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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

[12 lines or less considered a square.]

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	6 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 square	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$2 75	$4 00	$6 00	$ 9 00
2 squares	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares	2 00	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
4 squares	3 50	4 00	4 50	6 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
¼ column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
½ column	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	55 00
1 column	10 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Card in Business Directory, not to exceed four lines, $4.00 a year.

Advertisers to the extent of a quarter column on a yearly contract, will be entitled to have their cards in the Directory without extra charge.

Special Notices on fourth page once-and-a fourth the rates of ordinary advertisements.

Local editorial notices 15 cents a line. Business Notices 10 cents a line of space for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements three times. Additional changes will be charged for.

☞ Advertisements unaccompanied by written or verbal directions will be published three months and charged accordingly.

Legal advertisements, first insertion 70 cents per folio, 30 cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. When a postponement is added to an advertisement the whole will be charged the same as the first insertion. To be paid for when affidavit is made.

JOB PRINTING.

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

The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872. No. 1366

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ANN ARBOR MINERAL SPRINGS. Morris Hale, M. D., Superintendent. Office in building, corner Mann and West Huron Streets.

WINES & WORDEN, 20 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich., wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets and Groceries. 1351tf

L. E. BROWN, Agent for the Finkle & Lyon "Victor" Sewing Machine. They are silent, effective, run easy and make the lock stitch. No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor. 1340y1*

JACK & SCHMID, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 54 South Main Street.

MICHAEL MURRAY, Roofer. Fire and Water Proof, Felt and Composition Gravel Roofs put on to order and warranted. Residence on Jefferson Street, Ann Arbor.

R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc. No. 2 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

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

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

E. S. JOHNSON, Dealer in Hats and Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

LEWIS C. RISDON, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 31 South Main street.

BACH & ABEL, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c., No. 26 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & SON, Grocers, Provision and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris. No. 16 East Huron street.

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

W. H. WAGNER, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. 21 South Main street.

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

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

Office with R. W. Morgan, East side of Court House Square. 1331

J. F. SCHABERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

Music office, No. 57 South Main street, (Moore's building), or at the residence of the pupil.

PIANO TUNING,

made a speciality and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

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

No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.
1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

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

Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1285tf

J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c.

All work warranted of the best materials. Repairing done promptly and reasonably. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1343y1

N. ARKSEY,

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

AND SLEIGHS of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Horse shoeing and Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit Street, near R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1322y1

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE —IN— SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL, features of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression. 1244

C. C. JENKINS & H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.

DENTISTS.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON ST'S.

All Operations performed in the Most Thorough and Scientific manner.

Nitrous Oxide Gas constantly on hand, and administered with perfect safety. 1326-y1.

WHEN YOU WANT

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS,

GO TO

SAM. B. REVENAUGH,

No. 30 Huron Street.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

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
Ypsilanti,	8 28	10 28	5 40	7 05	10 40
Ann Arbor,	8 52	10 57	6 05	7 40	11 00
Dexter,	9 20	—	6 35	8 05	—
Chelsea,	9 40	—		8 25	—
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 55	4 35		3 00	4 17
Grass Lake,	—	5 00		3 32	—
Chelsea,	—	5 25	A. M.	3 58	—
Dexter,	—	5 40	7 05	4 15	—
Ann Arbor,	2 22	6 00	7 35	4 42	5 24
Ypsilanti,	2 32	6 20	8 00	5 05	5 40
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	9 25	6 25	6 45

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

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

Detroit Nov. 26th, 1871.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND Saginaw Railroad.

The most direct route to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points south and southwest. Trains run by Chicago Time.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Express.	Angola Acc.
		10 57 A. M.	
Ann Arbor,		12 17 P. M.	4 25 P. M.
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 52	5 14
Hanover,	7 55	1 17	5 57
Jonesville,	8 25	2 49	8 05
Angola,	9 33	3 29	
Webster,	10 34	4 32	
Auburn,	10 48	5 45	
Fort Wayne,	11 45	....	
Indianapolis,	6 20 P. M.	6 30 A. M.	
Cincinnati,	8 50		
Louisville,	11 00		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Angola Acc.	Express.	Mail.
Louisville,		8 30 A. M.	11 00 P. M.
Cincinnati,		....	7 00 A. M.
Indianapolis,		3 50 P. M.	10 25
Fort Wayne,		11 10 A. M.	4 10 P. M.
Auburn,		12 08 P. M.	5 13
Waterloo,		12 20	5 27
Angola,	6 15 A. M.	1 20	6 20
Jonesville,	8 25	2 50	7 45
Hanover,	9 05	3 18	8 43
Jackson,	10 00	3 55	8 50
Ann Arbor,		4 42	5 24

At Jackson—Close connections are made with Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Grand River Valley Railroads.

At Jonesville—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

At Waterloo—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Air Line).

At Fort Wayne—With Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Toledo, Wabash & Western, and Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroads.

W. A. ERNST, Supt.
ROB'T. ELLIS, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
Dec. 11, 1871.

PLANTATION BITTERS,

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheen-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.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Probably few articles have ever had so extensive a Sale, while none have been more universally beneficial than the celebrated MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Children, Adults, Horses, and Domestic Animals, are always liable to accident, and it is safe to say, that no family can pass a single season without some kind of an excellent being necessary. It becomes a matter of importance then to secure the best.

Over three hundred livery stables in the city of New York alone are using the Mexican Mustang Liniment, in all of which it gives universal satisfaction.

CAUTION.—The genuine is wrapped in a fine *Steel Plate* engraving with "*G. W. Westbrook, Chemist,*" and "*Trade Mark, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT,*" engraved across the face of each wrapper. The whole bears the proprietor's private United States Revenue Stamp, and not a common stamp, as used by druggists.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.,
1357e3wy1 35 Park Place, N. Y.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

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

BOOKS.

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.—Grinding done at short notice.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH,

PHOTOGRAPHER!

RETOUCHES ALL HIS NEGATIVES BEFORE PRINTING, SO THAT

FRECKLES, MOTHS AND TAN

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

THE PRAYER SEEKER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SKATING WITH A GIRL.

I've sounded each depth in the waters of pleasure,
And gone every round in its eddying whirl,
And I'll tell you the truth there's nothing can measure
The fun of a winter night's skate with a girl.

That is—a rosy, laughing girl,
A spunky, saucy, roguish girl;
A frank, good-natured, jolly, joking,
Mischief-loving, poesy-making,
Teasing, winning, careless, merry,
Dodging, dashing, sprightly, cheery,
Lively, mirthful, frisky, witty,
Tasty, trusty, pouting, pretty,
Smiling, jaunty, spicy girl,
With sparkling eye and wavy curl,
Ruby lips and teeth like pearl.

Now onward we dash—o'er the icy track flying,
And banish forever our sorrow and pain,
A fall!—but no matter—there's nothing like trying—
So I take her up gently, and onward again.

And she laughs as swift we glide,
And I whisper at her side:
"You're the dearest, brightest, neatest girl,
Yes, the very dearest, sweetest girl,
Oh! the truest, trimmest, prettiest,
Frankest, fairest, proudest, wittiest,
The very best and rarest girl,
The finest girl that I can see,
The girl of all the world for me!"
And she says—"Oh! don't talk that way, but stoop down and tighten my skates, and don't let me fall again—and—well. Oh, my! *isn't* it nice!"

Then give me the ice, with a jolly good skate,
With my own darling girl, and I'll whistle at fate.

A South Wind Longing.

Here is something timely and delicious from Warner's "Back-Log Studies," in the forthcoming April number of *Scribner's*:—

Perhaps the influence of the four great winds on character is only a fancied one; but it is evident on temperament, which is not altogether a matter of temperature, although the good old deacon used to say, in his humble, simple way, that his third wife was a very good woman, but her "temperature was very different from that of the other two." The north wind is full of courage, and puts the stamina of endurance into a man, and it probably would into a woman too if there were a series of resolutions passed to that effect. The west wind is hopeful; it has promise and adventure in it, and is, except to Atlantic voyagers America-bound, the best wind that ever blew. The east wind is peevishness; it is mental rheumatism and grumbling, and curls one up in the chimney-corner like a cat. And if the chimney ever smokes, it smokes when the wind sits in that quarter. The south wind is full of longing and unrest, of effeminate suggestions, of luxurious ease, and perhaps we might say of modern poetry,—at any rate, modern poetry needs a change of air. I am not sure but the south is the most powerful of the winds, because of its sweet persuasiveness. Nothing so stirs the blood in spring, when it comes up out of the tropical latitude; it makes men "longen to gon on pilgrimages."

I did intend to insert here a little poem (as it is quite proper to do in an essay) on the south wind, composed by The Young Lady Staying with Us, beginning:—

Out of a drifting southern cloud
My soul heard the night-bird cry—

but it never got any further than this. The young lady said it was exceedingly difficult to write the next two lines, because not only rhyme but meaning had to be procured. And this is true; anybody can write first lines, and that is the reason we have so many poems which seem to have been begun in just this way, that is, with a south-wind-longing without any thought in it, and it is very fortunate when there is not wind enough to finish them. This emotional poem, if I may so call it, was begun after Herbert went away. I liked it, and thought it was what is called is called "suggestive;" although I did not understand it, especially what the night-bird was; and I am afraid I hurt the Young Lady's feelings by asking her if she meant Herbert by the "night-bird,"—a very absurd suggestion about two unsentimental people. She said, "Nonsense;" but she afterward told The Mistress that there were emotions that one could never put into words without the danger of being ridiculous: a profound truth. And yet I should not like to say that there is not a tender lonesomeness in love that can get comfort out of a night-bird in a cloud, if there be such a thing. Analysis is the death of sentiment.

A Massachusetts woman, before her death, in order to keep her memory green in the mind of her husband, wrote a number of letters, which she post-dated, and confided them on her death bed to a friend, with directions to post one to him on the last day of every month. In the springtime of his mourning the husband was rather glad to receive the pseudo communications from the spirit world, but when time had cooled the heart-burnings of his grief and another woman presided at his table, the postman's arrival with a posthumous letter, at the end of each lunar revolution, became very malapropos, and quite destroyed, with its dismal memories, the pleasure of his new honeymoon. His freshly-chosen bride, too, became jealous of these mysterious missives, and threatened to tear out the eyes of the author, but, on being told who the author was, contented herself with burning the epistolary productions of her predecessor as often as they came.

Dr. Hall says everybody needs ten hours' sleep in twenty-four, excepting, of course, newspaper men.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is a pleasing duty to mark the progress of the noble State of which we are citizens; its increase in population and growth in material wealth and prosperity, which have been steady and substantial.

The first census of Michigan, as a State, made by the general government, was that of 1840, at which time it was the twenty-third State of the Union in point of population, and contained 212,267 inhabitants.

The second was in 1850, when the State, having gained 185,387, ranked twentieth, and numbered 397,654.

In 1860, with a gain of 351,437, the population numbered 749,113, and the State claimed the sixteenth place.

The fourth census was in 1870, when the population was found to be 1,184,059, an advance of 434,946 in the last decade, making Michigan thirteenth in the rank of States.

The growth of Michigan in material wealth has fully kept pace with the increase of its population. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1840 was $37,833,024.13. The valuations, as equalized by the State Board, were: in 1851, $120,362,474.35; in 1856, $137,663,000; in 1861, $172,055,808.89; in 1866, $307,965,842.92; and in 1871, $630,000,000.

The representation of the State in the lower branch of the National Legislature has advanced as follows: From 1836 to 1843 we had but one member; from 1843 to 1853, three; from 1853 to 1863, four; from 1863 to the present time, six; and under the recent act of Congress, making a new apportionment according to the ninth census, Michigan is entitled to nine members of the House of Representatives.

The apportionment of the State into Congressional districts is a most important duty. It is required that the districts be composed of contiguous territory, and, as nearly as practicable, of the same number of inhabitants. Due regard should be had, however, to the fact that the growth of population will be more rapid and much greater in some of the districts than in others. I bespeak for this duty that careful consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

Pursuant to the provisions of act No. 67, session laws of 1871, the Board of State Building Commissioners prepared plans, and solicited designs and estimates, for a building for the use of the several State departments during the construction of the new Capitol. The building was put under contract to the lowest bidder, has been completed, and is now occupied for the use of the Supreme Court, the State Library, and other purposes for which it was designed. The edifice is convenient in its arrangements, and has been completed at a cost of $30,693 94. The entire building, including furnaces and sidewalks, was placed under contract and would have been completed at a cost within the appropriation; but, after a full consultation with the State officers, it was determined that the security of the vault of the State Treasury was of such importance as to require a larger expenditure than had been allowed for that purpose. And I recommend an appropriation for the additional amount thus expended.

By the same act it was made the duty of the Board to procure plans, specifications and estimates for a new Capitol, not to cost over one million of dollars. The Commissioners were authorized to proceed to the erection of a building in accordance with such plans as might be adopted, but with the proviso that no contract should be entered into involving an expenditure of more than the one hundred thousand dollars then appropriated; future contracts were prohibited, except as appropriations might be made for that purpose.

The duty committed to this Board is one of much importance and of great responsibility. We must have a Capitol properly arranged for the accommodation and convenient use of the Legislature, the courts and all other departments of the State government, with a sufficiency of room, not only for present, but for future wants.

To secure the construction of an edifice of the most substantial character, in the most economical manner, with due regard to proper architectural proportions and pleasing appearance; with proper provision for suitably lighting and heating, and for necessary ventilation; with a sum of money much less than that usually devoted to such a purpose, and yet to have such a Capitol as Michigan should have for a century to come, has required, and will continue to demand until its completion, the most careful attention, much time and labor.

A pamphlet, containing instructions for the guidance of architects, having been prepared, the Board advertised for designs, in the papers of Lansing, Detroit, Chicago and New York. Twenty were received for consideration. After careful examination, the first premium offered by the Legislature was awarded to Mr. Elijah E. Myers, of Springfield, Illinois; the second to P. H. Decker; the third to Edward E. Jenison. Before accepting any, however, the Board took the precaution to employ two experts of large experience in the construction of public buildings, to make careful estimates as to the probable cost of a building constructed in accordance with each of these three, as well as several of the other designs. The architects' estimate for the cost of the Capitol upon the plan adopted is one million seventy thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

It is the opinion of the experts who were employed, that it can be completed for a sum not exceeding eleven hundred thousand dollars, provided the whole work can be advertised and let under one contract.

After careful examination, and consultation with experienced architects and builders, in our own and other States, the Commissioners are of the opinion that a much better building can be obtained and a large amount of money saved by contracting for the whole work at one time. In this opinion I fully concur. The cost of machinery and other appliances necessary for the economical construction of so large and expensive an edifice would be such as no responsible contractor would be willing to expend for a small portion of the building only. If the whole is offered at one time experienced and responsible builders, at home and from abroad, will compete for the work; but, if let in sections from year to year, for several years, the advantages of such competition will be lost, bids will be obtained from a small number only, and those of little experience in work of this character and magnitude.

In this connection it will be asked, can the means be provided by the Legislature at its present session—to be expended within a proper limit of time—without jeopardizing the payment of the funded debt of the State, at its maturity; or necessary appropriation for our several State institutions; or without imposing upon the people a heavy burden of taxation?

Having made careful estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the State government for each of the years 1872-73-74-75-76-77 and '78, during which period more than a million of dollars of our State bonds will become due, I am satisfied that, with an aggregate State tax for 1872, of one and one-third mill on the dollar, and but one mill on the dollar annually thereafter, the bonded debt of the State can be paid at its maturity, all necessary appropriations be made for each of the State institutions, and the new Capitol completed and paid for within six years from January, 1872. That you may more readily judge of the correctness of this opinion, and that the prosperous condition of our State affairs may be understood by the people, I have prepared, to be placed before you, tables of estimated receipts and expenditures for the period above named.

Fully convinced, as I am, that the best interests of the State will be promoted by an early completion of the new Capitol, I respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the Board to advertise for proposals for the whole work, to be completed within six years from January of the present year, at a cost not to exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars, including employment of architect, superintendence and other necessary expenses.

For the accomplishment of this object, I recommend an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually, for each of the years 1872-3-4-5 and 6, and three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for 1877; and that the Auditor General be directed to incorporate these sums with the State tax for the years 1872-3-4-5 and 1876.

Ample provisions having been made for the payment of the funded debt of the State, by setting apart some of the trust fund receipts, and such portions of the specific taxes as may not be required for the payment of interest on the public debt, there is no longer a necessity for the one-eighth mill tax to constitute a sinking fund. Leaving this off, the State tax will be reduced seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (78,750).

I, therefore, recommend the repeal of section 4, act No. 122, laws of 1861, and section 5 of the same act, as amended by act No. 134, laws of 1863, and by act No. 309, laws of 1865.

The receipts from specific taxes set apart by the Constitution for the payment of interest and principal of the State debt have become so large as to do away with the necessity of appropriations of specific amounts from the general fund for the payment of interest. I recommend the repeal of act No. 139, laws of 1871, and the passage of an act making an appropriation from the general fund of such an amount as may be necessary annually hereafter for the payment of interest on the bonded debt.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 31 of 1869, swamp lands appropriated by any law for the construction of roads in the Upper Peninsula may be used in the construction of railroads. Section 15 of act No. 155, laws of 1869, has been construed as conferring upon the Swamp Land State Road Commissioner for the Upper Peninsula exclusive authority and power, without the advice or consent of the Governor or the State Board of Control, to transfer lands appropriated for State roads to railroad companies. Without now entering upon the discussion as to the meaning of this section, I am clearly of the opinion that the Commissioner should possess no such power.

The Legislature, at its last session, placed the entire body of State swamp and indemnity lands and all State swamp land roads of the Lower Peninsula in the hands of the Board of Control. The experience of the past year has, in my judgment, confirmed the wisdom of the action then taken. I recommend the repeal of section 15, act No. 155, laws of 1869. I also recommend that the swamp lands and roads of the Northern Peninsula be placed under the direction of the Board, with the same power as is now exercised over those of the Southern Peninsula.

I respectfully call your attention to what, to me, seems to be a serious defect in the provisions of act No. 195, session laws of 1871. It was unquestionably the intention of the Legislature to make it the duty of railroad companies to provide all suitable safe-guards for the protection of life and property on the line of such roads, by constructing fences, ditches, and cattle guards, to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the track; and to make these corporations liable for all damages resulting from neglect in the construction or the maintenance of these safeguards. The railroad companies claim, that under the provisions of section 36, they are not liable for stock killed, except where the owner of the animal owns or occupies the land directly adjacent to the place where the killing occurs. If this construction is correct, then these corporations are not required to fence or place cattle-guards upon the line of their roads where the land immediately adjacent is vacant, though other lands a few rods distant are cultivated and occupied. This section needs careful revision to remedy the defect referred to.

The Supreme Court, at its last term, decided that the statute providing for the removal from office of school district officers and inspectors, for offenses herein named, does not apply to fractional school districts. There is a large number of fractional districts in the State, and some means should be provided for the removal of delinquent officers in these as well as in districts located wholly within one township. I recommend that the law be so amended as to apply alike to all school districts.

The attention of many of the municipal governments of the State having been directed to the necessity of a more abundant and sure supply of water for the ordinary purposes of the people, and the protection of property in case of fire, quite a number of these corporations have taken measures for the construction of water-works. Frequently it is found necessary to bring from a distance outside of the corporate limits. In some such cases the right to lay supply pipes has been obtained with great difficulty. This is a matter of much importance, and your attention is called to the necessity for a revision of the general law on this subject.

My attention has been called to a statute of the State of New York, which makes it impossible without the existence of a similar statute in this State, for the guardian of minor heirs residing in Michigan, but having property belonging to them in the former State, to obtain possession and control of such property. Inconvenience and loss have already resulted from the want of such provision, and I recommend the passage of such an act as the New York statute contemplates and requires.

The report of the geological survey of the entire Upper Peninsula, including valuable maps and charts, is nearly ready for publication, and may be completed to be laid before the Legislature at the next regular session. No provision, however, has been made for its publication. Without this the whole work will be of comparatively little value. I respectfully suggest the propriety of passing a joint resolution, authorizing the Board of State Auditors to audit and allow such necessary expenses of publication as may be ordered and approved by the Geological Board.

My attention has been called by the President of the United States to the twenty-seventh article of the recent "treaty between the United States and Great Britain," which article is in these words, to-wit:

"ARTICLE 27. The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion; and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, and further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States."

I am not aware that the laws of this State relating to the use of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal in any way discriminate between the citizens of the United States and those of any other country. But it is proper that Michigan should place upon record its approval of the article, by giving official assent to the use of the canals within its borders, upon terms of entire equality, to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of our own country. I recommend the passage of a joint resolution to this effect.

Early in October last several of the Northwestern States were visited by fires, unparalleled in the annals of history. A large portion of the beautiful and wonderfully prosperous City of Chicago was reduced to ashes; the accumulations of years of industry and toil were swept away in a day. In Wisconsin the widespread conflagration was attended with a most fearful loss of life.

While the people of Michigan were engaged in the noble work of furnishing relief to the sufferers in Chicago, the same devouring element was making a sad havoc in our own State. Thriving towns, farm and school houses, churches, stock, crops, and thousands of acres of valuable timber were consumed. Nearly three thousand families or about eighteen thousand persons, were rendered homeless and deprived of the necessaries of life.

Immediately after the fires, two State Relief Committees were appointed, one at Detroit for the eastern, the other at Grand Rapids for the western part of the State. Committees or agents were also designated in each of the counties and many of the towns of the burned districts to procure information as well as to receive and distribute supplies to the sufferers.

Responsive to the appeal of the Executive and of the committees, prompt and liberal contributions of money, food and clothing came from our own citizens, from almost every State in the Union, from Canada and from beyond the Atlantic.

Cash contributions to the relief fund have been received as follows:

By the Governor - - - -	$156,876 55
" Committee at Detroit -	129,958 79
" " Grand Rapids -	48,333 57
" " Holland - -	35,018 11
" " Manistee - -	6,468 49
" " East Saginaw - -	12,811 47
" " Port Huron - -	13,532 00
" " Fillmore, Overeisel and Laketon - - - - - -	492 00
By the Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, Grand Haven	23,329 73
By the Hon. W. W. Wheaton (then Mayor), Detroit - - - - - -	11,345 64
By other committees and individuals, probably - - - - -	30,000 00
Total - - - - -	$462,166 30

Large quantities of clothing and other supplies have also been received, the value of which is estimated at fully $250,000.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan very promptly proffered aid for our suffering people. From his department of the Federal government we received two thousand pairs of blankets, four hundred men's overcoats, and one thousand pairs of men's socks.

I also received from the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, a liberal offer of clothing, which was declined, because the quantity of that article then in the hands of the committees was by them believed to be more than sufficient for the emergency.

A considerable number of bridges having been destroyed, the State Board of Control took prompt measures to have them rebuilt, and made appropriations of swamp lands for that purpose.

Being of the opinion that the gifts of a generous public could be more discreetly distributed by the committees, that it would be unwise to multiply agencies for that purpose, I have from time to time placed in their hands all moneys received by me, with the exception of $135, paid to the special object for which it was contributed. To the committee at Detroit I have paid $128,098.41, making the cash receipts of this committee $258,057.20; to Grand Rapids $28,643.09; total money receipts of that committee, $71,976.66.

So prompt and bountiful had been the donations, that believing the people of Michigan would be unwilling to tax a generous public one moment longer than was necessary, a proclamation was issued by me early in January—with the full concurrence of the committees—in which I took occasion, in behalf of the State, to thank the public for their noble charity, by means of which the sufferings of our citizens had been so greatly alleviated, and to announce that further contributions were unnecessary.

The members of the several relief committees have devoted a large amount of time and labor, at great personal sacrifice, to the difficult work imposed upon them, and have discharged the duties of this almost thankless task with fidelity and good judgment, and all without the slightest compensation, except such as always comes from a consciousness of having lightened the burdens of suffering humanity.

I cannot close this notice of the great fires without grateful mention of the valuable favors and substantial service rendered by railroad, express and telegraph companies. Freight in very large quantities from almost every part of the Union has been transported free of charge. The use of the telegraph wires has also been freely given for all relief business. Thousands of dollars have thus been saved to the relief fund.

The people of Michigan can never forget or fail to express their high appreciation of the generosity and warm sympathy so nobly manifested by the old and the young, the rich and the poor, in behalf of our afflicted citizens.

In closing this communication to you, the representatives of the people of the commonwealth, it has seemed to me fitting and proper that an official recognition should be made of our obligations to those who have done so much to obliterate from within our borders the evidences of a wide-spread and fearful calamity.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, March 13, 1872.

Here he dies again. Uncle Joe Leet, Kentucky, aged 107, and carried provisions to Gen. Washington in camp when a boy.

Public Debt Jugglery.

The New York *World* on Monday published an article pointing out in detail the discrepancies between the reports of Treasury officials, and the gross misrepresentation of facts by which the Administration has deceived the people as to the condition of the public debt. It will repay careful perusal by all those who care to know the depth of dishonesty to which the administration of national affairs has been brought by the corrupt cabal which rule at Washington, and the falsehoods with which they have endeavored to impose on the people and make capital for their campaign for a new lease of power. The writer shows by transcripts and comparisons of official reports of the Treasury Department, that while Secretary Boutwell has been boasting of having reduced the public debt nearly $300,000,000 since General Grant's inauguration, his own figures prove beyond controversy that, on the first day of July last, it was only $39,661,225 less than on July 1, 1868—a reduction of but $13,220,418.33 1-3 per annum! Is it not about time that the hangers-on of the Washington government and its mouthpieces stopped bawling themselves hoarse over the juggling monthly statements which the Treasury Department cooks up and scatters broadcast over the land for the purpose of deceiving the too careless and credulous voters?

When the debate on the French arms matter disclosed a serious discrepancy in the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, the ready answer was, that the deficiency resulted from the different systems of book-keeping and was only apparent! This subterfuge will not serve when the discrepancies occur in Mr. Boutwell's own statements. In his report for 1871 he recites the public debt for each year, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive. Comparing his statements with the reports of Secretaries Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch, for the same years, and there is found an aggregate discrepancy of $138,528,376. Again, the annual reports of the Secretary and his Register (the bookkeeper of the government) never agree, the difference swelling from a quarter of a million, in 1861, to nearly a hundred millions in 1870. And yet this violent conflict between these officials suddenly

Grant's Brother as a "Tester."

From the Chicago Tribune, March 11.

The charges of nepotism preferred against Senator Schurz by the New York *Times* in connection with the appointment of his brother in-law, Mr. Jussen, to the collectorship of internal revenue for this district have brought out a crushing reply from Mr. Jussen, temporarily sojourning in Europe. The main charge—that against Senator Schurz—is absolutely refuted; but, having the opportunity, Mr. Jussen has indulged in some reminiscences of his official life, the truth of which is not only thoroughly established by places, persons, and dates, but they are peculiarly fruitful in disclosures concerning the revolution of the wheels within the wheels that run the Internal Revenue Department. We purpose to allude to but one of these disclosures, which exhibits Mr. Orville Grant in the light of a "tester." The story is an interesting one. Shortly after Mr. Jussen had been installed in his office, he made the acquaintance of Orville, and one day was summoned to Orville's store, when, after some desultory conversation, the latter coolly proposed to the new collector to defraud the government, by permitting a certain distillery to run double its registered capacity—in other words, to collect the revenue on half its actual product. That Mr. Jussen might not be utterly astonished at the coolness of this proposition, Orville hastened to inform him that there could be no fraud in such a transaction, urging the disingenuous excuse that, if he declined, the government would gain nothing, because it would collect only the revenue on the actual product, and, if he consented, the government would still get the same amount of money. As a clincher, Orville proposed to make everything right in Washington. In fact, Mr. Orville Grant, in stating his proposition, put it upon a purely mathematical and cash basis. His reasoning was very much like that of Mephistopheles entertaining the students in Faust's chamber: "If this be so and that be so, then the other must be so, also." As far as Orville stated his equation, it was all right, but unfortunately one member of the equation was wanting, and that, too, the most important of all—the little question of fraud. Mr. Jussen, while admiring the mathematical perspicuity of Orville, was too much of a metaphysician not to deplore the absence of the moral features in the plan, and so peremptorily and positively refused to have anything to do with the ingenious plan to help Orville realize on whisky which had not paid the tax. The story now begins to grow interesting. We have seen Mr. Orville Grant in the role of the Artful Dodger. He now turns up as informer, and writes a letter to his brother, the President, in which he denounces Mr. Jussen and Mr. Bloomfield, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, as corrupt men and infamous scoundrels, and, in fact, stops short at no epithet in his denunciations of these official ingratgs, who had refused to enter his little ring and let his friends defraud the government. Only give me the opportunity, says Mr. Orville Grant, and I will prove that these men are infamous scoundrels. This interesting letter, our readers will remember, got into print about one year ago. Once more the curtain rises, and discloses a change of scene. Enter Mr. Orville Grant as the tester. The opportunity has come sooner than he expected, for Mr. Jussen had deemed it advisable to inform the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, also General Webster, the United States Assessor, also Supervisor Bloomfield, also Senator Schurz, of the offer and the result. Now comes Orville again, six months after he made his tempting offer to the infamous scoundrels, and after he had expressed his desire to prove them guilty of all the crimes in the calendar, and calls upon Mr. Jussen, and volunteers the explanation that he had made the whisky proposition solely for the purpose of testing his integrity!—not his own integrity, but Jussen's. It will be a matter of congratulation to the public to know that we have a universal patent tester of official integrity among us, who can devote his valuable time, without hope of reward, to the reformation of the civil service. Such instances of self-devotion to the best interests of the country and to the cause of moral reform, with no hope of compensation beyond the approval of his own conscience and the satisfaction which always follows good actions, are very rare in this naughty world. Under such an application of moral tests the prospects of our Internal Revenue Department are very bright, and as the tester can "make everything right at Washington," perhaps he can influence the authorities to extend his jurisdiction and give him opportunities to apply moral tests in the New York Custom-house. Also, he might even be induced to offer his services to the city and register the morality of the aldermen and other municipal officers with his tests. Orville is the great desideratum of our times.

The Iniquities of the Tariff.

Washington correspondence N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The tedium of the Saturday sessions of the House was relieved yesterday by a very fair attendance and by a very vigorous and able debate on the tariff. Mr. Kerr, one of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, opened the discussion by one of the clearest and most forcible efforts on this great question; a question, too, which is very generally sought to be illustrated by elaborately involved theories instead of by facts and figures. The speech grated harshly on the ears of the protective tariff interest, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, declaring that none such should go the country without an answer, proceeded to make a vehement reply. Mr. Kerr opened his remarks by defining what constituted a tariff for revenue in our existing systems of taxation, and then proceeded to give forcible examples and illustrations of revenue duties, as cited in the case of salt, coal, coffee, woolens, tea, sugar, silks, spirits, wines, tobacco, &c, in which he multiplied examples of a vicious tariff adjustment. He followed this by an exposition of the true principles of tariff reform, demonstrated the actual cost of government to each citizen, exploded the delusive cry about the pauper labor of Europe, illustrated what American industry needed, and concluded by showing that the pretentious demands of the protectionists entirely ignored the equal rights of all other classes, especially agriculture and other unprotected pursuits. He paid his respects to the free tea and coffee delusion in this wise. Speaking of the duty on coffee he said:

"But the importation of coffee during the calendar year 1871 was 321,686,707 pounds, equal to eight and a quarter pounds for each person in the country. The total importation is estimated at $33,725,017 in gold, and the duty per pound is 3 cents, being less than 30 per cent. ad valorem; and it paid to the Treasury $9,650,601. It therefore cost the consumers per capita a trifle less than 25 cents, and did not compel them to pay a penny to monopoly. It is a revenue tax, pure and simple, costs the people what it pays the government, builds up no stupendous fortunes at the expense of the people, fosters no corrupt corporations or rings, and bars the door against no competition. Then why reduce it, or where can you obtain $9,650,601 in revenue that will cost the people less? Nowhere. Not in the whole list of taxable articles, whether of domestic or foreign production. The people are entitled to have their taxes cost them the least possible sum. Of the duty on tea, he said: Let us take another subject of taxation for comparison. In the calendar year 1871 the importation of tea was 59,622,045 pounds, equal to one and a half pounds per capita, and the duty is fifteen cents per pound yielding in revenue $8,943,321, so that the average cost of this duty per capita is just twenty-two and a half cents, and every dollar it costs the people it pays the Treasury. It is pure revenue, with not a cent for protection, monopolies, rings, favorites, or tariff-fed robbers. There is no possibility of imposing any tariff tax that will pay so much in revenue and cost less to the people. It builds up no ill-gotten fortunes or powerful corporations, and does not expel competition nor violate the law of fair play. It is impossible to impose a protective duty on tea or coffee. There is no domestic producer of them to protect, hence the Protectionists want them free; they want no tariff taxes imposed that will not pay them as much or more than they pay the treasury."

A Field Night in Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.

A remarkakble scene occurred in House of Commons to-night when Sir Charles W. Dilke's resolve to investigate the expenses of the Crown came up. The Speaker called on Sir Charles for the introduction of the resolution of which he had already given notice. Viscount Bury rose to a question of privilege. As members of Parliament had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and her successors, and as the member from Chelsea had avowed openly that he was a Republican, he wanted to know if, with a proper respect for the House of Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without repudiating Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts, and there was much confusion on all sides.

The Speaker, as the House was brought to order, said he saw nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing him to proceed. It was no part of the Speaker's duty to interfere.

Sir Charles then rose to put his motion amid great excitement and a storm of groans and cheers. In a firm and moderate tone of voice he called attention to the civil list, and then moved for returns showing the duty of the Auditor, to whom he makes his reports for each year since the accession of Victoria, the warrants issued by the treasury, with specifications of the classes in which savings arose, and to which accounts those savings were transferred each year; also, returns showing the income and expenditures of the Crown from the Queen's accession to the present year. The amendments charged on the estimates for fees on installations, for robes, collars, badges, royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages, funeral of the royal family, expenses in the coronation, journeys of the Queen, building and repairing of palaces, court ceremonies, allowances to trumpeters, watermen, marshals and chamberlains, and for services of royal yachts for ten years, and finally the returns of income from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of the total amount paid to the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles, having succeeded in reading his motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, proceeded to support it in a set speech. Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the galleries, as well as on the floor, during its delivery, and the confusion at times was so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible. He opened by saying that possibly the motion he offered was unprecedented. It was time, therefore, that the precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance at some other day. He denounced sinecures and useless offices, like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in public parks. There was once some justification in spending money for royal yachts, for his late Majesty, William IV., was a sailor King. Now, we maintained four vessels of this description, for what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet thousands were spent thereon annually. He admitted that he had made a charge that the Queen paid no income tax. This he had since learned was not true. He therefore retracted the charge, and admitted that he had been misinformed. He concluded by asserting that the civil list showed an increase of £10,000, and that the taxpayers believed that a large portion of the money was wasted.

Aubern Herbert, member for Nottingham, seconded the motion.

The House had all the time been noisy and tumultuous.

Gladstone rose, when order was resumed, and the members became attentive. He contradicted positively the statement that the civil list had been increased, and corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. One who assumes to instruct the public, he said, must at least be accurate. He denounced as mischievous the speech made by the member at Newcastle, and hinted that the success of his motion would be equal to the success of that speech. In conclusion Gladstone urged the House on every ground to reject the motion.

Aubern Herbert endeavored to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and cries of "O, divide."

The Speaker insisted on the preservation of order, when all the Conservatives and many of the Liberals left the chamber.

Herbert attempted to continue his speech. He declared he preferred a republic over a monarchy. Here the interruptions commenced again. The attempt was made to count out the House. Lord Geo. Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in the visitors' and reporters' galleries in violation of the the rules. The galleries were cleared, but soon afterwards reopened. After several attempts to adjourn, and various dilatory motions, the House divided, with the following result: For the motion, two; against, 274. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

The Same Old Story.

The Buffalo *Express* says: A painful incident in New York harbor on Tuesday evening shows how badly protected the traveling community are against disaster. As one of the Union ferry-boats was crossing from New York to Brooklyn the passengers suddenly raised the cry of "man overboard!" The engines were stopped and search was made for the man, but he could not be seen. He could be heard distinctly, and the passengers were thrilled with emotion as the poor wretch cried, "Help! Help! Don't give me up for God's sake!" Some of them tried to throw life preservers in the direction of the piteous appeals for help; but as happens in nine cases out of ten, the preservers were in such a situation that they could not be easily reached. An effort was then made to lower a boat, but that had to be abandoned also. It then became certain that the poor wretch must be left to his fate. Finally the voice became weaker; the faint tone showed that the sufferer would soon be beyond the reach of human aid. At last the feeble cries died away, and the story was told. One poor unfortunate gone to his rest.

Now, is it not remarkable that a boat upon which tens of thousands are carried every day should be so destitute of every means to assist the passengers in the event of accident? But that is "the way we go" now-a-days. When disaster does comes there is a spirit of public rage, and a strong demand for ample protection for human life. But as the excitement dies out, so does the rage, and but very few care to press the demand. And so men go, and so they probably will go on forever.

A *Herald* Washington dispatch states that since the arrival of Admiral Inglefield in this country, six weeks ago, as a naval attache of the British Legation at Washington, he has been inquiring minutely and thoroughly into our naval and military condition. He has had every facility from our government. He has already inspected the defenses at New York and along the New England coast, and was lately directed by Minister Thornton to visit New Orleans and inspect the defenses of that and other ports. All this excites much comment among army and naval officers.

Only six inches of snow has fallen in Dacota Territory this winter. The prairies are now bare, and all transportation west of Cheyenne is done on wheels. The grass is green and some points are found in splendid condition which had subsisted on buffalo grass all winter.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1872

AT THE regular session of the Legislature in 1871 Lieut.-Governor BATES, as presiding officer of the Senate, gave evidence of the most narrow partisanship. Anticipating the passage of a Congressional apportionment bill in time to permit the Legislature to re-district the State, the Senate ordered the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the subject and report a bill. This commit tee, contrary to all precedent and in violation of the rights of the minority, was constituted by Mr. BATES exclusively of Republicans. Owing to his littleness, exclusiveness or fancied "loilty," he recognized the Democracy of the State of Michigan—over 100,000 in number—as having no rights which his high-mightiness was bound to respect. The criticism bestowed upon the act by fair minded men of all parties it was hoped would open his eyes, allow him to see himself as others saw him, and prevent, if another occasion should offer, a second exhibition of his picayune spleen. But MORGAN is a BOURBON and never learns. On the 14th inst. the Senate ordered the addition of six members to the committee,—making a committee of thirteen, and Lieut. Gov. BATES named six more Republicans. We were about to quote

"O, shame, where is thy blush!"

when we recollected that a blush would have a poor chance to show itself on MORGAN'S face.

THE Lansing correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* writes concerning the apportionment schemes, all of which seem to agree in the construction of the second district:

"Branch has seemed disposed to look to the west for her alliances rather than to the east, and, manifesting a decided choice in the matter, has been suffered to follow her bent, and this fact threw Washtenaw inevitably into the Second District, which was not seriously objected to on any hand."

The Washtenaw members have made a most serious mistake if they have not objected first, last and all the time. The county does not belong in a district with Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale, and a *large majority of the voters of the county would condemn such an attachment* to-day could they be heard. It has been promoted by Republican aspirants who imagine that they will get rid of opponents in Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, and Ingham, and that in the new district they can make their claims heard. But we warn them that Lenawee and Hillsdale will be found as unsatisfied as the horse-leech, and that their large Republican majorities will be heard in convention protesting against the nomination being given to Democratic Washtenaw. Washtenaw Republicans having the Congressional itch are digging their own graves.

As "a living jackass is better than a dead lion" it is not at all probable that any number of Republicans will pause and give heed to the following paragraph, nevertheless we give it for what it is worth;

"Just before his death Senator Grimes, who, perhaps more than any other of the Radical chiefs, contributed to the organization of the Republican party, spoke of Grant and his administration in the following complimentary strain: '*In ability this administration is the most pusillanimous and contemptible, and in morals the most corrupt and rotten which has ever disgraced the American people, and it would be ruinous to the country and the overthrow of the Republican party, to nominate or re-elect Grant to the Presidency.*'"

Having "Moses and the prophets" *in* MORTON and CHANDLER and JIM NYE, *living oracles*, of what value is the opinion of the dead GRIMES? Not the least, we trow.

CASEY and PACKARD, Collector of New Orleans and Marshal of Louisiana, Presidential brother-in-law and shadow, have succeeded in having Gen. LONGSTREET, Surveyor of the port, who is understood to be a stumbling-block in the way of some of their schemes, removed. GRANT finds for his own family first and last, having taken for his model the justice's jury who invariably rendered a verdict for *their own fees* before deciding the case submitted to them. Dr. NEWMAN, his pastor, has fully confirmed him, or at least not disturbed his faith, in one passage of scripture: "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel."

In the Michigan Legislature, the House on Thursday last and the Senate on Friday, passed a concurrent resolution thanking Gen. SHERIDAN for 2,000 pairs of blankets, 400 men's overcoats, and 1,000 pairs of socks sent to the sufferers by the last October fires. If SHERIDAN had drawn on his salary and purchased these supplies the resolution would have been appropriate, but as they belonged to the Government and not to him, it is one of toadyism. In the Senate four Democrats and two Republicans had backbone enough to vote against it, on that ground we presume, Senator MANN of this county being one of them.

THE Legislature has passed the Capitol Appropriation bill, substantially as recommended by the Governor. It provides for raising by tax in 1872, $100,000; in 1873, '74, '75 and '76, $200,000 each; and in 1877, $300,000 or so much as may be necessary. The contract to be let at once and as a whole.

Some minor bills have been passed, as recommended, amending the defective laws, but the two Houses, at the latest report, had not agreed on an apportionment bill, each having passed one of its own.

THE opening speech of the campaign in Connecticut was delivered at New Haven on Monday evening last, by Senator WILSON. We had supposed that Senator WILSON was receiving $5,000 a year, in consideration of which he had agreed to discharge certain duties in the north wing of the Capitol at Washington. It is about time that civil-service reform was applied to legislators.

OUR State legislators are not in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of Chicago at the expense of "the pine woods" of Michigan, so the House, on Friday, unanimously passed a concurrent resolution condemning the "Chicago Relief bill" and innstructing Senators and requesting Representatives to square their action and record their votes against it. The Senate, on Saturday, unanimously concurred.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—The telegraph stated a few days ago that the delegates from Kenton county to the Kentucky Republican State Convention withdrew; because of the adoption of a resolution pledging all members of the convention to support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. But the telegraph didn't say that Kenton County is the county in which Covington is located; that the paternal Grant, though stricken with disease, is still postmaster at Covington, drawing the salary but discharging no duties; and that this persistent nepotism, this unwillingness to relax the grasp of a family hand upon a $3,000 office, is what alienated the Kenton county Republicans and led them to leave the convention.

—In a speech on the tariff, delivered by Senator Sherman on Tuesday last, he said: "Free coal and free salt mean free iron and free woolens, whether we regard the duty on coal and salt as a revenue duty or a protective duty." That don't scare us a bit; we can stand free coal—cheap fuel, free salt—cheaper meats, free woolens—cheaper clothing, and free iron—cheaper nails, tools, machinery and railroads. That's the card, Mr. Sherman.

—Senator Sumner denies the report that he is to preside over the Cincinnati Convention; also the report that he had notified his colleague, Senator Wilson, that they must soon part company; and, also, the report that he had announced his intention "soon to assail the President and the administration in the Senate chamber with all the power at his command." Another batch of reports will be ready for his denial soon.

—Geo. C. Maynard, of the Electrical Department of the Weather Bureau, Washington, was the man who did the dirty work of Zack Chandler, by writing to the Hastings *Banner* that Senator Trumbull was retained by Johnson in the McArdle case, and that the $10,000 fee secured his vote against impeachment.

—J. M. Parker, a carpet-bagger whose family *yet* resides in Lowell, Mass., has been nominated by the President to be Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans, *vice* Longstreet, resigned, and to the great disgust of the native colored population, who wished the berth for one of their own race.

—Ex-Collector Murphy swore before the Senate Investigating Committee, on Monday last, that Tweed, Tammany ring-master, had "for several years controlled the Republican organization of New York City." What say our Republican friends to that?

—Zenas M. Priest, late Business Superintendent of the Syracuse and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, *vice* Hatch, resigned.

—The citizens of San Francisco protest against the cession by Congress of a portion of the Island of Yerba Buena to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Can they pay as well as protest? If not the railroad company has the inside track.

—Bro. Shakespeare, of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, Democratic, announces that he has perfected arrangements to start a morning daily at an early day, and that the project is received with encouraging favor.

—Goshen, Indiana, gets $2,700 a year for licenses sold to saloon keepers, and the county $1,500 from the same. Down there they are evidently believers in the saying "those that dance must pay the fiddler."

—One Randolph Strickland, of St. Johns, a "played out" Republican member of Congress, has loaned the glory of his name to the woman-suffragers, and was elected President of their organization by the recent Kalamazoo Convention.

—American oysters sell in London at 36, and English at 72 cents a dozen. Can the English oysterman endure that and not clamor, like a Pennsylvania iron and coal man or a Saginaw salt man, for protection?

—A New York *Times* Washington dispatch says that the friends of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are confident that Grant favors his nomination for Vice-President. Has Wilson recently given Grant a horse or a pup?

—Dawes and Garfield condemn the treatment of the recalcitrant Senators, but without endorsing the Senators. Imitating the feat of "splitting a hair 'twixt north and northwest sides."

—Vicky Woodhull addressed a communist celebration in New York, on Tuesday evening, and predicted the triumph of communism in this country. Didn't she mean community-ism?

—A Republican State Convention has been called to be held at Jackson on the 16th of May, to appoint 22 delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and to elect a State Committee.

—It is now out that Grant bargained for a second term before consenting to accept a first. It was money, and not honor or the good of the country, he had in view.

—The Toledo *Commercial* has been having spasms: caused by a fear that Chief-Justice Chase is to be nominated for President by the Cincinnati Liberal Convention.

—Deaths in Philadelphia from small-pox have averaged 200 a week during the autumn and winter. No epidemic within half a century has raged as long or proved as fatal.

—The N. Y. *Post* suggests that the Democrats will carry Nevada if Jim Nye persists in being a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

—Kalamazoo has attached a new well to her Holly Water-Works, and now boasts of having "as pure water as any place in the United States."

—Senator Sumner denies the report that he is to preside over the Cincinnati Convention, and keeps a close mouth concerning the movement.

—Jay Gould has followed his removal from the Presidency of Erie by resigning his position as director. The whole or nothing is his maxim.

—North Carolina couldn't stand Gov. Holden and impeached and removed him: but Grant endorses and offers him the mission to Peru.

—The coming General Conference of the M. E. Church is to be petitioned to provide for the ordination of women preachers.

—Chas. Francis Adams has considerable backing for a nomination by the Cincinnati Convention. There is power in the name.

—"Money makes the mare go" runs an old saw, and money carried the New Hampshire election: so the Democrats say.

—Some Swiss engineers have projected a railroad to the summit of Mt. Vesuvius, modeled after the one at Mt. Washington.

—George W. Julian, of Indiana, *is a* Presidential candidate. The California woman suffrage women have nominated him.

—The Jumel ejectment case, so long in progress in New York, has temporarily terminated in a disagreement of the jury.

—The Republicans of Rhode Island, in State Convention convened, have endorsed Grant and Colfax for re-election.

—The St. Patrick's day procession in New York was a very large one, being estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000.

—Ex-Senator Doolittle opened the Connecticut campaign, in behalf of the Democrats, at Hartford, on Tuesday.

—Hon. Jas. E. Beebe, late of Jackson, died recently at Davis Mills, Mississippi.

IT IS now announced, by a Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, that Judge DAVIS has not accepted the Labor Reform nomination for President; that the telegram of "thanks" was the invention of a newspaper correspondent; and that Judge DAVIS disapproves of "several important planks in the platform:" for which we think the more of him.

Iron Ships and Steamers on the Lakes.

From the Chicago Republican.

The time has come when ship-building should receive attention and development upon the northwestern lakes. There is no other branch of industry, with perhaps the exception of railways, which would so tend to enlarge and develop our agricultural and manufacturing interests as the building of a sufficiency of iron steamships for the transportation of our surplus products upon our inland waters. The old wooden ship has had its day upon the ocean. It ought to have its day upon the lakes and rivers of the West and Northwest. Wooden vessels decay much faster, and require repairs much more frequently upon the lakes than upon the ocean. On account of the shallowness of our harbors vessels must be built of high draft, and if their length is out of proportion to their depth it is found necessary in sailing ships to add to the strength and weight of their timbers, and, in steamers, to supplement the ordinary timbers by a series of arches, which are unsightly and weighty, and which take up a great deal of cargo space. An iron ship or steamer, on the other hand, needs none of these extra means for obtaining strength. She can be built of an unusual length, in proportion to depth. By increasing her beam her powers of flctation can be increased in proportion. Thus vessels of this character, with great length, flat doors, light weight of hull, and greater internal space, can carry an immense cargo: it is estimated from twenty-five to thirty per cent. more than wooden vessels of the same amount of tonnage. For canal navigation, such as we have on the Welland and St. Lawrence route, the superiority of iron over wooden vessels is immense. They draw so much less water, in proportion to tonnage and capacity, than wooden vessels, that they would necessarily earn from twenty-five to thirty per cent more on the capital spent in their construction. Nor is this all. An iron vessel or steamship is much longer lived than a wooden one, and costs less for repairs; probably one-third. This is acknowledged to be true as respects ocean navigation; but the advantage is much more marked upon the lakes, as the process of oxidation is much slower in fresh water than in salt; while the liability to foul on the bottom is reduced to a minimum, as respects the navigation of our inland waters. A wooden vessel on the the lakes has seen her best days at ten years. At fifteen she is old and will cost so much in the way of repairing as in many instances to render her wholly unprofitable. An iron vessel, on the other hand, will live on the lakes and do good service for from thirty to fifty years. The United States government iron steamer Michigan was built over twenty years ago, and is to day as serviceable as the day on which she was launched. We venture to say that she has cost less for repairs than any vessel owned by our government. She still uses the boilers and engines with which she was originally supplied. The old English mercantile steamer Great Britain was built of iron in Bristol, in 1844, and is consequently nearly twenty-eight years old. Yet we notice she is now advertised in the Melbourne *Herald* to make the direct passage from Australia to England in sixty days. The vessel was at one time ashore in Dundrum Bay, on the coast of Ireland, for a whole winter. No doubt, however, such a vessel would last twice as long upon the lakes as she will upon the ocean.

It will at once be seen, then, that for the navigation of the lakes iron ships and steamers possess an immense advantage. There is no doubt that if we had a sufficiency of them to supply the wants of our inland commerce, it would reduce the cost of transporting our products nearly one-half. We have long hoped to see efforts made in the direction of extending this most important branch of industry. A few more iron steamers have been built, during the past few years, at Buffalo and Cleveland. This winter we learn that an increased impetus has been given to the business. The vessels already constructed have proved serviceable and have paid well, notwithstanding the high cost of material.

Trumbull and Chandler.

In the Senate on the 15th inst. Mr. Trumbull rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter to the *Republican Banner*, published in Michigan, charging that Senator Trumbull had pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed for the United States by President Johnson, and further that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by that fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate. Mr. Trumbull said that during seventeen years' service in the Senate he had not before risen to a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment were prepared, and that the fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal and proper. He charged that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler some time ago for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of these slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant, instead of Johnson, they would not ask again for an investigation, but like slimy snakes would crawl to their dens.

Mr. Chandler replied. He denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnson, and said that the object was to ascertain whether a Senator had violated the law. He still believed that he had done so, and as to Mr. Trumbull's personal allusion to him, he hurled back the slime upon its slimy source.

The Vice-President called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. Chandler apologized to the Senate.

The Rise in Iron.

The great increase in the price of iron, largely caused by the extraordinary activity in railroad construction, not only in the United States, but in Europe and elsewhere, has a noticeable effect on all new enterprises, and is exceedingly embarrassing to parties who undertook the construction of lines some months ago on the basis of the prices at that time. They now find that they must pay ten dollars more per ton than they counted on, and they are extremely fortunate if they can succeed in getting cash orders executed within a reasonable time. Many English mills refuse to accept orders to be filled before 1873, and American mills are crowded for a long time ahead, so there is no immediate prospect of a fall in prices, and anything but cash is apt to be scorned. The Belgian works, which aside from England, are the chief manufacturers for European consumption, seem even more crowded, and some leading works have refused contracts to be filled by the spring of 1873. Tenders for Bessemer rails for German lines opened recently averaged about $80, gold, per ton, and the lowest was about $72. while a year ago contracts were made at $60. On most American railroads (laid with 56lb iron) an increase of $10 per ton is equivalent to an addition of $880 to the money costs of a mile of track, and in many cases to more than a thousand dollars in the capital account.

As to the cost of iron in England, a paragraph from the speech of the Chairman of the London, Chatham & Dover Railway Company, at its recent annual meeting, will be interesting. He said: "Taking the cost of iron and steel chairs and rails, which form so large an item in railway expenditure—just a fortnight ago we made our contracts for iron and steel rails and chairs for 1872. In regard to iron rails, we had to pay £10 10s. a ton, as against £6 18s. 6d. in the previous year. As regards steel rails, we had to pay £13-5s. a ton, as against £11 7s. 6d.; for chairs we had to pay £5 5s. 7d. a ton, as against £3 9s. 3d." These figures show an increase in the English market (which to a great extent governs the iron markets of the world) of 44 per cent. in the price of iron rails, 16 1-2 per cent. in the price of steel rails, and 52 1-2 per cent. in iron chairs.

Next to the cost of new lines, the expense of operating old lines will be increased by this great rise in iron. It is not generally known, or if known is not appreciated, that a railroad is in many respects one of the most perishable of properties. Both rails and rolling stock require renewals at short intervals, many of our lines, west as well as east, wearing out iron rails in four years, and some in a much shorter period.

Since the rise in steel rails is not only proportionately but absolutely less than the rise in iron, it is likely that the companies will be more than ever inclined to adopt steel.—*Railroad Gazette.*

A Desperate Encounter With a Negro.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 18.

A desperate fight occurred at President's Island, a few miles below the city, yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Rodegan went there for the purpose of arresting a desperate negro named John White, who for some time has been a terror to the negroes living there. Rodegan was met by a large body of negroes, who were armed, and proposed to assist in the arrest, but stated that White had barricaded his cabin and would make a desperate fight.—Rodegan approached the cabin and demanded the surrender of White, who refused, saying he would be murdered by the negroes if he did. After some further parleying one negro approached the cabin and was shot dead by White, who rushed out and secured his gun. In a few minutes he shot another and also secured his gun, but was wounded as he retreated to his cabin, from which he opened a sharp fire, wounding four others. Rodegan, seeing it was impossible to dislodge him, sent to the city for assistance. Deputy Sheriff Mike Ryne summoned a posse, went over, and proceeded to take means to burn White's cabin, upon seeing which he surrendered. After his arrest it was with the greatest difficulty that the negroes were kept from shooting him—they even threatening to shoot the officers if he was not given up to them. He was brought to this city and jailed. He has served a regular term in the Third Cavalry, and, it is said, killed several men before.

DIED.

In the town of York, on the 16th inst., of typhoid pneumonia ANN M., wife of SMITH W. BASOM, aged 43 years.

In this city, on the 15th inst., of heart disease, WILLIAM WALKER, aged 62 years, 9 months.

In Bridgewater, March 14th, ELSIE DORINDA, wife of JOHN E. MCCOLLUM, aged 25 years.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK March 19.

The markets generally have a stiffening tendency. Coffee is reacting from the lethargic condition in which it has been since Congress began to tinker at the import duties. Prime Rio has advanced to 29c. gold, and rules firm. Sugars have appreciated fully ⅛c the last six days, and holders are not pushing sales. Raw cotton has advanced to 22⅝, but is dull. Dry goods have taken another ballooning fit, and the principal staple articles have been marked up within three days. Utica 6-4 bleached shirtings, for instance, being held at 37½. The market is quite active in mess pork, which 2 days since was dull at 12.60@12.75, is now firm at 13.25. Kettle lard has declined too and is firm but not active at 9¼ Best western butter 23@26. Cheese firm at 20 for best. Flour is at last active and firm. Wheat also doing better: white western, 1.78; amber, do. 1 73. Corn firm at 60. Oats quiet at 57@58 for Michigan. Money is tight at 7 per cent on call and 10 on long paper. Gold touched 109¾ to-day. Exchange, owing to a heavy foreign demand for Erie stock, fell off ⅛@¼.

DETROIT, March 20.

The most notable changes since last Wednesday are a decline in the fur market, and further advances in iron products. Skunk and raccoon skins have each fallen off 10@20 per cent on the better qualities. The former, however, continues to be the thing in Madame Fashion's estimation, mink having been voted vulgar. But that the tyrannical dame can for any length of time enforce that choice is doubted by one at least. Tin plates have advanced to $16 per box for 10x14 I. C., and $18 for I. X. Sheet iron has advanced 2-10ths, and nails are in obedience to the decision of an iron-makers' convention held last week, momentarily expected to advance 25c per keg Jobbers still sell 10d at $5.25, but are not free at that rate. Groceries are quite active Though sugars are firm east, dealers sell at about old rates. Coffee has made no change, and now that there is a stronger feeling at the east, prices will be likely to remain steady. Flour is in better demand and firm in price. Wheat ½@1c higher all around, but subject to daily fluctuations The stock in store is about the same as last week, some 225,000 bushels Though there is no possibility of shipping to New York, the least advance at that place stiffens the views of our holders; while, to show that there are rules which work only one way, a decline in New York produces no visible effect here. This is because we depend more upon the south and west for a market for our specialty, and because every rise in New York affects the south and west, which are comparatively bare of and must have white wheat. So the theory goes. Closing rates: Extra, $1.65; No. 1 white, 1 57½; Treadwell, 1.57½; amber, 1 53. Corn firm at 49c, and oats quiet at 39. Barley, 1.60@1.65. Green apples, $3.50@3.75 per bbl; dried do. firm at 9½ per lb. Butter, firm at 24@25c. Eggs up to 20. Cranberries, $12@17 per bbl. Maple sugar would command 18c per lb. Potatoes firm at 90. Live sheep firm at $7.50@8.50; beeves, $5.75@6.25; hogs, $4.25@4.50. Dressed hogs, $5.50@5.70. Clover seed, $5 05@5.10. Timothy, $3@3.25.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, March 21st, '72.

APPLES—50@80c per bu.
BEEF—Brings 7@8c.
BOLTED MEAL—$2.00.
BUTTER—Prices remain at 18@20c.
BUCKWHEAT—None in market.
BEANS—$1.75 per bu. is paid for good quality.
CORN—Brings 55@56c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12½c.
EGGS—Command 15c.
FLOUR—XXX. $4.00 per cwt.
HAY—$13@16 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 18@20c.
LARD—The market stands at 7@8c.
OATS—33@35c.
POTATOES—$1 90.
TURKEYS—14c.
WHEAT—The market is quiet. White we quote at $1.45@1.50; amber, 1.40@1.45; red $1.35@1.40.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

The residence of the subscriber. House No. 62 and two lots on Huron Street, East. Possession given the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE, or of

C. H. RICHMOND.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 20th, 1872. 1366m2

MONEY WANTED.

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

1366 E. W. MORGAN.

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF PURE NORWAY OATS

60 cents. They are the best kind we ever raised. Enquire at this office.

DAY & FERDON.

Ann Arbor, March 20, 1872. 1366w2*

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Henion & Gott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts and debts of said firm will be settled by James B. Gott, who alone is authorized so to do.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 19th, 1872.

S. NEWELL HENION,
JAMES B. GOTT.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of S. N. Henion, in the firm of Henion & Gott, will close out the entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets and Groceries at private sale, at great bargains for the next sixty days. After that time the balance will be sold at auction.

All persons indebted to the firm will make immediate payment to me.

JAMES B. GOTT.

Dated, March 19th, 1872. 1366w3

JACKSON WAGONS!

A Car Load of JACKSON WAGONS just received at

Rogers' Agricultural Warehouse.

Those who want Jackson Wagons, had better go for them now at the present

LOW PRICES!

as there is soon to be about eight dollars added to the present price on account of the advance in price of Wagon stocks.

M. ROGERS.

1366m3*

FARMERS' STORE.

CARPETS!

WE WOULD SAY TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE

A NEW CARPET

This Spring, that we are now receiving

OUR SPRING STOCK!!

OF

CARPETING!

WHICH WE WILL SELL

FOR THIRTY DAYS AT

LAST YEARS' PRICES!

Which will make a saving of 20 or 25 per cent. Don't fail to give us a call as we have THE CARPETS.

Ann Arbor, March 22d, 1872.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

136 m1

Estate of Rufus Matthews.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Rufus Matthews, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Marcus J. Matthews, Executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate thereof said deceased died seized, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of such sale among the persons interested in said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-second day of April next, at

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. MARCH 22 1872

Democratic City Convention.

The Democratic delegates from the several wards of the City of Ann Arbor, will meet at the COURT HOUSE, on THURSDAY, MARCH 28th, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., to make nominations for City and Judicial officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

O. HAWKINS,
Chairman of Last Convention.

Democratic Ward Caucuses

Will be held at the following places on Wednesday, March 27th, 1872, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating ward officers and appointing delegates to the City Convention, to wit:

1st Ward—COOK'S HOTEL.
2d Ward—LEONARD HOUSE.
3d Ward—COURT HOUSE.
4th Ward—FIREMAN'S HALL.
5th Ward—WASHTENAW HOUSE.
6th Ward—McDONALD'S STORE.

By Order of the
WARD COMMITTEES.

Pittsfield Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Pittsfield are requested to meet at the Town House on Thursday, March 28th, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for township offices.

Pittsfield, March 21, 1872.

J. S. HENDERSON,
Chairman of Committee.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of the Township of Northfield are requested to meet in caucus on SATURDAY, MARCH 23d, at one o'clock P. M., at Welch's Corners, to nominate candidates for Township Officers.

By order of the Committee,
GEO. SUTTON, Ch'n.

Northfield, March 7th, 1872.

Local and Other Brevities.

— Remember the High School Junior Exhibition this evening.

— Medical and Law Commencements are set down for next Wednesday.

— Easter Sunday is calendared for March 31st, one week from Sunday next, and Good Friday for the 29th—Friday next.

— Those "balmy airs of spring" which should begin to show themselves, don't blow around these parts very muchly.

— The lecture by PUNSHON on Tuesday evening was the very best of the season. His subject was WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, but brilliant pen portraits of FOX, BURKE, SHERIDAN and other prominent cotemporaries were grouped around the central figures

— The "Escaped Nun" failed to put in her appearance at the Opera House on Friday evening last. Probably because our citizens did not bite at the sensation—prospect as eagerly and numerously as was expected.

— The celebration of St. Patrick's day by our Irish fellow-citizens, on Monday last, was a success. We hear the eulogy pronounced by Bishop BORGESS, at St. Thomas' Church, spoken of in high terms, and the school exhibition at the Opera House gave general satisfaction.

— A man was heard to remark the other day, that "should the citizens' ticket be successful, grass would grow in the streets of Ann Arbor before their term of office expires." Well, wouldn't it be better for grass to grow in the streets than for drunken men to line the gutters?

— Col. GEO. W. GOODHUE reported himself at the ARGUS office a few days ago, and requested us to say that he and his sons had closed a contract for clearing and grading the five miles of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad lying between the Saline River, at Milan, and the Macon. They commence work on Monday next. GOODHUE knows how to do it.

— Two calls have been posted for Republican City Conventions: one by the City Committee for next Thursday evening, the 28th; and one by the Chairman of the several Ward Committees for *last* evening. We are unable to discover that either is in the interest of the "Liberal Republican Convention" to be held at Cincinnati.

— *On the* 20th day of March, 1772, one hundred years ago last Wednesday, THOMAS JEFFERSON planted "his *latir* crop of peas." If it wasn't 65 or 70° warmer at Monticello that day than in our city a century later, Wednesday morning last, the peas wouldn't have thanked THOMAS JEFFERSON to plant them Think of the mercury, March 20th, marking from 4 to 7° below zero, with a keen northwest wind laden with ice slivers as sharp as needles. Whew!

A LARGE Republican meeting was held in Hangsterfer's Hall on Wednesday evening, called to endorse the City Committee and condemn the action of the bolters or "irregulars" in calling a *second* convention to be held *first*. JAMES MCMAHON was called to the chair. The action of the City Committee having been stated by its chairman, R. A. BEAL, the meeting was addressed by Judge COOLEY, Hon. CHAS. TRIPP, President ANGELL, Rev. L. R. FISK, Prof. TEN BROOK, and Prof. PALMER, who ignored all committees and endorsed the citizens' ticket. Messrs. CRAMER and DEAN justified their action in calling the "irregular" convention, and Mr. E. D. KINNE assigned his reasons as a member of the City Committee for joining in the call for a convention on the 28th. Some spicy things were said, and the tone of the meeting was decidedly opposed to a Republican ticket being nominated, and in favor of the Citizens' Ticket.

The "irregular" Republican caucuses were held on Wednesday evening, delegates elected to the "irregular" city convention, and the following ward candidates nominated:

For Aldermen—
1st Ward—A. A. Terry.
2d " —G. F. Hauser.
3d " —William Allaby.
4th " —Edwin Vanderwarker for full term; G. Fauth for vacancy.
5th " —George H. Rhodes.
6th " —W. D. Smith.

For Constables—
1st Ward—Chas. Boylan.
2d " —John Field.
3d " —Albert Scudder.
4th " —Wm. Corselius.
5th " —Nathan H. Pierce.
6th " —Thos. L. Hewitt.

— Report says that the caucuses were slimly attended.

The Chairman of the last Democratic City Convention failed to announce the City Committee prior to adjournment. If appointed after adjournment, as it was stated would be done, the names were not handed in for publication.

The Ward Committees, so far as published, are:

1st Ward—J. H. Morris, P. Marshall, J. E. Davis.

2d Ward—Jno. N. Gott, Edward Clark, G. F. Lutz.

3d Ward—P. Winegar, H. Paul, Edward Duffy.

4th Ward—R. Beahan, L. Gerstner, S. Webster.

The Citizens' Ticket.

Pursuant to notice the citizens, irrespective of party, held a mass meeting on Friday evening last, to nominate candidates for city and district officers. The Court being in session the meeting organized by electing Hon. THOS. M. COOLEY Chairman, and RICHARD BEAHAN, Esq., Secretary, and adjourned to Firemen's Hall, which was densely packed at the tap of the bell, leaving a large number of anxious ones "out in the cold."

Business bring resumed at the hall, a committee of four from each ward—twenty four in all—was appointed to recommend candidates, which committee immediately retired for consultation.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. COCKER, who strongly endorsed the efforts of the Council to regulate the traffic in liquors, etc., and called upon all lovers of law and order to rise above party for a brief period and unite in maintaining the authorities. Dr. COCKER was followed by J. AUSTIN SCOTT, Esq., Rev. L. R. FISK, JAS. MCMAHON, and J. G. LELAND, who took similar grounds. President ANGELL was called out and excused himself on the ground of being a new comer.

In due time the committee returned and reported, recommending the nomination of candidates as follows:

For Mayor—SILAS H. DOUGLASS.*
For Recorder—STEPHEN M. WEBSTER.*
For Justice of the Peace—
Full term—RICHARD BEAHAN, vacancy—JAMES MCMAHON.
For Supervisors—
1st and 2d Wards—William A. Hatch.
3d and 4th " —Alonzo A. Gregory.
5th and 6th " —J. Austin Scott.
For Collectors—
1st and 2d Wards—John Keck.
3d and 4th " —Nelson P. Hill.
5th and 6th " —Eli Manly.
For Aldermen—
1st Ward—Joshua G. Leland.*
2d " —Henry Krause.
3d " —William W. Whedon.
4th " —Moses Rogers for full term; Elijah W. Morgan for vacancy.
5th Ward—Moses Seabolt.
6th " —Wellington D. Smith.*
For Constables—
1st Ward—Charles Boylan.
2d " —Joseph J. Ellis.
3d " —Jortin Forbes.
4th " —William Corselius.
5th " —Newton Felch.
6th " —Marquis D. Miller.

The four candidates marked with a * are now holding the same offices for which they are named, and were renominated as a direct endorsement of the position they have occupied during the stormy year just drawing to a close.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the several candidates named nominated unanimously.

Mayor DOUGLASS was then called out and in a pointed speech reviewed his action for the past year, and gave his fellow citizens to understand that if re-elected the same policy would be pursued until a better one could be devised, and that nothing would be left undone to establish and maintain the reputation of our city as a law and order community.

The meeting was also addressed by Judge COOLEY, after which it adjourned.

Ye Reporter was especially fortunate in having the pleasure of attending the festival given by the Good Templars, on Thursday evening last. It was, indeed, of a verity, a time and place where the full intent and purpose of a "*feast of reason and flow of soul*" was had. The number of guests present—although no especial effort had been made in the way of public notice—was nearly two hundred, among whom, largely represented, were that better portion of the human family,—the ladies; and, of course, always opportune, where they are wanting there will be very little of that commodity known as the flow of soul! for, indeed, in the opinion of your modest, retiring, reticent reporter, they are to the stoical, cold and indifferent liege lords of earth, what the locomotive is to the railroad train—a positive, yet passive piece of machinery,—all powerful to move and draw all who fall within their wake! Of the representatives of the different pulpits in our city, we were pleased to notice, Revs. Hubbell, Fisk, Haskell, and Duffield, who respectively made extended and appropriate, as well as telling remarks, setting the great subject of temperance before their audience in an entire new dress,—quite acceptable to even those fastidiously literary gossips who have long since denounced the subject as threadbare, the cause a failure, and its lecturers and advocates great bores. After the remarks of the Rev. gentlemen, the chairman announced an original poem, by J. Q. Wing, Esq., entitled "Pandemonium."

After the six raises, supper was announced, and the appetites, already made sharper by delay and the intellectual repast given the mental man, went to work to regale the inner man, and the bivalves, which were in great abundance and prepared in a style in which epicures do most relish, together with coffee, cake, etc., etc., put away with a gusto that hungry mortals know how to assume. Music was furnished by the ladies during the evening, which was very good, and which lent additional interest to the occasion. Great credit is due the ladies of the committee, to whom was entrusted the getting up—as well as management—of the entire entertainment, which, by common consent was declared a perfect success, and a happy time long to be remembered by all who were present.

The trial of HENRY WAGNER, charged with the murder of his wife, was completed on Friday last. The case was given to the jury by Judge HIGBY at 9½ o'clock A. M., in a charge conceded to be clear and fair. The jury was out just two hours, and then came into Court and rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." Saturday morning he was sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor for life, and was taken up to Jackson on Monday.

In the case of PHILIP JHONS, convicted of burning machines to defraud the insurer, a motion for a new trial was denied, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for 3½ years.

GEO. M. MCCOY was convicted of larceny and sent to prison for six months.

Two or three judgments were rendered on default, and GOTLIEB WEITBRECHT and MATTHEW ALBER admitted to citizenship.

— The Court adjourned on Saturday to May 7th.

In the appropriate place will be found a call for a Democratic City Convention, to be held at the Court House on Thursday evening, March 28th; and also for Ward Caucuses to be held the preceding evening, March 27th. These caucuses should be largely attended.

Mrs. SIBYL LAWRENCE, wife of Judge LAWRENCE, and one of the most estimable women of this city, died on Wednesday forenoon, of consumption, having been long a patient sufferer. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her age was 53 years.

Common Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL ROOM, Saturday evening, March 9th, 1872.

Council met pursuant to call of the Mayor. Present Mayor, Recorder, Ald. Leland, Sorg, Mann, Gott, Peck, Rhodes, Porter, and Smith.

On motion of Ald. Gott the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed.

Ald. Mann having, as directed by the Council, obtained the bonds voted by the city in aid of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad, from the State Treasurer, delivered the same to the Council.

On motion of Ald. Leland, the Recorder was directed to count and report the denominations and amount to the Council.

Recorder reported one hundred $500 bonds, one hundred $200 bonds, and three hundred $100 bonds, amounting to $100,000.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Ald Gott the Recorder was directed to burn the bonds in the presence of this Council, which was done by the Recorder as directed.

Ald. Rhodes, of the Finance Committee, reported the following bill, which, on motion, was allowed:

759—C. B. Porter, $12.00.

On motion of Ald. Porter the Recorder was directed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the city papers.

On motion the Council adjourned.

S. M. WEBSTER, Recorder.

Scribner for April has a half dozen illustrated articles: The Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-Yard, by John S. Wallace; Curiosities of Plant Life, by James Richardson, interesting to all lovers of Natural History; Hidden Treasures, of which we need only say that it is by Prof. Schele de Vere; The Silent College at Washington, by Amos G. Draper, an inmate; At His Gate, chaps. x—XII, by Mrs. Oliphant; and Etchings, in which P. Green emulates the Grand Duke, hunts and kills a buffalo. There are a number of short stories, several bright essays, and a number of poems. The most noticeable, perhaps, are: Awakened Japan, by Noah Brooks; With the False Prophet, a Mormon Wife's Story, by Mrs. A. Raffensperger; A Russian Easter, by Eugene Schuyler, seasonable; Back-Log Studies, by Charles Dudley Warner, the fourth of his excellent series; and the One Human Race, by Tayler Lewis. Among the poems are: Christus Pacificator, by Samuel Wolcott; Easter, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; and Common Things, by S. W. Duffield. In the editorial departments J. G. Holland has his say on several topics, and says it well. This brilliant number closes the third volume. SCRIBNER & Co., N. Y.

NORTHERN LANDS; or, Young America in Russia and Prussia. A Story of Travel and Adventure by William T Adams. Boston: Lee & Shepard 1872.

Mr. ADAMS is well known to the young reader as "OLIVER OPTICS," and his numerous books of travel and adventure are familiar as household words. The volume under notice is the second of a second series of "Young America Abroad." The first took the juvenile tourists of the Academy Squadron "Up the Baltic" and introduced them to Norway, Sweden and Denmark; this one carries them through Russia and Prussia, the former being a less known region receiving the greater attention. The author writes from his own knowledge and observation, and writes not only to be read, but to instruct. His young friends will give him their usual hearty welcome.

— For sale by GILMORE & FISKE.

The March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* opens with a poem by Longfellow, The Ballad of Carmilhan, and the other poems are The Brewing of Soma, by John G. Whittier; The Brook's Message, by Kate Hillard; The Idyl of Battle Hollow, by Bret Harte. In the serial line Parton gives another installment of his life of Jefferson, following his career in the House of Burgesses; James De Mille part IV. of A Comedy of Terrors; Nathaniel Hawthorne part IV. of Septimius Felton, or the Elixir of Life; O. W. Holmes part IV. of The Poet at the Breakfast Table; and an unnamed writer part IV. of Diversions of the Echo Club. Besides, we have: Quite So, by T. B. Aldrich; John Brown in Massachusetts; Immigration, by Edward Jarvis; Taine's English Literature, by H. James, Jr; Reviews and Notes on Art, Music, Science, and Politics. JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston.

The undersigned is ready to receive pupils in cultivation of the Voice and in Instrumental Music. Lessons given at his residence, No. 40, cor. of Thompson and William Streets, and at the houses of pupils.

Address, Postoffice Box 631.

J. R. SAGE, Teacher.
March 22d, 1872. 1366tf

"Back-Log Studies."

In this unique series of papers, now appearing in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, Mr. Warner, author of "My Summer in a Garden," is doing his best work. Here we have,—in a pleasant fiction of a talking group in front of an old-fashioned country back-log,—philosophic suggestion, sarcasm that smiles, not sneers, bright bits of description, social out-looks,—and, enlivening all, a fresh, "crisp, yet juicy" and delicious humor. BACK-LOG STUDIES have been quickly appreciated by the press. The New York *Times* says that these sketches, "for light, airy, but genuine delineations of character, have rarely been surpassed by any writer of the present day." The Boston *Transcript* says that "for delicacy of touch, quaint sentiment, and quiet humor, BACK-LOG STUDIES are the best of things in their way." The *Nation* thinks that BACK-LOG STUDIES No. III. "renews and increases the evidence given in his previous performances that we have in him a humorist of real merit." Writing of one of these papers, the N. Y. *Mail* says it is the "best thing he has written, and the best thing in its way any American or English magazine has had for many a day;" and the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "BACK-LOG STUDIES constitute a decided hit in magazine literature." Another of these delightful papers appears in the April number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, which is for sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers. **$4.00** a year, **35 cts.** a number.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 Broadway, New York.

"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.

Jobbery in Federal Buildings.

The economy of the Grant administration, so admirably illustrated by an expenditure on the *Congressional Globe* of $467,869.09 for the first two years of Mr. Grant's term against $276,348.87 for the same purpose during the eight years of Lincoln and Johnson, is again demonstrated by the cost of public buildings from 1861 to 1871. From 1861 to 1868, both inclusive (excepting 1865, for which no figures are given), it officially appears that $1,859,412 were expended on the erection and furnishing of United States custom-houses, post-offices, and court-houses, and for the same purposes for the same purposes for 1869, 1870, and 1871 the sum of $7,513,207, or something over four times in three years of Mr. Grant the amount expended in eight years of Lincoln and Johnson. Of course it will be said that Lincoln's four years included the war time, when work of this kind virtually ceased; and we may therefore leave the expenditures of Mr. Lincoln's time, $264 304, out of the question. We have then a cost of $1,595,108 in the years of Mr. Johnson, no figures being given for 1865, against one of $7,613,207 in three years of Grant. Why this enormous increase of 500 per cent.? Perhaps it may be said that on Mr. Grant's term fell the burden of rebuilding or repairing the ruined or injured custom-houses and post-offices of the South. It answers this to say that the only places South in which custom-houses, &c., have been built or repaired in 1869, 1870, and 1871 are New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Petersburg, Knoxville, and Columbia, the entire outlay being but $646,000, or about one-twelfth of the total expenditures of the kind during Grant's administration. The fact remains without defence that the erection and furnishing of Federal buildings which cost but $1,600,000 under Johnson have called for $7,600,000 under Grant. Why the increase of $6,000,000? And why the astounding item of $6,500,000 in addition for the same purposes in the fiscal year?

Is it not patent that the military ring at Washington is jobbing the Federal buildings as Tammany jobbed the new Court-house?—*N. Y. World.*

Rail Road Stock Assessment.

Office of Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern R. R. Co.
Ann Arbor, March 13, A. D. 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad Company, having heretofore designated that part of said Company's Railroad line lying in the county of Monroe, and in that part of the county of Washtenaw south of the river Huron, in the city of Ann Arbor, as a division for construction: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company this day held, said Board did, by resolution, require all persons holding or interested in the Capital Stock of said Company, who, by residing along or collateral to such designated division, or within two miles of either of the termini thereof, or by special agreement or otherwise are liable to be assessed and made to pay towards the construction of such designated division, to pay to the Treasurer of said Company, at his office, in Ann Arbor, the following installments upon such shares of the capital stock held by them respectively to wit: One installment of ten dollars per share, on or before the first day of April next; one installment of ten dollars per share on or before the first day of May next; one installment of ten dollars per share on or before the first day of June next; one installment of ten dollars per share on or before the first day of July next, for the construction of such division of said road.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. W. MORGAN,
Secretary of the T., A. A. & N. R. R. Co.
1365

March 15, 1872.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

New Spring Goods,
New Bleached Muslins,
New Spring Prints,
New Shirtings,
New Table Linen,
New Counterpanes,
New Bed Spreads,
New Napkins,
New Towelings,
New Alpacas,

AND

NEW DRESS GOODS!

SOLD AT THE

Very Lowest Cash Prices!

WINTER GOODS I AM CLOSING WITHOUT REGARD TO PRESENT EASTERN PRICES,

Housekeepers Replenishing will find it greatly to their advantage to Examine our Stock and Prices.

C. H. MILLEN,
1365m1 No. 4 South Main Street.

NEW GOODS

FOR

EARLY SPRING TRADE!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TWO HUNDRED PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS

A Few Pieces Handsome Dress Goods.

Twenty-Five Pieces Cottonades.

AND HAVE ON HAND,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE

Ten Bales Sheetings,
Three Cases Bleached Goods,
Stripe Shirtings,
Tickings, Battings,
A full stock of Domestic Dry Goods
And as usual offer them for

MONEY
UNDER THE MARKET.

JOHN H. MAYNARD.
1364w4

A CARD.

MRS. CLARA B. DARROW would respectfully announce to her former patrons, and others interested that she will resume her instruction in Vocal and instrumental Music. She will also form a class for Instruction of children in the elements of Vocal Music and *Reading* and *Singing by note.*

Address her at residence No. 28 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor.

March 7th, 1872. 1364m3

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

OUT OF THE OLD INTO THE NEW.

NOTICE TO MY PATRONS!!

HAVING REMOVED INTO MY

NEW AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 33 South Main Street, Opposite Hangsterfer's Hall,

I shall be pleased at all times to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as may favor me with a call. Thanking all for the liberal patronage bestowed on me in my old place, and hoping a continuance of the same in the new place, where at all times may be found

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF MILLINERY,

RIBBONS, LACES, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

Ladies' made up Garments, &c., and a full and complete stock of FANCY GOODS, at prices fully, at all times, AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

33 South Main Street. H. COHEN. 1364

BACH & ABEL!

Will Receive on or about the 1st of April, a Large and Attractive Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE NOW SELLING COTTONS AT ABOUT NEW YORK PRICES, HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY OF THESE GOODS BEFORE THE ADVANCE.

BACH & ABEL.

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 production 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 DEPARTMENTS

HAVE YOUR MONEY READY!

We sell exclusively for cash,

AT PRICES THAT SECURE A SALE EVERY TIME.

1347tf

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For *CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General* prostration of the *Nervous System*, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous System.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **Blood Purifier** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. Stevens**, Boston Mass.
Price **$1.25.** Sold by all Druggists.
1361m3

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.

LOOK HERE!

To my friends and Patrons in the

DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE,

And to the Public generally, I take this method of saying that having purchased the interest of Mr. L. M. Taylor, in the old and well known

TOBACCO STORE!

ON HURON STREET,

two doors west of Cook's Hotel, (at the sign of the Big Ingin,) I am prepared to offer them as good a stock of

CIGARS!

TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
PIPES, &c.

As at reasonable rates as can be found at any Store in Ann Arbor. By keeping a full stock and paying strict attention to business, I hope to merit and receive a fair share of public patronage.

PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL

C. L. PACK.
1357m3

NEW SPRING GOODS

FINLEY & LEWIS,

Are now receiving the most complete and

ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE GOODS

IN THE LINE OF

BOOTS and SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

HAVING THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE WORK OF ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE COUNTRY, WE CAN OFFER TO CASH CUSTOMERS

GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

We carry complete lines of work from

E. C. BURT,
GRAY BROTHERS,
STUDWELL BROS.

In CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, of which we have by far the largest and finest assortment ever brought to Ann Arbor. **Jas. M. Burt's** Gent's FINE HAND-MADE Boots and Shoes, unequaled or Style, Durability and finish. **John W. Burt's** Boys Fine Shoes, and in fact a Complete Stock of FINE and PLAIN Goods, suitable for this market.
1362

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

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DRAKE'S
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.

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. FITTLER'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. Fittler, M. D., Professor of Toxicology and Chemistry, graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1862, 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. Fittler'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. Fittler's Rheumatic Syrup is sold by Druggists.

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

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!

AND HIS PRICES THE CHEAPEST.

Also a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

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

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

The Michigan Argus

MY HICKORY FIRE.

Oh, helpless body of hickory tree,
What do I burn, in burning thee!

Summers of sun, winters of snow,
Springs full of sap's resistless flow;
All past year's joys of garnered fruits;
All this year's purposed buds and shoots;
Secrets of fields of upper air,
Secrets which stars and planets share;
Light of such smiles as broad skies fling;
Songs of such tunes as wild wings sing;
Voices which told where gay birds dwelt;
Voices which told where lovers knelt;
Oh, strong white body of hickory tree,
How dare I burn all these, in thee!

But I too bring, as to a pyre,
Sweet things to feed my funeral fire:
Memories waked by thy deep spell;
Faces of fears and hopes which fell;
Faces of darlings long since dead—
Smiles that they smiled, and words that they said;
Like living shapes they come and go,
Lit by the mounting flames red glow.
But sacredest of all, O, tree,
Thou hast the hour my love gave me.
Only thy rythmic silence stirred
While his low-whispered tones I heard;
By thy last gleam of flickering light
I saw his cheek turn red from white;
O cold gray ashes, side by side
With yours, that hour's sweet pulses died!

But thou, brave tree, how do I know
That through these fires thou dost not go,
As in old days the martyrs went,
Through fire which was a sacrament!
How do I know thou dost not wait
In longing for the next estate!—
Estate of higher, nobler place,
Whose shapes no man can use or trace.
How do I know, if I could reach
The secret meaning of thy speech,
But I thy song of praise should hear,
Ringing triumphant loud and clear,—
The waiting angels could discern,
And token of thy Heaven learn!
Oh, glad, freed soul of hickory tree,
Whatever time eternity,
Be thou with thee that hour's dear name,
Made pure, like thee, by rites of flame!

—Scribner's Monthly.

Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

The New York *Times* says this institution has been self-sustaining for the first time during the year 1871. The surplus of income over expenditures was $2,039, while in 1870 the deficiency was $5,046.

When Dr. Dodge, the present Superintendent and Physician of the Asylum, took charge of it, 18 months ago, it was far from flourishing financially and had only 54 patients. During the last year 244 patients were admitted, 230 were discharged, and there are now 88 patients in the Asylum, showing that an increased number of patients have been informed and are willing to take advantage of the benefits which it confers.

With regard to the success of the Asylum as a curative establishment or reformatory, whichever it may be called, the report says that, of the 230 patients discharged during the year, 184 "were discharged with great hopes of a permanent reformation," and 46 were "discharged unimproved." But in this latter class a large number were, doubtless, patients committed for a term of three months by magistrates. This is a most encouraging exhibit.

Inebriate Asylums have an important advantage over any attempt at home cure. In the social circle a confirmed inebriate is regarded as a very great sinner, if not as a criminal. He receives little sympathy from his immediate family,—less from his acquaintances. His efforts at reformation meet with, at best, a stern rather than a sympathetic encouragement. Too often they are sneered at, and too often the unfortunate victim becomes restless under the microscopic scrutiny of those about him, and, from being restless, he becomes reckless. In an asylum the case is totally different. He is treated with the utmost consideration, as a gentleman. With the exception of the officials, all are patients like himself, suffering from the same disease. He sees every day around him those who are already much benefited by the treatment. He sees that the disease is curable, and a gush of hope thrills through his own shattered frame, and he no longer considers himself lost beyond reclaim. The Superintendent, the Doctor, every one with whom he is thrown in contact, do all in their power to foster and develop this impression. They associate with him and speak to him, not as a man under the ban of social degradation, but solely as a man suffering from a terrible disease, which it is their desire and in their power to cure.

The Diamond.

Great Britain, having forcibly taken possession of a portion of a territory of the Tran-Vaal Republic in Africa, upon account of the discovery of diamonds in large quantities in that portion of the continent, is prepared to make the most out of the robbery. President Bodenstein, of that republic, has protested against this land-grabbing scheme, but the transaction being strictly in accordance with grasping British precedent, is approved of by Gladstone, and would even be sustained by Disraeli and the Tory party. The plunder taken from these diamond fields is now coming into the market, and the result will inevitably be the discouragement of paste, and a decrease in the value of brilliants. According to the reports from the Cape of Good Hope, the prices of diamonds are falling rapidly. Between the time when the steamer which brought the news was ready to sail and the departure of the previous steamer, being a month, we presume, diamonds at Cape Town had fallen 25 per cent., clearly showing that the supply was extensive, the market glutted and buyers scarce. In Europe and in this country the diamond has been considered a more certain investment than any other species of property, not being subject to the casualties which depress or elevate the price of other commodities, and keeping its value steadily. In this country, at the beginning of the rebellion, there were not a few persons anxious as to the future and doubtful as to the result of the contest, who chose to make an investment in precious stones, not only on account of their supposed immunity from fluctuation in value, but also because of their portable character which renders concealment or transportation easy. The value of these stones was also kept up at that time by the lucky parties connected with war contracts, who made money very fast, and deemed it necessary to restore their claims to wealth by glittering show. The first history of the diamond will probably hereafter be adverted to as "the good old times." The rarity of this gem was the guarantee of its appreciation by mankind, but now that it appears that it is likely to become common, when great tracts of country abound with shining specimens, and they are becoming as common as the pebbles on the river bank, it is apparent that the time is coming when the person who does not wear diamonds will be considered most distinguished.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Tricks of Wedding Present Givers.

A New York letter to the Utica *Observer* has the following:

It is said of weddings that a new way of making bridal presents has been discovered, and one fair bride at least, has been enlightened regarding "the tricks and the manners" of wedding guests. A newly made wife, having had a multiplicity of salvers given her on her wedding day, claimed the privilege usually accorded to the recipient of such favors of exchanging whatever duplicates she might possess for something of which she stood in greater need. With this end in view she repaired to Tiffany's one day with a duplicate salver and made known her wish to exchange it. What was her surprise, however, to see the shopman glance suspiciously at the article and deny that it had ever been purchased at that establishment.

"Where did it come from, then?" the lady asked somewhat indignantly.

"Doubtless from some dollar store, madam," was the candid reply.

It was in vain that the lady asserted that such could not be the case; in vain that she called the shopman's attention to the elegant case bearing Tiffany's own trade mark.

"That makes no difference, madam," he replied. "There is a great demand for our empty cases this season, and this is probably the use to which they were put. A salver like that can be purchased for a few dollars on any of the avenues; whereas, were it the genuine article, it would cost a hundred, and the donor fancies he has the credit of a *bona fide* gift, if it is sent in one of our cases."

The bride probably left Tiffany's a sadder and a wiser woman, and it is equally probable that another "wedding guest" was shortly made to "beat his breast" with mortification and chagrin.

Lambing Time.

There is no period of the year when the time and vigilance of the flockmaster need to be so thoroughly centered upon the flock as during the lambing season; not only because the item of increase figures so largely on the credit side of the shepherd's ledger, but also because the thrift and even life of the mothers depends largely upon careful feeding and thoughtful foresight in sheltering from wet and cold, during this critical period. In any locality north of 38°, good shelters should always be provided, and kept littered with straw or leaves, and have plenty of grain and water within easy reach. It may not always be necessary to resort to these shelters; but the sudden and extreme changes to which our climate is subject, especially in the Spring, places such appliances among the indispensables of a well-regulated stock farm. These shelters should be built snug and close, though with windows for light, and also for ventilation when necessary. The ewes, about to yean, during the day, in fine weather, should not be confined to any shelter, but be left free to move in or out at their pleasure, though under the eye of the shepherd. It will be found safest to confine them during the night, as most nights before the first of May are too cool for the new-born lambs.

Very few ewes require assistance from the shepherd while lambing. His presence is more necessary to assist the new comer into life than the mother. If after a reasonable time, and after having been licked dry by the dam, the lamb does not get upon his feet, the shepherd may reasonably infer that something is wrong, and proceed to its assistance. Occasionally lambs drop that are too weak to get upon their feet without assistance. In such cases, they should be taken in the hands and held up to the mother to suck, after which they will gather strength very rapidly, unless there is some natural imperfection. Sometimes with young ewes, one will be found without milk enough for the nourishment of the lamb. To meet such cases the shepherd should go provided with a bottle of cow's milk—the fresher the cow and the newer the milk, the better—so that the lamb can have nourishment when most needed. In most cases the ewe will have a supply in a day or two, if not sooner, though occasionally it will be necessary to find a foster mother, or bring the lamb up by hand. Where milk can be had in abundance, this latter can be done without much trouble, as lambs can readily be learned to drink and will begin to eat at an early age. An ewe that has lost her lamb, if the lamb was young, can be made to adopt another, by shutting her into a close, dark pen for a short time—say from five to forty-eight hours. During this time she will need to be visited occasionally by the shepherd, and be held still while the lamb sucks. There is a saying among old shepherds to the effect that "a lamb once upon its feet, and with a belly full of milk, is half raised," and there is much truth in the saying; for it is true that though few animals at birth are more tender than a lamb, yet none gain strength and vigor more rapidly when surrounded by the proper conditions. When, from neglect or other cause, a young lamb becomes chilled so as to be unable to help itself, it should be put into a bath as hot as can be borne, and so held until circulation is restored, and after being wiped dry, should be carefully wrapped and nursed till fully restored. Sometimes a stimulant is administered, such as few drops of whisky in some milk; but usually warm milk from the ewe directly into the mouth of the lamb, will be equally efficacious.

The good of both mother and lamb demands that the flock be allowed access to green pasturage as soon as it can be had. The flow of milk is greatly increased, and the young lamb soon begins to nibble the tender blades, and thus partially earn its living. Where blue grass pastures cannot be had for such purpose, the prudent farmer will have his patch of Fall sown rye for early pasturage. If not wanted for a crop, the rye can be turned under in time for planting corn, and the droppings from the sheep will be found to have more than compensated for the draft upon the soil. Don't try to raise more lambs than you are fixed for raising well. Feed the mothers well after, and it will be found that you have largely overcome the tendency often noticed in highly bred flocks to diminish in size—for if lambs get a good "send off," they will in variably mature at an earlier age, and attain a larger size.—*Western Rural.*

Object Teaching.

The controversy on this subject is lively at Oswego, N. Y. The *Advertiser* publishes a letter from an enraged parent which is good enough to copy. It is as follows:

I have read several pieces in your paper lately, and I don't know whether I agree with them or not. I do not claim to be much of a judge, but if this object system is all right I am for it. Otherwise I am not. At all events I don't comprehend its benefits—not fully. Still it may be a defect in my early "development." If so I would like to be "developed." If my little girl comes from school and tells her mother she has 24 backbones, I am amused at the attempt to teach anatomy to a girl of seven. But if I ask her to spell Oswego and she begins to puff, and splutter, and blow like a porpoise, I am slightly puzzled. If I ask my boy of 8 what he has learned to-day at school, and he tells me that glue is made of old grease, I say wonderful! What a start that boy has got! How wonderfully he has developed! Then, when my boy of thirteen reads an article in the evening paper about something which occurred in Halifax, and I ask him where that is, and he locates Halifax in South Carolina, I am considerably disgusted. Then, if I go and ask him what zone South Carolina is in, he says: "We haven't had zones." I wonder why! When he comes home with his monthly reports marked high in arithmetic, I am very proud of him, and look forward to the time when he is to become a profound mathematician—a great engineer, perhaps. But when his cousin from the country makes him a visit, and I wish to show off the superiority of our "system," and give him a sum to do, and find out, to my dismay, that he doesn't know a thing about a fraction, then I'm mad! When my boys can tell me all about 'woodpeckers," and "mammals," and "climbers," and "birds that perch," and "birds that wade," and "birds that swim," I am delighted with such profundity in one so young—but when he comes home at the end of the term and stands 36 in spelling, and 42 in arithmetic, and 50 in writing, and 39 in geography, and 70 in drawing, and, on inquiry, I learn that he must stand 75 in each of these studies to pass, and, therefore, is put back a whole year, then I am madder than ever!"

STEAMED POTATOES.—Potatoes are much more nutritious and palatable if they are properly steamed than they are boiled. Wash them clean and place them in a steamer over boiling water. If the potatoes are of a good quality, the secret of having them mealy and palatable is in steaming them very rapidly, as without a rapid condensation of steam and detention of steam in the steamer by a close lid, the potatoes will be hard and appear not to be done, however long they have been cooking. They should steam until the skin cracks, and a fork will easily penetrate the center. If not to be brought to the table soon, they should continue to steam until wanted, as steamed potatoes become solid much sooner than boiled ones do.

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
INURANCE 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.

FURNITURE!

1872.

PRISON FURNITURE
SALESROOMS

241 AND 243 MAIN STREET,

JACKSON, MICH.

Our Stock is Unusually Large and Complete, and Embraces every Variety of

FURNITURE!

ESPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.

Inspect Our Goods and learn the Prices before Purchasing.

BABY CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY--A LARE ASSORTMENT AND SEVERAL NOVELTIES.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOTS AND PACKED BY OURSELVES FREE OF CHARGE.

RANSOM & KNAPP.
1363m3

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, Sep ,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.
1348tf

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

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

$25,000
WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
To Give Away!
FOR GREENBACKS.

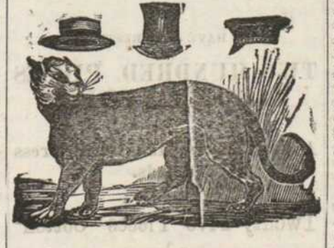
S. SONDHEIM
HAS RECEIVED
THE LARGEST
AND
BEST SELECTED STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
SATCHELS,
&c., &c., &c.,
THAT HAS EVER BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, WHICH HE WILL SELL
Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
and VESTINGS,
WHICH HE WILL MAKE UP TO ORDER
IN THE BEST STYLE
AND WARRANTED A FIT OR NO SALE.

L. EWISON, HENDERSON, DEALER IN
C. RISDON & COON
SUCCESSOR TO RISDON
COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, CLASS, NAILS, &C.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CUSTOM WORK TO ORDER.
PRICES AS CHEAP AS ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.
Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.
JANUARY 30th, 1871.

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

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



A FALSE REPORT! THAT
A. A. TERRY
HAS GONE OUT OF TRADE
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
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
DON'T PURCHASE YOUR
SPRING AND SUMMER
OUTFITS UNTIL YOU
GIVE HIM A CALL.
15 South Main St., Ann Arbor.
1321-tf.

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

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Daniel Kent and Martha Kent to Silas H. Douglass, Administrator of the estate of Henry W. Welles, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the twenty fifth day of April, A. D. 1863, in liber 30 of mortgages, on page 716, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of two hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty cents, and twenty-five dollars as an Attorney fee 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, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the eleventh day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, described as follows, viz: The west twenty-six and forty-six hundredths acres of the northwest quarter of the northwest fractional quarter of section number four, and two acres of land in the northeast corner of section number five, lying between the mill pond and the section line, all being in township number three south of range number three east; also the right and privilege of flowing so much of the north east quarter of section number five aforesaid as may be overflowed by raising the water at the dam on the first described parcel thirteen feet; also the east part of lot number four (4) in block number thirteen (13), in the village of Sylvan in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, according to the recorded plat of said village, bounded and described as follows: bounded on the east by the east line of said lot, running thence west on the north line of said lot fifty-nine feet, thence south to a point on the south line of said lot fifty-six feet west from the southeast corner of said lot, thence east to the southeast corner of said lot, said last described parcel being the same land conveyed to said Daniel Kent by Becker Pratt and wife by deed, dated March 6th, A. D. 1863.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Feb. 12th, 1872.
SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Administrator of the Estate of Henry W. Welles, deceased, Mortgagee.
FELCH & GRANT, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 1361

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage executed by David DeForest and Mariann DeForest to Philip Bach, bearing date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1867, in liber 36 of mortgages, on page 629, and duly assigned by said Philip Bach to Silas H. Douglass, by assignment bearing date the third day of May, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1870, in liber 2 of assignments of mortgages, on page 511, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date the sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars, and fifty dollars as an Attorney fee 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, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Washtenaw), by sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, viz: commencing at the intersection of the south line of North street with the east line of Division street, in said city of Ann Arbor, and running east on the south line of North street about two hundred feet to the Catholic Church lot, thence south five rods, thence west parallel to North street to Division street, thence north to the place of beginning.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 30th, 1872.
SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Assignee.
FELCH & GRANT, Attorneys for Assignee. 1359

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw; In Chancery.

MARY E. COVELL, Complainant,
vs.
HENRY E. COVELL, Defendant.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit, that the defendant, Henry E. Covell is not a resident of this State, but resides in the State of Iowa, on motion of Zina P. King, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill of complaint and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed in said county of Washtenaw, and that the publication continue at least once a week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant according to the rules and practice of this Court.

Dated, February 20th, 1872. R. BEAHAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
ZINA P. KING, Complainant's Solicitor. Washtenaw County Michigan. 1362w6

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Fourth Judicial Circuit: In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery, wherein Nathan R. Wheeler is complainant and Elizabeth Wheeler is defendant, at Ann Arbor, this first day of March, 1872.

On reading and filing due proof by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of this State, and resides in the State of Nebraska, and on motion of Ninde & Crane, Solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order, and in default thereof that the bill of complaint in said cause be taken as confessed by said defendant; and it is further ordered that within twenty days said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, and that such publication be continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

Dated, March 1st, 1872.
J. WILLARD BARRITT, Circuit Court Commissioner.
NINDE & CRANE, Sol'rs. for Compl't. Washtenaw County, Mich. 1364w6

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, State of Michigan, dated the first day of March, A. D. 1872, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of David L. Gates, I did, on the first day of March, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest that David L. Gates has in the following described real estate, to wit: The east twenty-seven rods in width of the south sixty-one rods in length of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number two, in township No. two south in range six east, containing ten acres of land, be the same more or less, which above described land being situate and lying in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which land 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 16th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March, 6th, A. D. 1872.
MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.
1364

Estate of Luther Boyden.

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 fifth day of March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Luther Boyden, 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 fifth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Thursday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 5th, A. D. 1872.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1364w4*

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 Edward S. Booth, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of George C. Page, in the village of Dexter, in said county, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May, and on Thursday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, March 5th, A. D. 1872.
GEORGE C. PAGE,
ALEXANDER D. CRANE, Commissioners.
1364w4*

Estate of Philip Eiding.

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 sixth day of March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Philip Eiding, 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 sixth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Friday, the sixth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 6th, A. D. 1872.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1364w4*

Estate of William A. Nowland.

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 fourth day of March, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William A. Nowland, 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 fourth day of September next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of May, and on Wednesday the fourth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 4th, A. D. 1872.
HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1364w4*

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

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Polly Gould, 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 twelfth day of February, A. D. 1872, 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 Saturday, the thirteth day of March 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), the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, containing two hundred and forty acres more or less; the east part of the west half of the southwest quarter of said section twenty-three, containing thirty acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, containing eighty acres more or less; and also the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, containing eighty acres more or less, all in township three south of range three east in said State.

Dated, Febuary 12th, A. D. 1872.
JOHN J. ROBISON, Administrator.
1361

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 Saturday, the sixth day of April, 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), the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section eight; the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section seven; and the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty, in township three south of range three east, in said State, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less.

Dated, February 15th, A. D. 1872.
ROBERT P. HARPER, Administrator.
1362

Estate of John Brewer.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jona Brewer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William P. Hazard, praying that the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased may be authorized and directed to convey to him certain real estate therein described, in pursuance of a contract in writing made between the said deceased and said petitioner.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of April 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, Judge of Probate.
1364

Estate of Jacob Beutler.

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 March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Beutler, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Michael Renz, praying that John George Andres, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1364

Estate of William C. Church.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William C. Church, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles C. Church, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed sole Executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the second day of April 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, Judge of Probate.
1364

Estate of Electa Munson—minor.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Electa Munson minor.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hebron Hird, Guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minor.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.
1364

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Cornelius Laughlin, 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 eleventh day of March A. D. 1872, 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 thirtieth day of April, 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: The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, in township one south of range six east, containing eighty acres more or less, in said State.

Dated, March 11th, A. D. 1872.
WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.
1365

Estate of Sophronia Spear.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.