reputed "a funny man," perpetrated a very serious joke; that is, he introduced (preceded by several lengthy preambles, with "a stump speech in the belly of each") the following article amendatory to the Constitution:

SEC. 1. No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall not take effect till after the 4th of March, 1873.

The second section is designed, of course, to sugar-coat the first and get the GRANT members to swallow it. But SUMNER miscalculated. To send such an amendment to the people would effectually forestall the action of the Republican National Convention, and, besides, the GRANT men have an eye on the campaign of 1876. Several Presidents have been elected to a second term, and is the "second Washington" to be put off with the meat of ordinary mortals? Not a bit of it—or else his venerable sire was mistaken when he wrote "Ulysses never let go a good thing."

THE Internationals and Communists and Socialists and Labor Reformers and Property Equalizers, by whatever name known, are commended to the following sentence from the opening chapter of the new serial by Dr. O. W. HOLMES, "The Poet at the Breakfast Table": "You can't keep a dead level long if you burn everything down flat to make it. Why, bless your soul, if all the cities of the world were reduced to ashes, you'd have a new set of millionaires in a couple of years or so, out of the trade in potash." that is the key to the position. One man will get rich where another man will starve, and it is utter nonsense to talk about equalizing the thing by legislation—at least until the Legislature can equalize brain and muscle and nerve and energy and common sense and judgment.

IT IS now authoritatively announced that the reported terrible Ku-Klux outrages in Saline county, Missouri, "had no other foundation than a street fight at Marshall, in which one white man was wounded." But the Radical journals, having made it do good service in scaring timid men and keeping women and children awake o' nights, will take no pains to contradict the original tale. A lie can be made to do the same service as a truth, and in campaign tracts for the next election the Saline outrage will figure in staring capitals.

THE New Hampshire Republican Convention, which met at Concord on the 3d inst., gravely resolved "that the war and "the debt consequent thereon, is due to "the Democratic party." Couldn't it have gone back just a little further, and reflected upon ADAM for yielding to EVE and eating the apple she gave him. But, then, as the same convention resolved in favor of "honesty, economy, retrenchment, and reform," and endorsed GRANT'S administration and declared for his reelection, it evidently didn't care what it said and must have been only funning. Words are cheap, down in New Hampshire as elsewhere.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—The new Attorney-General, Williams, is branded as the agent of the railroad rings besieging Congress for subsidies, remitting of interest, grants of islands, etc., or as the *World* correspondent pertinently, perhaps Williams may think impertinently, puts it: "One of the brood of lawyers who have been spawned in the corporation and land-monopoly-ridden States of the Pacific slope."

—A Washington correspondent has pointedly suggested that Congress adjourn permanently, first carding the doors: "The business of this establishment will be done hereafter at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad." And yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer* seriously proposes to make Tom Scott, *alias* P. R., the Democratic candidate for President.

—A girl ten years old was outraged near Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, by a negro named Howard, who was arrested and has been already indicted. The excitement was such that military was called out to protect the jail, and firing upon the mob, killed several persons.

—Ex-Controller Connolly, having finally procured the $500,000 bail required in the civil suit, was brought before Judge Barnard on Tuesday, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail on the fifteen indictments, in the sum of $1,000 on each.

—Senators Edmunds and Howe, who tried to block the wheels of investigation, are both candidates for seats on the bench of the Supreme Court, and have a laudable (?) desire to keep in the good graces of the President.

—The second annual exhibition of the National Inventors' Association opened in the Rink at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th ult., to continue five weeks. *The great* attraction advertised is the Taber Talking Machine.

—The Senatorial white-washing committee has commenced its work on the Custom House in New York. As its sessions are secret the public will readily conclude the whole thing a farce.

—At Columbia, S. C., on the 30th inst., a youth named Armstrong pleaded guilty to a charge of robbing the mail, and was sentenced to five years' confinement in the Detroit House of Correction.

—The Legislature of Ohio met on Monday; those of New York, Louisiana, and Minnesota, on Tuesday; and those of Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, on Wednesday.

—The census of 1870 puts the production of sorghum molasses for the preceding year at 16,041,000 gallons, and of molasses from sugar cane at only 6,600,000 gallons. Is the census reliable?

—The Prohibitionists have called a National Convention, to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February next. The Labor Reformers are posted for the same day and place.

—The President has *one* relative who is not an office-holder, an only uncle. He is a Democrat, and didn't vote for his nephew. That's why he is out in the cold in his old age.

—Alexis is to go on a buffalo hunt with Gen. Sheridan, if he don't find the snow too deep, which is not presumable, he being a Russian: a fact which some reader may be ignorant of.

—In the Ohio Senate, on Monday, a resolution was adopted by yeas, 17: nays, 15, in favor of Sumner's one term amendment to the Constitution. Two Republicans, Sage and Casement, voted yes.

—Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames has been designated as the biographer of the late Alice and Phebe Cary, and will be furnished with the letters and papers of the deceased sisters.

—United States District Attorney Bates, of Utah, has written Senator Trumbull that he has no money to pay the expenses of the courts, jurors, witnesses, prisoners, etc.

—"A profound sense of satisfaction throughout Russia," is the reported result of the cordial reception accorded to Alexis throughout these United States.

—It is now out that those Senators who joined in a request to Secretary Fish *not* to resign, did so not because they loved Fish more but Pierrepont less.

—Wm M. Tweed has been a very liberal father, his son having testified to receiving from him, in the shape of gifts, property valued at $1,400,000.

—Having found the Pike of last year's campaign too weak a support, the New Hampshire Republicans this year have chosen to lean on a Straw.

—Alexis has four brothers and one sister, two of the brothers being older than himself. The sister is 17, and spoken for.

—The total debt of Boston, as stated in the Mayor's recent inaugural address, is $29,383,390.32, with means in hand to reduce it $11,770,162.35.

—Alpena now glories in telegraphic communication with "down below," and all the world besides.

—The weather at Salt Lake, on the 30th, was summed up as "a mixture of rain, hail and snow."

—A San Francisco dispatch of the 2d, says: "After sixteen days the storm is apparently over."

—The President's New Year's reception is telegraphed as "the most brilliant for many years."

—Gen. Sherman and *suite*, including Lieut. Grant, arrived at Marseilles on the 31st ult.

—Augustus Schell has been elected Grand Sachem of Tammany, *vice* Tweed.

—Another ministerial crisis is reported at Madrid. But what of it?

—Mayor Hall didn't keep open house on New Year's day, as is usual.

—George Hudson, one of England's ex-railway kings, is dead.

—Seven eastern mails were overdue at Ogden on the 30th ult.

—Congress is to resume business on Monday.

—Heavy floods are reported in California.

THE wholesale drug store of Mr. F. STEARNS, on Woodward avenue, Detroit, was burned on Saturday afternoon last. The fire was caused by the explosion of rhigolene, which was being carried into the cellar by an employe. The gases of the material communicated immediately to the furnace, and the flames spread so rapidly that four employes engaged in the basement lost their lives by suffocation, inhalation or burning, it is hardly determined which. Others, employed in upper stories, escaped by the windows or roof, while those on the main floor had to hasten into the street, followed by a sheet of fire. Rhigolene is a volatile fluid used by dentists and unknown to the general public. The scenes described were terrific and heart-rending.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has been photographing the "genuine JACOB TOWNSEND Senators," that is the thick and thin, right or wrong supporters of the administration, the men who stand by it and swear by it, do what it will, and reap the reward in the spoils of official patronage. Michigan's two Senators, the substance and the shadow, are thus sketched:

"The two Michigan Senators are unqualified Grant men. Chandler is an old dry goods merchant, rough, not under control, boisterous—a sort of Ben Wade, brought up to a trade. He is a tall, loosely-made, stoop-shouldered man, and worth more than a million of dollars; and he has only one or two propositions in political life—the first being to whip England, and the second to acquire everything on this continent. Chandler is a tremendous office-getter, and is covered all over with obligations to the President He has chaps in his interest in all the departments, mostly young men and physical fellows, and he will at any time ride from Detroit to Washington to keep a favorite clerk from being turned out. Chandler never abandoned a man whom he has befriended as long as the man is loyal to him, and is a good listener and talker. He has not, however, the remotest suspicion of any clerical obligation to the government as a sacred institution, and would probably back up a derelict or defalcating friend in office with as much or more energy than a useful one. His colleague, Ferry, submits to be under his thumb, and has no separate identity in the Senate. Chandler is opposed to all investigations within his own party, and acts, most of the time, as if something had possession of him."

And this by a Republican and brother. Don't the portrait make Michiganders feel proud as well as "loil?"

THE Jackson *Citizen* comes out flat-footed for the one-term Constitutional amendment proposed by Senator SUMNER. It is also very much dissatisfied with the rejection of the TRUMBULL resolution for an investigating and retrenchment committee and the preference given to the substitute proposed by Mr. CONKLING. It says: "The *pro* and *con* of these two committees meant just to do, *or not to do!*" The significance of the *Citizen's* position is in its being the home organ of Gov. BLAIR.

When it came to the pinch the only Senator who voted against the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee was the blaring Senator Blair, of Missouri.—*Allegan Journal.*

Not exactly, Bro. Don: Senator BLAIR did not vote against the appointment of "*a* Retrenchment Committee," but against the appointment of *the* whitewashing committee, for that was what the caucus offered and succeeded in carrying.

WE join a number of the leading Republican journals of the State in the hope they express that the Senate will not pass the House apportionment bill. The House is now an unwieldly debating school, and the interests of the country will not be subserved by increasing the number of its members.

Message of Gov. Hoffman.

The New York Legislature convened on Monday. The telegraph thus condenses the message of Gov. HOFFMAN:

Governor Hoffman's message is a very lengthy document. The State debt is reduced to $29,000,000. The insurance companies of the State paid $20,000,000 losses by the Chicago fire. The tolls upon the canals were half a million more than the year previous. He recommends an inquiry into the alleged quarantine abuses, and the referee system in the courts. The eight hour law should be *enforced*. He reviews the Jury riots and contends that, if additional laws are necessary, they should secure equal privileges to all men, of whatever politics, religion, race, color or creed. He thinks the Federal Constitution should be amended so that United States Senators be elected by the people. The exposure of the wrongs in the government of New York City has aroused attention to the necessity of reform in public affairs; and he recommends a new charter, on which the responsibility for the good administration of all city affairs shall be fixed upon the Mayor, giving him the power of appointment and removal of heads of departments, providing for an immediate election of local officers, and that officials be removable by the Governor, and other suggestions somewhat similar to those in the charter proposed by the committee of seventy. He recommends a law against the bribing of officials, and that the Legislature thoroughly investigate the reports that legislation has been influenced by money. The Governor recommends the revision of the State Constitution and suggests that the Governor should appoint all administrative officers. He thinks the term of the Governor should be three instead of two years, and he recommends that the Senate be elected by larger constituencies for longer terms. He also recommends that the restriction of the session to one hundred days be removed, and the Governor have power to prorogue the Legislature. He refrains from the discussion of Federal matters, as the Legislature and the Governor differ politically, but hopes to work harmoniously in dealing with home affairs.

The Profits of Martial Law.

We have a curious document, a very curious document, considering that for six long years and over the war drum has ceased to throb in this part of the great world's federation, said document being an account current of the expenses of a late scoundrel piece of martial law in Texas. To explain, it must be remembered that in the fate of one of the four Republican candidates for Congress from that State in the election held there October 3—6 last, the high-tariff and Protection interests of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts were much concerned. The individual in question is a little carpetbag creature from Hartford, Conn., a most unflinching friend of the White House and a sure vote for any tariff swindle. The district in which this being ran was the Third Texas, and the vote therein stood some four thousand majority for the Democratic candidate. This majority hinging on two counties the Republican Executive, Governor Davis, promptly declared martial law therein on the 9th of October, three days after the election, ordered his standing army to take possession thereof and ordered a levy of $50,000 thereon to pay the expenses of the foray. November 6th the Legislature adopted resolutions disapproving these performances, "as being unnecessary to the ends of public justice and uncalled for," and soon thereafter the Governor issued his proclamation revoking his declation of martial law and instructing his blood-hounds to make report of their collections of tax so far as proceeded in. The report made in accordance here with is the account current of scoundrelism to which in the beginning of this article we refer. It appears that the Executive henchmen before stopping in their nefarious proceedings, collected the sum of $23,746.16, whereof some $22,000 were distributed among certain major and brigadier generals, colonels, and majors in the State standing army kept on foot by the Republican Governor of Texas, in a time of profound peace, in contempt of the Federal Constitution. The manner of the collection of the tax we learn otherwise than from the official report. In one case, for instance, a pair of fine mules, for which the owner had just paid $300 in gold, was taken off, and the same evening, after dark, put up at auction and knocked down to some friend of the State administration at $100 in greenbacks. In other cases like personal property, fine saddle horses, plough mules, carriages, &c., were taken off and put up at vendue with only just enough notice to let the official harpies in. As one of the neighborhood papers says: "Seeing their property thus liable to sacrifice, and there being (great heavens!) no appeal, the citizens, with rare exceptions, complied with the demand, whatever it might be, to escape with life and home left."—*N. Y. World.*

From the East Saginaw Courier, Dec. 29th.

The Situation of the Salt Market.

There is quite a brisk movement in salt just now, an unusual circumstance for this season of the year. The stock of salt on the river, as now appears, is not as large as represented, and this is being increased by liberal purchases, there being no lack of purchasers, aside from the association, which, under circumstances, offers a liberal advance. Several large shipments by rail of salt have been made within the past ten days, and we hear of several contracts of salt to ship during the winter.

As has been stated, and is well known, S. L. Hurd & Co. are large buyers, and expect to ship during the winter 30,000 barrels and upward of salt. Haskin, Martin & Wheeler have made, we understand, a railroad contract for 6,000 or 9,000 barrels of salt, and outside parties are watching the market closely. Under free purchases salt is firm at $1 65 per barrel at cars, and will doubtless touch a higher figure

We learn from a trustworthy source that the Onondaga Company have notified the combination of their intention to withdraw from the arrangement entered into with Saginaw and Kanawha, about a year ago, a circumstance probably induced by the recent action of the stockholders' meeting at Bay City. Onondaga is by no means satisfied with the action of the Saginaw association, and is making arrangements to intrench itself. It has already recognized the importance of Saginaw as a rival, and is beginning to realize that Saginaw is the master. By the dissolution of our association Syracuse will be a great loser, and is now making arrangements for fighting the territory in which that company has held undisputed sway during the past year.—Agents of that company threaten to rush salt into Cleveland and Toledo at $1 50, a decline of 50 cents from old prices. The prospects of the coming year do not look very flattering now. Prices will remain good until manufacturing commences and navigation opens, when a decline, under ordinary circumstances, may be expected, and from the following causes: The past year the water in the Ohio River has been low, thus checking the shipment of Ohio River salt, which the previous year proved so unfortunate to both the Saginaw and Onondaga companies, and nearly disastrous to the former. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the same cause will operate next year in favor of the Saginaw markets. Now that the association has practically dissolved, Onondaga will commence cutting rates in all the markets where it comes in contact with Saginaw, and thus reduce the price; and last, but not the least important, it is possible, and even probable, that Congress, during its present session, will reduce the tariff on salt, to allow the importation of a vast quantity of Canadian and other foreign salt. These are among the causes that will transpire to effect the Saginaw salt market, and unless it is properly manipulated, will run the price of salt down lower than it has ever been before.

Saginaw has learned much from experience, and although the union of forces is broken, it will enter the field as the strongest competitor, conscious of its strength. If the market is favorable, Saginaw will turn out nearly a million barrels of salt, a quarter of which will be manufactured by six or seven firms, the boast of whom has been that they can manufacture salt ready for shipment at 70 cents a barrel. If this is the case, they can deliver at Toledo and Cleveland at $1, Lake Ontario ports at $1 25, and at New York City at $1 75. From this it will be seen that Saginaw is no mean foe to contend with. If, as the Onondaga Company assert in their sworn statement to Congress, each barrel of salt made at Syracuse costs $1 38 and upward, Saginaw's chances in a square fight, if it comes to a fight, are fair, to say the least.

The Ring of Thieves.

The cartage and storage business of the New York Custom House is under the management of one Leet, who was an aid-de-camp to Grant during the war.—The *management* of the business is such that the company of which Leet is the head makes about $100,000 per annum out of it. One of Leet's partners in this immense swindle is General Horace Porter, private military secretary to General Grant. Whether the President himself has any direct or contingent interest in the swindle, is not known; but from the manner in which his friends opposed investigation, it is not improbable that Porter is only the ostensible partner, while Grant is the real party at interest. These facts have recently come to light in such a shape as to warrant a most thorough investigation. According to the *Herald* and the *Sun*, one of the parties connected with this cartage contract has been living with a woman for the last three years who was supposed to be his wife, but who turns out to be no wife at all, but only a tangible development of Radical moral ideas. The man made up his mind to marry another woman, to which the imaginary wife objected, but the objection was overruled, and she was abandoned. As

"Earth hath no curse like love to hatred turned,
Or hell a fury like a woman scorned,"

She immediately resolved to take her vengeance upon the faithless contractor by placing a bundle of papers containing all the evidence of the rascalities and profits of the storage and cartage business, as well as the names of the partners, in hands where they would be used for exposing the whole scheme. The whole facts are said to be within easy reach.—*Free Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The past week has been mainly occupied in settling up affairs for 1871, consequently trade has received but partial attention. To-day the resumption was general and active. Almost all classes of dealers set out with satisfaction for the past and hope for the future. In financial circles there is great activity on account of the disbursement of the half-yearly dividends and interest. Even Chicago comes to time. Money opened easy but closed firm at 9 per cent. Gold is weak at 109⅛. Sterling exchange 109⅛. Cotton has advanced to 20⅛ and wool continuing scarce and firm, all kinds of dry goods have an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs have an improved tone: in flour there is more doing and a fair inquiry which indicates that the lowest prices are supposed to have been reached. Wheat active and higher: white western, $1.63@1.72½; red, $1.57@1.59; amber, $1.60@1.64. Corn higher and active: new western 77@79½. Oats active at a slight advance; western, in store, 55@55½; afloat, 56@56¾. Provisions steady; mess pork, $13.25@13.31½; new, $14 50 spot, and $15 April. Lard firm; steam, 9@9½; kettle, 9½@9⅝. Dressed hogs closed heavy at 5⅝@5¾. Western butter 15@23; Eggs, 32@34. Cheese dull at 11@14 Rio coffee 21½, gold.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.

It is not hazarding much to say that nearly all classes of staple goods touched bottom before the arrival of the holidays, and that 30 days hence buyers of dry goods, hardware, groceries, and perhaps other articles, will have to pay more for their purchases than now. Such, at least, appears to be the opinion of everybody and that reliable person is generally correct. In groceries the most noticeable feature is the firmness of Rio coffee; prime is yet jobbed by some houses at 24c, but recent buyers are unable to clear themselves at that figure and ask 25. Sweets are more steady. Sugars have no particular strength, but syrups and molasses, having gone through the season of speculation, "corners," &c, are now on a steady basis. Rice and spices have upward tendencies, but fish look down. A little marking up has taken place on cotton goods suitable for spring wear. Iron goods, it is said, must go up. Breadstuffs have considerably improved since a week ago. Flour 's no higher but held with more confidence. Choice to fancy winter, $6.75@7 25; medium, $6a 6 50; low grade, $5a5.75; Wisconsin spring, $6 50a7.00; Minnesota do $6.75a 7 25. Wheat took a jump this morning, the market closing buoyant and with free buyers at rates 2@3c better than last Wednesday. Extra wanted at $1 52. No. 1 white sold at $1.47½ and was very strong. Treadwell sold at $1 46 For No 1 amber $1.41½ was bid. Corn is firm at 53c for mixed and 54a55 for yellow. Oats about 1c lower; seller 42c, buyer 41c. No. 1 barley dull at $1.60 per cental. Rye steady at 78a80c per bu. Apples firm at $2 50 per bbl Beans firm at $2 25a2 30 per bu. Butter extremely dull: fresh roll. 20a22c. Clover seed has touched $6 25 during the week; to-day $6 was the best offer. Dressed hogs: sales of about 100 at $6 15a6 20. Dried apples steady at 8a8½c. Eggs, 27a30c. Potatoes firm at $5 by car load. Tallow 7¼c,

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

APPLES—50c per bu., with little doing.

BUTTER—Trade is good, 20@22c being paid for roll.

BUCKWHEAT—Commands $1 per bu., with a tendency upward rather than otherwise.

BEANS—$1.65 per bu. is paid for good quality.

CORN—Brings 60c per bu.

CHICKENS—Dressed 7@8c.

EGGS—In good demand at 20c.

HAY—*$13@16 per ton, according to quality.*

HONEY—In cap, 18@20c.

LARD—The market stands at 7@8c.

OATS—33@35c.

POTATOES—Bring readily $1.00,

PORK—In Dressed hogs the market is not as lively as last week but the prices are 5c better, $4.75 being paid.

TURKEYS—9@10c.

WHEAT—The market is not very active. White we quote at $1.35@1.40, and red $1.30@1.35.

New Advertisements.

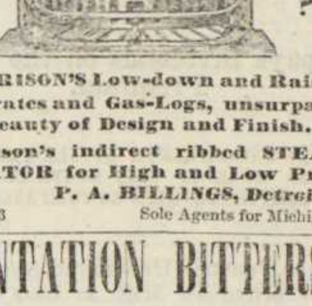
MONEY.

The subscribers are at most all times in a situation to furnish parties with money in sums of Five Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars on unincumbered farms.

COLMAN, ROOT & KINNE.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1st, 1872. 1355tf

MANUFACTURED BY W. H. HARRISON,



1327 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON'S Low-down and Raised Fire-Grates and Gas-Logs, unsurpassed in Beauty of Design and Finish.

Harrison's indirect ribbed STEAM RADIATOR for High and Low Pressure. P. A. BILLINGS, Detroit,

1355m3 Sole Agents for Michigan.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subjected, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

1355-y1.

Beautiful Woman!

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives to the Complexion the Freshness of Youth.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the lady of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure radiant texture of youthful beauty It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least

Magnolia Balm is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents per Bottle, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 1355-e3w-y.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Samuel B. Thorn, Emeline B. Thorn, Lewis J. Thorn, Ebenezer E. Thorn, Mary Thorn, Euphemia Thorn, Alice Thorn, and Frank C. Thorn, minors; Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the eleventh day of December, 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 Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the undersigned as widow of Charles Thorn, deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: The undivided eight-ninths (8-9) of each of the following described parcels of land, viz.: Part of lot A or west subdivision of the southwest fractional quarter of section seven, beginning at the northeast corner of said lot A, running south one degree and thirty minutes east thirteen chains and two links to a stake in the east line of said lot A, thence south eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west twenty chains and thirty-eight links to a stake on the west line of said section seven, thence along said line north one degree west, thirteen chains and two links to a quarter section corner, thence along the quarter line north eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east twenty chains and thirty-one links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six and 50-100 acres. Also lot A, or west subdivision of the northwest fractional quarter of said section seven, containing eighty-one and 55-100 acres. And also of the south part of the west part of the southwest fractional quarter of section six, containing forty acres: all in township four south of range three east, in said State.

Dated, December 11th, A. D. 1871.

1354 SARAH C. THORN, Guardian.

Estate of George Sutton. 2d.

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 fourteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Sutton, 2d incompetent.

Sedgwick Dean, Guardian of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his second account as such Guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said incompetent, 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 Guardian 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,

1351 Judge of Probate.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED BY R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Estate of Thomas S. Ingraham,

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 fourth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas S. Ingraham, deceased.

Arthur Case, Executor of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his third account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, 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, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Executor 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,

1355 Judge of Probate.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Heman R. Gage, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1871, there will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder at the late residence of said deceased in the township of Sharon, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1872, 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 the widow of said deceased therein) the following described Real Estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two, in township two, south of range three east, containing forty acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, January 2d, A. D. 1871.

RUSSELL WHIPPLE,
RUTH A. GAGE,
Administrators.

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 Frederick H. Lyon, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Henry Shier, in Ypsilanti township, in said county, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April, and Tuesday, the second day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, January 2d, A. D 1872.

HENRY SHIER,
HIRAM EATON,
1355w4* Commissioners.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

PHOTOGRAPHER

MAKES ALL KINDS OF

PICTURES

FROM THE

SMALLEST LOCKET

TO THE

LIFE SIZE,

AND FINISHES THEM IN

INDIA INK! OIL, OR WATER COLORS!

IN A SUPPERIOR MANNER.

1329-1y. No. 30 HURON STREET.

BUY YOUR WIFE

A HANDSOME

SHAWL, SACK OR DRESS

FOR A

Christmas Present

At C. H. MILLEN'S

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

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL

AS WELL AS

ORNAMENTAL,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

EVERBODY,

AT

C. H. MILLEN'S.

FLOUR.

GRAHAM FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
FEED OF ALL KINDS.

All the above articles are warranted to have no superior in market. For sale at

Partridge's Flouring Mills

N. B.—Gristing done at short notice.

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of Forest Hill Cemetery Company, of Ann Arbor, will be held at the store of Geo. Grenville, on Tuesday January 2d, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the selection of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 18th, 1871.

1353 GEO. GRENVILLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Ann Arbor, for the election of nine Directors of said Bank, will be held at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the ninth day of January, 1872.

Poll for election will be open between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board,
J. W. KNIGHT, Cashier.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 5th, 1871. 1351td

DR. C. A. LEITER

CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL

Physicians Prescriptions,

At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.

C. A. LEITER & CO.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d, 1871. 1354

MONEY WANTED.

Five or six thousand dollars, or more, on a mortgage of unincumbered real estate worth three times the amount. Enquire of

1352w3 E. W. MORGAN.

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

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 5, 1872.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 30	4 10	5 40	9 30
Dearborn,	8 28	10 28	5 40	7 05	10 40
Ann Arbor,	8 52	10 57	6 03	7 40	11 00
Dexter,	9 20	——	6 35	8 05	——
Chelsea,	9 40	——		8 23	——
Grass Lake,	10 07	——		8 52	A. M.
Jackson,	10 40	12 15		9 30	12 15
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 10	2 55		12 25	——
Chicago arrive,	8 20	8 00		6 30	7 30

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.	Mail.	Day Exp.
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 15	9 00		6 00	9 00
		A. M.			P. M.
Kalamazoo,	12 35	2 15		11 55	2 00
	A. M.			P. M.	
Jackson,	1 53	4 35		3 00	4 17
Grass Lake,	——	5 00		3 32	——
Chelsea,	——	5 40		4 15	——
Dexter,	2 22	5 25	A. M.	3 58	——
Ann Arbor,	2 32	6 20	7 05	4 42	5 24
Detroit,	3 35	7 25	8 00	5 05	5 40
			9 25	6 25	6 45

The Dexter Train runs to Jackson Saturday evenings as "Evening Express" time, and back Monday morning on its own. The "Night Express" does not go east Monday mornings.

The Atlantic and Pacific Express runs between Jackson and Niles on the Air Line.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1871.

Local and Other Brevities.

—The public schools of this city open on Monday next.

—Rev. L. R. FISK will give a discourse on Sabbath evening on "Our Local Poli tics."

—Exercises in the Law and Medical Departments were resumed Wednesday, and in the Literary Department yesterday.

—The subject of Rev. C H BRIGHAM'S discourse on Sunday evening next will be "The Religion of the Ancient Phœnicians."

—There was no sleighing on New Year's day, but the streets and roads were like an asphalt pavement, and the wheeling excellent.

—It is so rare a thing for a marriage to take place up at Jackson that one is a veritable godsend to "Ye Local," and a half column or less of a weak dilution of Jenkins the result.

—The argument in the divorce case of HUNTER vs. HUNTER was concluded at a late hour on Friday night last. Judge Ecker took the papers, and will probably announce his decision at the February term.

—A printer who has got rich at four work proposes to start a paper at Plymouth or Saline, probably with Chicago "interests." Whichever place will "come down" the most liberally is to be favored.

—Mr. KNOWLTON, living on North State street, reports a burglarious attempt upon his residence on Saturday night last. His neighbor, Prof. JONES, saw three men upon his rear roof, gave the alarm, and they skedaddled.

—The workmen on the University Hall are like "the busy bee," and "improve each shining hour" The dome grows gradually into shape, and promises fair and imposing proportions, and a portion of the windows are also in.

—At Kalamazoo, Judge BROWN, of the Circuit Court, has decided that violators of the village ordinance requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday may be both fined and imprisoned. A timely warning to saloon keepers in other towns.

—The weather New Year's day, Monday, was mild and beautiful; Tuesday a cold damp fog prevailed, chilling one to the very bones; Wednesday opened rainy with the wind south of east; and Thursday was foggy again and halting twixt rain and snow.

—An injunction has been served on the city authorities restraining them from paying the police, and also from paying any moneys to attorneys to prosecute suits brought under the State liquor law. It is a queer city charter we have, a regular lame duck, if policemen can not be employed and paid. The bill, however, which we have not seen, may set up irregular appointments.

New Year's Day was a general holiday. Business of all kinds—except in the "wet grocery" line—was suspended, and old and young manifested a determination to enjoy its festivities to their full capacity. The gentlemen—forgetting the Leap Year privileges of the ladies—were out calling in unusual numbers, on foot, in buggy, carriage, and hack; single, in pairs, by triplets, quartos and half dozens. The ladies looked their best, and welcomed their guests with genial smiles to hospitable homes and well spread tables. The beverages tendered were not of the kind that intoxicate, unless some stoic denied—or hesitating to claim privileges occasionally conceded to a cousinly brother, fatherly friend, or other near and dear relation, was tempted to exclaim with the poet,

"O, weak and fool-hardy reformer,
To substitute woman for wine,
The glow of whose presence is warmer
Than the sunniest juice of the vine."

But such should remember that a "faint heart never won fair lady" or even a bouquet of two lips, and cease murmuring at the better fortune of others.

—Well, may ALL answer to roll call on another New Year's DAY, and again make the rounds.

There was a large gathering at the depot on Saturday last, at 10:30 A. M., to see the Grand Duke ALEXIS, announced to arrive at that hour by special train. Promptly on time the pilot engine came rattling along, giving warning of the approach of the Ducal party, which came along five minutes later, the engine being decorated by the Russian and American flags Tremendous cheers greeted the Duke and suite, mingled with cries of "speech," "come out," "which is he," "show him up," etc. As the starting signal was given the Grand Duke stepped upon the platform of the rear car, raised his hat slightly, bowed to the right and left, and continued to bow, smiling as though he appreciated the ludicrousness of being gazed at thusly, until the train moved off and left the cheering crowd to disperse: to tell that they had seen ALEXIS, son of the Czar of all the Russias, and who might some day be himself a Czar had he not been born a few years too late.

The Monday evening express train going west had the arm of a man in the cowcatcher when it arrived at the depot in this city. The fact was telegraphed to Ypsilanti, and search instituted up the track. At the first bridge west of the city about a mile, the body was found upon the ice, the lower limbs badly mangled and the body severely bruised. It was identified as the body of GEORGE HULME, a resident of the Fifth Ward of this city, and about 85 years old. The old man has not been sane for some years, and that morning started off on one of his pedestrian excursions, going, he said, to England. The evening was so dark that the engineer did not discover him.

We publish below a list of new books just received at the Ladies' Library. We are glad that the ladies have taken this way of informing the public of the additions which they make from month to month to their library. The members of the Association are not always aware of the new attractions which are continually offered, and many who are not connected with it will no doubt be drawn thither by the excellent bill of fare which they present.

Ten Times One is Ten, by E E. Hale.
Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock.
Mary Queen of Scots and her Latest Historian, by James F. Melline.
History of the Eastern Church, by Dean Stanley.
Essays on the Poets, by De Quincy.
Biographical Essays, by the same.
Cues from all Quarters, by Francis Jacox.
My Summer in a Garden, by Chas. Warner.

Children's Books:

Aunt Jo's Scrap-bag, by Miss Alcott.
Picture Poems for Young Folks, by Marian Douglas.
Miss Lily's Voyage Round the World, translated from the French by Miss Luyster
Jack Hazard and His Fortunes, by J. T. Trowbridge.
How To Do It, by E. E. Hale.

Every Saturday comes to us for January 6th in both a new and old form—the form of its first volumes, 28 double column pages, minus illustrations. The publishers aim to make it "a journal of choice reading," drawing upon the best writers and the best periodicals of the old world for their material. In the current number Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, *Cornhill Magazine, All the Year Round, Pleasure, London Society, Chamber's Journal*, etc., are represented. $5 a year, or $4 to subscribers for either of JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co's other publications.

An "Old Folks' Concert' is to be given in our city soon, for the benefit of the new church fund of the Congregational society. Old style music will be sung, the singers will be dressed in old-style costume, and every effort will be made to please the music-loving public. It will be a fine opportunity to encourage home talent and aid a deserving enterprise.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of all who want a New York daily paper, and don't want that paper to be Democratic, to the New York *Evening Post*. Politically identified with the Republican party, and not always free from partisan bias, it is an able and a conservative journal, agreeing in many things with the old-time principles of the Democracy. It is not an advocate of the centralizing idea now so popular at Washington; it recognizes the States as yet having some right to regulate their own internal affairs; it opposes class-legislation and monopolies, and therefore, strikes earnest blows against protecting the rich manufacturer at the expense of the consumer; it favors general amnesty for political offences, a return to specie payment, a reform of the civil service, reduction of taxation, good faith in meeting our national obligations, and a wise, firm, moderate, and magnanimous foreign policy. It has not hesitated to condemn the Ku-Klux legislation, the unconstitutional attempt, to acquire San Domingo, or the successful packing of a Supreme Court As a literary paper it ranks foremost of the dailies, and its news columns are up with the times, while it ignores the sensational, demoralizing and brutalizing, the police and divorce courts, etc. It is essentially a family paper and need not be kept out of the hands of wife or daughter. Now is a good time to subscribe. Daily $12 a year; Semi-Weekly $3; five copies, $12; Weekly, $1.50 a year; five copies $7; ten copies, $12; twenty copies, $20. Specimen copies *free*. Address W. M BRYANT & Co. New York.

The January number of the *Ladies' Repository* is beautiful in typography, elegant in illustrations, and has a table of contents varied and rich, entertaining and instructive, combining essay, biography, story, poetry, etc The steel plates, and in these no magazine excels the *Repository*, are "The Sitter Bridge, near St. Gallen, Switzerland," and a portrait of John P. Durbin, D. D. The longer articles are: Margaret, Queen of Navarre, by Rev. Chas. Adams, D. D.; Only a Little Flower, a Christmas Story, by Rev. St. James Fry, D. D; Westminster Abbey, by Emily L. Wyman; John Bunyan, illus., first paper; The Treasure Digger, from the German of Frank Weidman; Visit to the Danubian Principalities, I., illus., by Nelson Boyd; while the shorter ones will be found equally attractive. The "Children's Repository" is full of good things, and the editorial department of thoughtful paragraphs. $3.50 a year. HITCHCOCK & WALDEN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the same firm we have the January *Golden Hours* with such a bill of fare as will do the boys and girls good to partake of. The stories and sketches are vigorous and healthy, and will not aid in stimulating the love of the sensational which too many magazines for the young seem to aim at. It can safely be put into the hands of the young. $2 a year.

— Our young folks are clamoring for the December number, which was not received.

Hearth and Home for January 6th is a capital number and full of promise for the fourth volume and year of this justly popular weekly. Among its noticeable and attractive features is a full-page portrait of Jean Ingelow, with the opening chapters of her new serial story, "Off the Skellings." There is also a New Year's story, "When the Wood was Out," by Maria R. Oakey; with two or three stories for the boys and girls. The illustrations are numerous and fine, and every member of the household, from the oldest to the youngest, will find something attractive in its pages. It is emphatically a fireside journal, fitted for the farm, village or city, with readable articles on flowers, fruits, etc. Subscribe for it for 1872, and its weekly appearance will come to be looked and longed for eagerly. $3 a year; with the *American Agriculturist*, monthly, $4. Address ORANGE JUDD & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.—Yesterday I saw a camel go, in Cairo, through the eye of a needle, that is, the low-arched door of an inclosure. He must kneel and bow his head to creep through, and thus the rich man must humble himself. See how a false translation spoils a good metaphor, and turns a familiar smile into a ferociously communist sentiment.

Old Jacob's speech to Pharaoh really made me laugh—don't be shocked—because it is so exactly like what a Fellah says to a Pasha: "Few and evil have been my days," etc. (Jacob being a most pompous man); but it is manners to say all that. I feel quite kindly now toward Jacob, whom I used to think ungrateful and discontented.

Fateereh, with pledty of butter, is what the three men who came to Abraham ate, and the way in which, Abraham's chief *memlook*, acting as *wekeel*, manages Isaac's marriage with Rhubecca, is precisely what a man in his position would do now.—*Lady Gordon's Letters from Egypt.*

Brigham Young in Court.

SALT LAKE, January 2d.—Brigham Young, in charge of United States Marshal, accompanied by George A. Smith, Daniel H. Wells, H. B. Clawson, and other high church dignitaries, appeared before Chief-Justice McKean this afternoon, under an indictment for murder. The court room was crowded. The crowd was suffocating, and much anxiety was evinced on the part of the Mormons, but there was not the least show of disorder or disrespect to the court. Hon. C. H. Hempstead and Thomas Fitch appeared for the prisoner and United States Attorney Bates for the prosecution.

Mr. Hempstead moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail on the ground that he was an old man, seventy-one years of age, in feeble health, and had come forty miles to meet this and all other charges, and his physician certified that imprisonment would imperil his life.

Mr. Bates offered no opposition to bail, but requested that if bail was taken it be fixed at $500,000.

Judge McKean said the Government of the United States had not a jail in this city holding prisoners arrested on a process issued from the United States Courts. The Marshal was required to exercise the discretion which the law vests in him Sometimes such prisoners were kept at Camp Douglass. The commander of that post was not obliged to receive them. The prisoner is reported to be the owner of several houses in the city. If he chooses to be put under the control of the Marshal in some suitable building or portion of a building in which to be detained, it will be for the Marshal to decide whether to adopt it. It is the option of the prisoner to make such offer. In any event the Marshal will look to it that every comfort of the prisoner be provided for, remembering that he is an old man. I decline to admit the defendant to bail.

On leaving the court Brigham tendered the Marshal his residence in South Temple street, which was accepted, and Brigham now is a prisoner in his own house. Brigham seemed perfectly cool and unconcerned.

Hard Times and what Causes Them.

We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and post-offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen, and buying of her artisans millions' worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. Though our crop of rascals is heavy, we do not grow our hemp; though we are overrun with ladies who deserve flagellation, we import our willows. Our women (unless deceived) shine in European fabrics; our men dress in foreign clothes; the toys which amuse our younger children have generally reached us over the sea. We are like the farmer who hires his neighbors' sons to cut wood, feed his stock, and run errands, while his own boys lounge at the grog shop, playing billiards, and then wonders why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks a nually deeper into debt, till the sheriff cleans him out, and he starts West to begin again.

We must turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves to do it efficiently. We must turn out fewer professionals and more skilled artisans, as well as food-growers. We must grow and fabricate two hundred millions' worth per annum that we now import, and so reduce the foreign debt that we have so successfully augmented year by year. We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, furnaces, rolling mills, tanneries, machine shops, &c. to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the products of the father's farm. So shall we stem the tide of debt that sets steadily against our shores, and cease to be annoyed by hard times.—*Exchange.*

Olive Logan, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says the subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so loaded with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation is now becoming a nuisance to audiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me, and I am resolved to confine myself in the future to a line of remark which has done more toward winning me such fame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclean hands have been laid upon it; let it go.

The South Bend *Register* says: "Woman's rights were fairly exemplified on Friday last. A woman, who probably never heard of Victoria Woodhull or Lucy Stone, killed three hogs, hung them up and dressed them, without any help whatever from any lord of creation."

Special Notice.

It becomes absolutely necessary for the Publisher of the ARGUS to make immediate collection of all sums due him, whether for subscription, advertising or jobbing, and as no response is made to editorial invitations, notice is here by given, that if *immediate settlement and payment of all bills more than one year old* is not made, the assistance of an *official agent* will be called in. "A word to the wise."

P. S.—Payment will not be refused on any bill less than a year old.

Dated, Dec. 6th, 1871.

tf E. B. POND.

"HOW TO GO WEST."

Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, California, and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This Line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other railroads running from those cities.

People going to Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California, or any point in the Territories, will study their own interests by going "By way of Burlington," for the rates of that line are always as low as any other, and it is the best route in the West, therefore you are more sure of your safety and comfort

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of an excellent Pamphlet, containing a large, truthful map of the Great West, and much interesting information which can be obtained, free of charge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

$5 SILK HATS!

That's what E. J. JOHNSON offers the hat wearing public. First Quality and Fashionable. Silk Hats for $5. No. 7 South Main street, east side.

Bounty to Soldiers.

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

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

March 24th, 1870, 1262tf

JOHN N. GOTT, Bounty and Claim Agent.

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.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Blades, Mr. GEORGE H. POND, of this city, and Miss NELLIE J. CARMAN, of Flint.

DIED.

At Mobile, Alabama, Dec. 23d, 1871, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FREER, aged 25 years. Remains brought here for interment.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA — ALCOHOL — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They 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, 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, Erysipelas, 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 effects.

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. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

$25,000

WORTH OF

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

To Give Away!

FOR GREENBACKS.

S. SONDHEIM

HAS RECEIVED

THE LARGEST

AND

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER 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!

A VALUABLE STOCK OR

Grain Farm for Sale.

The above farm is situated in the Townships of Dexter and Putnam, Livingston and Washtenaw Counties. Ten miles from Dexter, nine miles from Chelsea, and five miles from Pinckney. It contains

Five Hundred and Twenty Acres.

It is well watered and plenty of timber. About one-half under a good cultivation. Terms of sale easy, as little money will be required on first payment. P. S.—If not sold soon, I will lease said farm if I can find the right man.

G. W. COOKE,

Postoffice address, Pinckney, Mich. 1343m3

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

BACH & ABEL!

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS!

Second large Stock now being received

AT BACH & ABEL'S!

Having been selected with care, and BOUGHT FOR CASH, enables us to offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.

We shall make it our aim to keep our Stock so large and attractive, and the price of each article so low, that it will be the interest of all purchasers of Dry Goods in this vicinity to do business with us.

1347 BACH & ABEL.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK IN UPON

WINES & WORDEN.

THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING ONE OF THE

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHS,

AND GROCERIES TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

BLANKETS, SHAWLS,

AND CARPETS, ARE THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WE HAVE HAD EOR YEARS.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 1, 1871. 1350m2

ORDER YOUR

BLANKS,

BILL HEADS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

LETTER-HEADS,

LAW BRIEFS,

PROGRAMMES,

&C., &C., &C.

AT THE

ARGUS OFFICE.

NO CURE. NO CHARGE.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine able to show one-third as many living, permanent cures as Dr. PITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY; *and a further reward of* $100 for any case of Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Ague, Sciatica, and Rheumatism of the Kidneys it *will not cure.* This Rheumatic Syrup *is used inwardly only*, pleasant to the taste, and guaranteed free from injurious Drugs. It is not a Quack Medicine but the scientific prescription of Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., Professor of Toxicology and Chemistry, graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1863, whose entire professional life has been devoted specially to this disease. This preparation *under solemn oath* is conscientiously believed to be the only positive, reliable, infallible specific ever discovered. The proof that no other specific exists is found in every community in persons afflicted for many years past and still suffering. *If physicians could cure it, if a specific did exist, this would not be so,*—a fact that must be universally admitted. The oft deceived sufferer may wisely ask, what security or evidence has he that Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup will cure his case. The protection offered to patients against imposition is in a legally signed contract which will be forwarded without charge to any sufferer sending by letter a description of affliction; this guarantee will state the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, and in case of failure the money paid will be returned to the patient. No other remedy has ever been offered on such liberal and honorable terms. Medical advice, with certificates from prominent Physicians, Clergymen, etc., who have been cured after all other treatments have failed, sent by letter, gratis. Afflicted cordially invited to write for advice to the principal office, 45 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup is sold by Druggists.

R. W. Ellis & Co., Sole Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

WM. WAGNER

IS NOW

READY FOR THE FALL TRADE

Having Received a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

INCLUDING

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &C.

of the BEST STYLES and QUALITIES,

WHICH HE WILL

MANUFACTURE

on terms to suit. Also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' FURNISHING Goods.

BEST STYLE,

ALSO LADIES' AND GENTS'

MOROCCO SATCHELS

No. 21 South Main Street,—East Side:

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, Sept., 1871.

LOVEJOY,

TOBACCONIST!

Deals in both

FINE CUT AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,

Next to the Express Office,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1345tf

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

Ladies'

BLACK DRESS GOODS!

MACK & SCHMID'S

SECOND ARRIVAL

contains all the finer class of goods adapted to the first-class trade, and we offer all the leading and most meritorious productions in this our rapidly increasing

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT

at a small advance on Importers' prices.

WE HAVE ALSO ALL THE NEW SHADES IN

EMPRESS MERINOS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

SATEEN SERGES, VELOURS,

ALPACAS, PLAIDS.

BIARRITZ, ETC., ETC.

With the Largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENT

HAVE YOUR MONEY READY!

We sell exclusively for cash,

AT PRICES THAT SECURE A SALE EVERY TIME.

1347tf

C. BLISS & SONS,

NO. 11 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

Are now receiving their Fall stock of

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Our Stock is already immense and still more coming. We have the finest and most elaborate

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this city, which we are offering at lower prices than ever. Having purchased in large quantities, we receive greater discounts than smaller dealers, and we propose giving purchasers the benefit of it.

LADIES' WATCHES MADE A SPECIALTY.

A FINE VARIETY OF

SOLID GOLD & PLATED BRACELETS.

OPERA AND LEONTAINE CHAINS.

Masonic and Odd Fellows' Emblems.

REPAIRING DONE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Call in and look at these Goods even if you have no intention of buying

1347tf

The Michigan Argus

UNTO ALL.

The sunbeam flies
Nor asks what star it greets;
The raindrop lies
Nor seeks the cup it meets.

A fountain flows,
Careless whose thirst it slakes;
A floweret blows,
Thoughtless what joy it makes.

You thrash apart,
For none sings not the less;
So give, O heart,
Nor ask whom thou shalt bless!

Culture of Raspberries.

In the volume of Reports of the Department of Agriculture, William Saunders the very able Superintendent of the gardens and grounds of that department, refers in his report to several subjects, and among others to the culture of Raspberries. He writes:

"Many of the apparent discrepancies in the results of raspberrry culture, and the conflicting opinions upon the merits of varrieties, arises from a want of thorough discrimination of the species from which they have been obtained, and the special treatment that they respectively require.

"Taking the Philadelphia as a type of our native species, we have a plant that has proved healthy and productive, almost without exception, wherever it has been planted, and therefore it has become somewhat popular, although, when compared with varieties of the foreign species, the fruit is inferior in size, quality, and appearance, affording another instance where vigor of growth and productiveness give a superlative value, even when the quality of fruit is decidedly inferior, as exemplified by the Albany seedling among strawberries and the Concord among native grapes.

"Taking the Red Antwerp as an example of the foreign varieties of the raspberry, we find a vast difference in the opinion of cultivators with regard to its success. In some localities it is highly extolled, while in many others it is as decidedly condemned. That there are good reasons for these opposite opinions there can be no doubt, and observations prove that failures are caused by the great heat and dryness of our climate during summer, which arrests the growth of the plants and prevents their proper maturity.

"The measure of success attending the culture of foreign varieties of the raspberry depending so much upon the proper degree of moisture, it is evident that in light sandy and gravelly soils failures will be the rule; when planted in more retentive and clayey soils, growth will be more continuous and a healthier vegetation be secured.

"Keeping these facts in view, the special treatment required to meet the various influences soils and localities will readily be suggested.

"With regard to localities, it would appear that in the Southern States, where the weather is dry and warm during the latter portion of summer, these varieties will be unfitted to the climate, and only productive under the constant attention to such culture as tends to modify these antagonistic conditions to success; and experience fully bears out this conclusion. Again, in regard to soils, where it is unavoidable to plant on dry soils, the whole of the surface sursounding the plants should receive a heavy mulching during summer. Where this is persistently practiced, remunerative crops may be produced even in southern localities.

"On clay soils, provided they are properly drained, surface stirring, so as to keep a loose comminuted surface; mulching may be dispensed with, but even on these soils it may prove of great advantage in the dryest season to spread a thin coating of leaves or strawy manure over the roots of the plants. The special object to keep in view is that of constantly maintaining the soil in a condition that will encourage growth during summer, and secure the unchecked maturity of the canes for fruiting the following year. Covering the canes during winter, although a wise precaution, and profitable always, will not in itself secure a crop of fruit from unripened wood; hence those who depend altogether upon the covering process, are frequently subjected to disappointments."

Mormon Wives and Children.

You are struck by the great number of children everywhere here. Some houses are absolutely overflowing with them; some tables are actually embowered in "olive branches." The different sets get along very well together generally, but that is little wonder, after the miracle of agreement between the mothers. Polygamy does not seem to spare women the cares of maternity. I know a Mormon household in which two middle-aged wives count about two dozen children between them. I took two little fair-haired girls for twins, and they were a sort of polygamic twins, born almost at the same time in the same house, of different mothers. It seems to me that the children here do not look as happy and bright as in our towns; I fancy that the little girls at least have something of the subdued look of their mothers. But some of them are pretty, and nearly all neatly and comfortably dressed. I hear that they have very good schools, and are under good discipline at home, answering the roll-call at night, and duly honoring their father and mothers.

Many Mormon wives are sisters, and it is said they get along quite harmoniously. The ve'y nature of the women seems to be changed here, and turned upside down and inside out. An intelligent first wife told a Gentile neighbor that the only wicked feeling she had about her husband taking another wife was that he did not take her sister, who wanted him, or, rather, a share in him. She would have liked to have the property kept in the family. I saw, the other day, a pair of young wives, sisters, walking hand in hand, dressed alike in every particular, of the same height and complexion, and of the same apparent age—indeed, looking so exactly alike, that it was almost a mitigated case of bigamy. It must seem queer even to them, to say "our husband," as they used to say "our piano" or our pony.

The most unnatural marriages here, are those of men to their wives' mothers. These are not unfrequent. It strikes me this is a seditious plot against immemorial domestic authority, the most ancient court of feminine appeal—that is an attempt to do away with mothers-in-law. When young wives are taken, the three, or four, or five, do not always become one flesh; there is sometimes rebellion and even hostility on the part of the old wife. Occasionally, a husband objects to having even a second wife imposed on him. I heard of one the other day, who, though he finally submitted to the command of the imperial Brigham that he should take and provide for a certain poor woman—"a lorn, lorn cretur"—declared he couldn't bear her, and at once put her away on a ranch, forty miles from the town, pensioned and pastured her out.—*Grace Greenwood.*

One of the most important means of preserving health, especially at this season, is to keep the feet dry and warm. Farmers and others who are exposed to wet and cold, would find the following composition very valuable, as a protection and a preservative for their boots. It is also excellent as a dressing for harness. Neat's-foot oil, 1 1-2 pint; bees-wax, 4 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 1 oz.; pine tar, 1 oz. Melt and mix together, and stir until cold. Spread and rub this composition over the leather while it is damp; leather will absorb oil or grease better when damp than when dry. For the soles take pine tar and rub it in before a fire until the soles will absorb no more. Three or four applications will be needed. The durability of the soles will be much increased.—*Hearth and Home.*

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 FULL PAID.

National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America.

C. H. CLARK, *President.* E. A. ROLLINS, *Vice President.* JAY COOKE, *Ch'n Fin. and Exec. Com.* E. W. PEET, *Sec. and Actuary.*

SURRENDER VALUES IN PAID UP TERM INSURANCE.

This Table shows the number of years and days that a Paid Up Term Policy, for the same amount as the original, will be carried without further payments of premiums.

ORDINARY LIFE PLAN.

	Age.	After 2 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 3 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 4 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 5 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 6 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 7 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 8 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 9 Years. Yrs.	Dys.	After 10 Years. Yrs.	Dys.
Payments for Life.	25	0	0	1	109	1	328	2	219	3	146	4	109	5	0	5	255	6	146
	35	0	0	2	0	2	292	3	292	4	328	6	0	6	255	7	146	8	0
	45	0	0	2	146	3	109	4	73	5	36	6	0	6	182	7	36	7	109
Twenty Payments.	25	1	255	2	292	4	36	5	182	7	73	9	73	10	255	12	109	13	292
	35	1	292	3	0	4	109	5	292	7	146	9	0	10	73	11	73	12	73
	45	1	255	2	255	3	292	4	328	6	36	7	109	8	36	8	292	9	182
Fifteen Payments.	25	2	109	4	36	5	325	8	36	10	219	12	255	15	0	17	0	18	292
	35	2	146	4	109	6	73	8	109	10	182	12	0	13	182	14	328	10	73
	45	2	146	3	328	6	146	6	328	8	182	9	255	10	255	11	255	12	255
Ten Payments.	25	3	109	5	292	8	255	12	109	16	146	19	255	22	292	25	255	Life.	
	35	3	219	6	182	9	146	12	146	15	219	17	328	20	0	22	36	"	
	45	3	219	5	328	8	36	10	146	12	292	14	182	16	73	17	292	"	

ORDINARY LIFE TABLE.
Annual Premiums to secure *$1,000,* Payable at Death.

Age.	Payments for Life.	Twenty Payments	Fifteen Payments	Ten Payments
25	$15 35	$21 05	$24 75	$33 05
30	17 55	23 35	27 45	36 55
35	20 45	26 30	30 80	40 95
40	24 35	30 10	35 05	46 45
45	29 70	35 05	40 45	53 25
50	37 15	41 70	47 80	61 75
55	47 60	50 85	58 85	73 35
60	63 20	65 50	73 85	89 60

ENDOWMENT TABLE.
Annual Premiums to secure *$1,000,* Payable

Age.	At Death or in 10 Years. Ten Payments	At Death or in 15 Years. Fifteen Payments	At Death Or in 20 Years. Twenty Payments	Ten Payments
20	$88 40	$55 10	$39 00	$52 05
25	88 65	55 35	39 25	62 35
30	88 90	55 60	39 70	62 85
35	89 25	56 15	40 35	63 60
40	89 85	57 00	41 55	64 90
45	90 95	58 55	43 70	67 20
50	93 95	61 45	47 50	71 15

ENDOWMENT SURRENDER VALUES (TERM, WITH PAID UP INSURANCE) ON A POLICY FOR $1,000.

Kind of Policy.	Age.	After 2 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 3 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 4 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 5 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 6 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 7 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 8 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 9 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.	After 10 Years Term Ins. Yrs.	dys.	Pd. up End. Dolls.
10 Pay't, 10 Yr. End't.	30	8	0	98	7	0	206	6	0	315	5	0	426	4	0	537	3	0	650	2	0	765	1	0	881	0	0	1,000
	40	8	0	70	7	0	184	6	0	298	5	0	413	4	0	529	3	0	646	2	0	763	1	0	881	0	0	1,000
15 Pay't, 15 Yr. End't.	30	8	219	0	12	0	26	11	0	104	10	0	183	9	0	262	8	0	342	7	0	422	6	0	502	5	0	583
	40	6	182	0	9	292	0	11	0	43	10	0	130	9	0	218	8	0	305	7	0	392	6	0	479	5	0	567
10 Pay't, 15 Yr. End't.	30	13	0	9	12	0	120	11	0	230	10	0	341	9	0	452	8	0	564	7	0	676	6	0	791	5	0	1,000
	40	9	292	0	12	0	56	11	0	161	10	0	298	9	0	419	8	0	540	7	0	661	6	0	781	5	0	1,000
20 Pay't, 20 Yr. End't.	30	4	292	0	7	255	0	11	36	0	15	0	1	14	0	67	13	0	134	12	0	200	11	0	266	10	0	332
	40	3	328	0	5	328	0	7	328	0	9	292	0	11	219	0	13	0	12	12	0	92	11	0	172	10	0	252
10 Pay't, 20 Yr. End't.	30	10	146	0	17	0	2	16	0	118	15	0	234	14	0	349	13	0	464	12	0	578	11	0	694	10	0	1,000
	40	7	328	0	11	292	0	15	219	0	15	0	125	14	0	260	13	0	395	12	0	528	11	0	659	10	0	1,000

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting by the terms of the policy itself.

Two plans of non-forfeiture are offered, viz: PAID UP INSURANCE for a proportionate amount of the original policy; for instance, a policy for $10,000 on the ten-payment (Life or Endowment) plan can be exchanged, after two annual payments, for a $2,000 policy, and after three payments for a $3,000 policy, and so on each payment securing one-tenth of the original policy. The other is the SPECIAL NON-FORFEITURE PLAN of the NATIONAL. By this plan, after a certain number of annual premiums have been paid, policies are exchangeable for TERM POLICIES, requiring no further payment of premiums, for the full amount of the original policy, extending a certain number of years and days (see table above). This time varies with the age of the insured, and the kind of policy but is definitely stated in the policy itself.

W. W. WHEDON, Agent, Ann Arbor.

GEO. W. SNOVER,

General Agent for Michigan, Northern Indiana and Western Ontario. Office 156 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Agents wanted in every County in the above named territory, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

An Agent Wanted at Ypsilanti, also one at Dexter.

1351tf

J. Q. A. SESSIONS'

INSURANCE AGENCY.

His Companies Are Sound.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JULY 1, 1871....$1,781,000
CHICAGO LOSSES 750,000

THE PHŒNIX is the best conducted Fire Insurance Company in the United States. Always prudent and sound, and always prompt in payment of losses.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The first Company to pass the ordeal of the New York Insurance Commissioners since the Chicago Fire, coming out from the severe test

TRIUMPHANT!

Associated Press Dispatch, November 2, 1871,

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, who is making a careful official examination of the New York City Companies to-day, certifies that the International Company's assets of $1,500,000 are securely invested, and its capital of $500,000, after providing for all liabilities, including the Chicago fire, is wholly unimpaired.

This Company is paying all its Chicago losses and is sound and reliable.

Policies issued at fair rates at my office, No. 11 East Huron street, Ann Arbor.

J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Agent.

1347tf.

RELIABLE INSURANCE!

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

CHARTERED 1809.

Capital $10,000,000 in Gold!

The American Managers of the above Company have received the following telegram from the London Board:

"Subscribe Five Thousand Dollars for Chicago sufferers--settle all losses promptly--Draw at three sight--American assets will not be touched."

Springfield Fire Ins. Co.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Capital $500.000.

The losses of this Company, by the Chicago fire, will be promptly settled by cash payments made by the Stockholders, leaving the Company with their capital unimpaired, large assets, and an uninterrupted business.

These Companies are sound and reliable beyond any doubt.

Risks taken in the above Companies at adequate rates.

H. D. BENNETT, Agent.

1346tf

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

KEEPS ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF OVAL AND SQUARE BLACK WALNUT AND GILT FRAMES!

OF ALL SIZES CHEAP.

No. 30 HURON ST

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

JUST RECEIVED!

FINLEY & LEWIS

have received a large and well-selected Stock of

New. Fall Goods!

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

All of which must be sold inside of sixty days to make room for our SECOND Fall stock.

We can show our customers the

Best Kip Boots

ever brought to this market, both for men and boys.

CALF BOOTS

OF ALL GRADES.

We have the exclusive sale of J. M. Burt's fine hand-made work—conceded to be the best work to wear in the market.

Our stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' WORK

IS COMPLETE.

We have the *exclusive* sale of the fine goods of E. C. Burt, of New York, and Reynolds Bros., of Utica. We guarantee entire satisfaction on this work. 1334

READ THIS!

I AM NOW PREPARED FOR THE

FALL TRADE!

I HAVE THE LARGEST AND

Finest Assortment

OF

CLOTHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. EVERYTHING NEW, AND

STYLISH FITS WARRANTED.

ALSO A LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

EVERYBODY

WISHING

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL ON

JAMES BOYD,

1318tf 24 Main Stree

PAINTS
PAINTS
PAINTS
Oils
Oils
Oils
Varnish
Varnish
Varnish
Brushes
Brushes
Brushes
MINERAL PAINTS, &c.,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST AND CALL ON R. W. ELLIS & CO.,
BEFORE PURCHASING

HEAR YE!

E. J. JOHNSON

HAS A FULL STOCK OF

HATS & CAPS!

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

Also a large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Furs!

HIS STYLES

ARE THE LATEST.

HIS GOODS

THE BEST!

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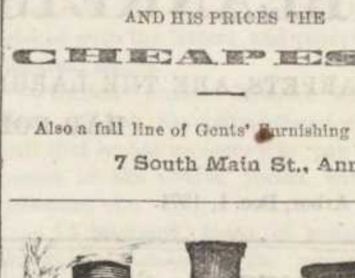

A FALSE REPORT! THAT

A. A. TERRY

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HE STILL LIVES, AND HAS

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS & CAPS!

JUST THE STYLE,

AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ALSO A FULL LINE OF

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DON'T PURCHASE YOUR

SPRING AND SUMMER

OUTFITS UNTIL YOU

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1321-tf.

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PHOTOGRAPHER!

RETOUCHES ALL HIS NEGATIVES BEFORE PRINTING, SO THAT

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BUY YOUR CHILDREN

Something Useful for Christmas, at

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

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Importers and Dealers in

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Children's Carriages, Baskets & Sleighs.

No. 80 and 82 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

SHIP YOUR

Flour and Wheat

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DETROIT.

We guarantee highest prices, immediate sales, and prompt returns. Liberal Cash advances.

TO SHIPPERS OF

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We are prepared to offer inducements to shippers of wheat not surpassed by those of any other house. Liberal advances, prompt attention and quick returns.

JACOB BEESON & CO.,
65 Woodbridge Street, West, Detroit

GRAIN BUYERS CONSIGN

TO

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We guarantee prompt sales and immediate returns. We are able at all times to place car lots of fancy White or Red Wheat to advantage if shipped in through line cars.

We refer to all Banks and Commercial Agencies.

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HUGH JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Sleighs,

Cor. Larned & Cass streets.

A large assortment of EASTERN and Home-made Buggies Carriages and Sleighs on hand, or finished to order.

An Examination of Stock and Prices Solicited.

JOHN PATTON & SON.
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, &c.,

The finest assortment in Michigan. Established in 1842.

FACTORY CORNER WOODBRIDGE AND BRUSH STREETS.

Repository, 226 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

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P. HUFNAGEL & CO.,

Nos. 213, 1 & 217 Woodward Avenue Detroit

We have a complete assortment of the finest Furniture, and other grades. A call from buyers is solicited. We are fully able to suit all as to quality and prices. We manufacture most of our furniture, and can guarantee satisfaction.

I AM SELLING ALL STYLES

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Twenty-five per cent less than any other house in Detroit. Do not fail to visit my Furniture Warerooms.

JOSH. W. SMITH,

250, 252 and 254 East Side Woodward Avenue.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF FINE WHITE AND BORDERED

China Dinner and Tea Sets,

Some very fine in colors; also fine Cut Glass; Rogers Smith & Co's fine Plated Goods; Ivory and Rubber Handled Cutlery. Large stock of Stand, Bracket and Hanging Lamps, &c., &c., for sale at low prices by D. McCORMICK,
10 Michigan Ave., opposite New City Hall, Detroit.

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The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine makes the same stitch as the Singer, Howe, and all other high price Lock-Stitch Machines. It is their equal in all, and superior in many respects taking the premium in the State Fairs of 1871 over all others. Sold $20 less than any other first-class machines. Warranted five years. Send for circulars.

E. CHENEY & SON, Gen'l Ag'ts
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Chromos, Engravings, and Photos.

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Gilt, Rosewood, Walnut and Ornamental Mouldings,

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Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in

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14 Atwater street, West,

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GOLDSMITH'S BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, DETROIT.—Business practically taught after the Counting House system, the only true and practical system for illustrating real business, requiring Banks, Stores, Business Houses, Offices, Board of Trade, etc. No institution ever took a premium for Book-keeping and Business Practice over this institution, and any assertion to the contrary is false. *Please address as above for papers and documents.*

CHALLENGE.—I will place $500 in the hands of any responsible party whenever any Billiard Table manufacturer is willing to test the merits of his Billiard Tables, as to *durability, exact workmanship and style, correctness and quickness of cushions,* he venturing a like amount on the decision. And I further propose that the winner shall dispose of the money won by giving it for some charitable purpose.

C. SCHULENBURG,
Billiard Table Manufacturer, Detroit, Mich.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

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CAMPBELL, LINN & CO.,

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DRESS MAKING A SPECIALTY.

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50 Main Street!

LOUIS WALZ,

GROCER & CONFECTIONER

HAS A FULL STOCK IN HIS LINE, AND WILL PROMPTLY SERVE THE PUBLIC WITH SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES SPICES, SYRUPS, CANDIES, ETC.

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CAKES OF ALL KINDS

AT SHORT NOTICE, OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND AT THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

CALL AND SEE HIM

BEFORE PURCHASING.

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FOR RENT

A DESIRABLE STORE!

And CELLAR. Also one Fine Front Room over their New Store, No. 18 Main St., from August 1st, 1871. Enquire of

1330-tf G. W. HAYS, Supt.

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ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED

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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, 1871. ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

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

Real Estate For Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Calvin K. Becker, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executor of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1871, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the store of Boyd & Brother, Sylvan Center, in the County of Washtenaw in said State, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 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 Lorana Krum as widow of Nathan Becker, deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township two south of range three east, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in said State. Also a parcel of land commencing on the east line of said northwest quarter on the Becker road, and running thence easterly towards Sylvan Center twenty chains thence south eight chains and twenty-five links to a stake and stones, thence west twenty chains to a stake and stones, thence north eight chains and twenty-five links to the place of beginning, containing sixteen and 50-100 acres more or less; and also a parcel of land commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-one, being twenty chains in length and eight chains and fifty links in width, containing seventeen acres,—being land known to be a part of the old farm formerly owned by Joseph Perry, and the same as conveyed by deed from Olive Tichenor, Lewis G. Becker and wife, October 14th, A. D. 1867, to said Calvin K. Becker, recorded on page 220, of liber 64 of deeds, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County.

Dated, October 23d, A. D. 1871.

WESLEY BURCHARD, Executor.

1347td

The above sale is postponed to Monday, the eighth day of January, 1872, at the same place and time of day.

WESLEY BURCHARD, Executor.

Dated, December 27th, 1871.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of George S. Freer, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the sixth day of November, 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 seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1872, 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: The west half of the southwest quarter of section sixteen, in township two south of range four east, containing eighty acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, November 6th, A. D. 1871.

JONAS FREER,
JAMES C. FREER,
Administrators.

350

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Caroline Kettner, 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-sixth day of December, 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 Tuesday, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to wit: A parcel of land in the city of Ann Arbor, county and State aforesaid, described as commencing seventy feet east from the northwest corner of lot one in block two south of Huron street, range five east, thence east on the north line of said lot twenty-six feet, thence south sixty-six feet, thence west twenty-six feet, thence north sixty-six feet to the place of beginning.

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

GOTTLIEB F. HAUSER, Administrator.

1354

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1871, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenaments of S. Atchison and Orson Atchison, defendants therein named, I did, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1871, levy upon all the interest Orson Atchison has in the following described real estate, to-wit: Being the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen, in township one south of range seven east; and the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section seventeen, and the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, township one south of range seven east, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan; which above described premises I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Nov. 6th, A. D. 1871.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
1347td By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

The above sale is postponed to the second day of January, 1872, at the same place and time of day.

Dated, Dec. 25th, 1861.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
1354 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

FAMILIES

Wishing to be supplied with MILK regularly will please leave their orders for the same at my office, cor. Huron and Fifth streets.

1346tf N. B. COLE.

Chancery Notice.

THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Washtenaw. In Chancery.
MARY PEAVEY, Complainant,
vs.
MARTIN L. PEAVEY, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by the affidavit of Mary Peavey, the complainant, and by the return of the Sheriff for the County of Washtenaw, made upon a subpœna issued in the above cause, that the residence of Martin L. Peavey, the defendant, is unknown, and that the said subpœna could not be served upon the said defendant by reason of his absence, and of his whereabouts being unknown: therefore, on motion of D. Cramer, one of the solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant, Martin L. Peavey, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the first publication 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 D. Cramer, one of the solicitors for complainant, according to the rules and practices of the court, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed; and it is further ordered, that said complainant, within twenty days cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus,* and that said publication continue for the term of thirteen successive weeks, once in each week, or that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Oct. 17th, 1871.

R. BEAHAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County Michigan.

D. CRAMER,
One of the Solicitors for Complainant. 1345

Chancery Sale Notice.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery; in the case wherein Margaret McNamara, Guardian is complainant, and Rose Conaty and James Conaty are defendants, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 29th day of January next, at noon, the following described lands and premises, viz.: The south part of the northeast fractional quarter of section thirty-four, containing sixty-nine acres more or less; and the north part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, containing thirty-three acres more or less; and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, containing forty acres more or less, all in township No. one south of range No. three east; all the above described lands being in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or so much of said lands as may be sufficient to satisfy said decree, with interest and costs.

Dated, December 7th, 1871.

R. BEAHAN, One of the Circuit Commissioners for Washtenaw County, Michigan.

A. J. SAWYER,
Solicitor for Complainant. 1351

Chancery Sale Notice.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, in the case wherein Eliza Chandler is complainant and Charles D. Cutting is defendant, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the tenth day of February next, at noon, the following described lands and premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate and being in the town of Bridgewater, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and more particularly known and described as follows: Being the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township number four south of range number four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, December 26th, 1871.

RICHARD BEAHAN,
One of the Circuit Court Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
Solicitor for Complainant. 1354td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by John A. Fentley, and Sarah Bentley to Peter Shulters, bearing date the 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1868, and recorded in liber 39 of mortgages, on page 236, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due nine hundred and seventy one dollars and thirty-four cents, and thirty dollars as an attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: the north-east quarter of the southeast quarter of section number fifteen, township No. one south of range No six east according to the original survey, containing forty acres of land, more or less; which sale will be at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in the aforesaid County) on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at ten o clock in the forenoon of that day.

November 2d, 1871.

PETER SHULTERS, Mortgagee.

LAWRENCE & FRAZER, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed by Catharine Wall, of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1867, to Sally Ann Pray, of Superior, in said county and State, and recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw, the third day of May, A. D. 1867, at 9½ o'clock A. M., in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 479, which said mortgage was duly assigned by George S. Wheeler, Administrator of the estate of Sally Ann Pray, late of Superior, Washtenaw county, deceased, to Nathan H. Pray, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded the 18th day of January A. D. 1871, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 693, that there is claimed to be due upon said mortgage and note at this date, the sum of One hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty cents, also a reasonable Solicitor's or Attorney's fee, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose this mortgage, and further installments to become due on said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been had to recover the same or any part thereof;

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the ninth day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. 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 the County of Washtenaw, all that certain tract or parcel of land known, and described as follows, to wit: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number three in township number one south in range number six east, lying in Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan.

December 7th, 1871.

NATHAN H. PRAY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

JOHN N. GOTT,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Selden Marvin and Ann J. Marvin to Milan Glover (now deceased), bearing date the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the third day of December, A. D. 1868, in liber 39 of mortgages, on page 410, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars ($522), also an Attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on Saturday, the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: A strip of land one chain and fourteen links wide, and extending across the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township three south of range five east, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, the west side of which is parallel to and seven rods east of the west side of said quarter section, and the east side is sixteen chains and fifty-seven links west of the east half quarter line, containing four and 62-100 acres, more or less; also a piece on section twenty-two, same town and range, to wit: The south sixteen chains and seventy-one links wide, and the east seventeen chains and ninety-nine links along the south side, and seventeen chains and ninety-six links along the north side of the piece, in the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, containing thirty acres, and being all the land owned by the said Selden Marvin and Ann J. Marvin in said county of Washtenaw at the time said mortgage was made and executed.

Dated, Ann Arbor Dec. 11th, 1871.

MILAN GLOVER, Mortgagee.
CELINDA GLOVER, Administratrix of said Mortgagee.

D. CRAMER,
Attorney for said Administratrix. 1352

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, dated the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1871, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William M. Brown, defendant therein named, I did, on the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1871, for the want of goods and chattels, levy upon all the right, title and interest that William M. Brown has in the following described real estate, to-wit: All of lots No. four, five, six, seven and eight, in block one in Granger & Morgan's Addition to the Village of Manchester; also the southwest quarter of section eleven, southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section eleven, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section ten, all in town four south of range three east, all of the above described property being situated in the township and village of Manchester, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which premises I shall expose for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 7th, 1871.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. 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, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of Julia Silk, and to me directed, and for the want of goods and chattles I have, this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1871, levied on all the right, title and interest which said Julia Silk has in the following described property, to wit: Commencing at a black oak stump four chains and thirty-seven links west of the center of section number twenty, thence west along center line of said section two chains and sixty links, thence north thirty and one-half degrees east (true bearing) one chain and sixty-eight links to a stake, thence easterly two chains and twenty-five links, to the place of beginning; the above described property being in the recorded plat of the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which above premises I shall expose for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, this 4th, day of December, A. D. 1871.

1351 MYRON WEBB, Sheriff.

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

Estate of Alice D. Chase.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alice D. Chase, minor.

Charles G. Chase, Guardian of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next of kin of said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, 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 Guardian 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,
1354 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles Behr.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Behr, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anna Louisa Behr, praying that she and Philip Bach, or some other suitable persons, may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of January 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,
1354 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Stephen W. Griffin.

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 seventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Stephen W. Griffin, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Asa M. Darling, Administrator, praying that he may be licensed to mortgage certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-ninth day of January 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,
1354 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Priscilla Sherwood.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Priscilla Sherwood, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward P. Allen, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1352 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Sarah C. Johnson.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah C. Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William H. Johnson, praying that William Wood, 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 January 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,
1352 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Ezra Commins.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ezra Commins, incompetent.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nelson Commins, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate of said incompetent described in said petition.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said incompetent, 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,
1352 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Eliza Jane Osgood.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cassius M. Osgood, 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 January, 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,
1351 Judge of Probate.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Lyman Whitney, 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 Ninde & Crane, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, and on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, Dec. 18th, A. D. 1871.

THOMAS NINDE,
1353w4* ALBERT CRANE,
Commissioners.

Estate of Alpheus Wooster.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twelfth day of December A. D. 1871, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Alpheus Wooster, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twelfth day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of February, and on Wednesday, the twelfth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, December 12th, A. D. 1871.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1352w4* Judge of Probate.

BUY A PIECE OF

SHEETING, SHIRTING OR WARM WINTER GARMENTS

FOR YOUR FAMILY

AT C. H. MILLEN'S