The Michigan Argus.

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THE MICHIGAN ARGUS.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story ...nek block, corner o 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
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⅓ Column	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
½ Column	5 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
¾ 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

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

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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

MACK & 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.

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

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

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.

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

WM. WAGNER, Dealer in Ready Made 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.

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

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

J. F. SCHAEBERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

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

PIANO TUNING,

made a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

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

No 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

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. 1235tf

J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

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

All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonable. 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. 1320-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 55	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.

Dated Nov. 25th, 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.
Ann Arbor,		10 57 A. M.	
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 17 P. M.	4 25 P. M.
Hanover,	7 55	12 52	5 14
Jonesville,	8 25	1 17	5 57
Angola,	9 53	2 49	8 05
Waterloo,	10 34	3 29	
Auburn,	10 48	4 42	
Fort Wayne,	11 45	5 45	
Indianopolis,	6 20 P. M.	....	
Cincinnati,	8 50	6 30 A. M.	
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 13
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. RILLIE, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

Dec. 11, 1871.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness which women are especially subject to, 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 emollient 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.,

1257e3wy1 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.—Gristing 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.

WINTER WILL NOT LAST FOREVER.

Winter will not last forever;
  Spring will soon come forth again,
And, with flowers of every color,
  Deck the hillside and the plain;
Lambs again in fields be sporting,
  Birds re-echo from each tree.
"Winter's gone! its days are ended!
  We are happy—we are free!"
Hedge and tree again be budding,
  Again with leaves be covered o'er,
Winter will not last forever;
  Brighter days are yet in store!

Sorrow will not last forever:
  Brighter times will come again,
Joy our every grief succeeding,
  As the sunshine after rain;
As the snow and ice in winter
  Melt at the approach of spring,
So will all our cares and trials
  Joy and peace and comfort bring.
When the heart is sad and drooping,
  Think, though you be vexed and sore,
Sorrow cannot last forever;
  Brighter days are yet in store!

EJECTED BY A GHOST.

"What can we say o'er whom the unbeholden
Lies in a night with which we cannot cope."

I had taken my chambers in Gray's Inn square, and was inclined to like them. They were on the second floor, and consisted of three rooms. The door on the landing opened to a narrow passage, at the end of which, on the right, was the door of the sitting room, the three windows of which looked on to a dingy green expanse, where stood a few tall, gaunt, London trees. In one corner of the sitting room was a door leading into the end of the bedroom, which communicated with a dressing room, and had a door leading into the end of the passage, to the left of the main entrance from the landing. Thus I could make a complete circuit of my premises; from the sitting room, through the bed and dressing room into the passage, and through the passage into the sitting-room again. I am anxious to be understood on this point, as a realization of the topography of the place is necessary for the comprehension of the incidents I have to relate.

I will premise by assuring my reader that at the time of which I am speaking I was in thorough physical health. As is the case with most sucking barristers, I rather prided myself on cultivating a habit of mind that should not permit me to be unduly impressed by causes unwarranted by calm reflection. I had been accustomed to a sedentary, to some extent, a solitary life, and in moving to apply myself unremittingly to legal studies.

My new chambers had been unoccupied for some months, and after making sure that they had been well cleaned and scrubbed, I sent in my furniture, and took possession. It was on a chill, dark October evening, that, after dining at my accustomed eating-house, I wended my way to my quarters. I shall never forget that evening. There was a heavy, clammy feeling in the streets, and as I turned into the dreary square the air seemed heavier and clammier. On arriving at my chambers, I found the deaf spirit-sodden old creature, who had attached herself to me as laundress and charwoman, in the act of setting out the tea things. The lamp was lighted, and and a bright fire burned in the grate. On my coming in the old woman mumbled a few words, the meaning of which I did not catch; however, well pleased with the air of comfort she had imparted to the place, I wished her a cheery good-night as she went out.

Having closed and locked the outer door, I returned down the passage into the sitting-room.

I can perfectly recall to mind its appearance that night. The polished furniture was gleaming and glittering in the light, the windows were vailed by thick curtains, and the door leading into the bedroom stood ajar. I congratulated myself on my possessions, and having poured myself out a cup of tea, and lighted my pipe, seated myself with a volume of Hallam in an arm-chair by the fire. I had been reading for some time, my mind had somewhat wandered to a vague, sleepy consideration of matters not strictly relevant to constitutional history, when I became aware of a strange all-pervading chill, so sudden, so acute, that I rose shivering, in the expectation of finding one of the windows open. But no, they were all closed and fastened. Through the panes I could discern the gaunt branches of the trees, unstirred by any gust of wind. On glancing round the room I noticed the flame of the lamp, which, though somewhat dim, did not flicker or seem agitated by the icy stream of air which chilled me to the bones. The bedroom door, as I mentioned before, was ajar, and the draught might proceed from one of the inner rooms. I lighted a candle with the intention of looking through them. The instant I entered the bedroom the candle went out; not suddenly, as from a current of air, but quietly, instantaneously, as though it had been introduced into an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas. At the same moment, the sensation of cold came over me, with ten times greater intensity than before. The gaslight in the square shone feebly into the rooms, I was able to find my way through them into the passage, and back into the sitting-room. My sensations appeared to be somewhat unaccountable; but attributing them to some draught, of which I could ascertain something in the morning, I closed the doors and resumed my place by the fire. After a little while I fell again into my interrupted train of dreamy thought, and I gradually fell asleep.

Now, before proceeding further, I may state that I have never been a victim of nervous fancies. Nothing had ever occurred to me bearing in the remotest way on the events I am about to relate—events utterly inexplicable by natural causes, and yet so fantastically real that even after a lapse of many years, I call them to mind with a shudder of horror.

I remember as though it were yesterday the appearance of the room as I mused lazily in my arm chair before going to sleep. The sound of an organ which was being played in some neighboring street, came to me fitfully, at times again seeming to proceed from some great distance. The fire had burned low, occasionally crackling and tickling. The lamp, as I have mentioned, was burning dimly, and a large portion of the room was in deep shadow. I do not know how long I had been asleep, when I became conscious of my own being. I cannot say that I awakened, for though all my mental faculties were struggling painfully into life, my vital action seemed suspended, and I was unable to move hand or foot. A cold perspiration burst from all my pores as I made vain efforts to shake off the incubus that was upon me. My feeling was one of impotence; it was as though I had been frozen into a solid block of ice. I endeavored to call out; I had no power over my voice, and could not utter a word. But as I gasped and panted, there stole into my nostrils a deadly, terrible, overpowering stench, unmistakable in its penetrating sickliness to me who had frequented hospitals. It was the dread odor of decomposing mortality that was suffocating me as I sat. I felt that I must break the spell or die. With one terrible exertion that strained every nerve and muscle, I burst from the chair and fell cowering on my knees before the fire. The lamp had gone out; a faint gleam from the fire afforded the only light in the room. I relighted the lamp, and having swallowed a glass of brandy, endeavored to collect my thoughts.

My first idea was that a dead body must be concealed somewhere in the room. The hideous odor still clung to my nostrils, and the absurdity of such a supposition did not strike me. I searched the room, but of course found nothing, though to my astonishment, the bedroom door, which I had carefully closed, was wide open. As I advanced toward it with the intention of closing it again, my lamp was extinguished in the same unaccountable manner as before; I locked it, however, securely, and again struck a light.

By this time I had sufficiently recovered to endeavor to reconcile my sensations to natural causes, or at any rate to a formidable attack of nightmare. I lighted my pipe, in the hope of neutralizing the terrible stench that still pervaded the room. Leaning on the mantelpiece, I actually smiled at beholding my own pale, scared-looking face in the mirror. As I looked, suddenly every pulse in my body stood still. I beheld the reflection of the bedroom door, which gradually, noiselessly, opened of itself. I tried to command myself, and turned round towards the door. The same intense thrill of cold, but not a soul was there. I considered for an instant, and cross-examined myself as to my own condition. It was evident that my nerves were completely unstrung, and I decided, as I saw reflected in the looking glass my own ghastly-looking face, that I was not in a condition to investigate the matter any further for the night. A dread was upon me that I could not shake off; so, hastily, putting on my great coat and hat, I hurried out of the room, through the passage, found myself on the landing with a sigh of relief, and, locking the outer door, walked to the rooms of a friend who lived in the neighborhood.

S——, who was reading for the Indian Civil Service, was glad to see me, and offered me a shake down for the night. I informed him at once of the cause of my ignominious flight from the rooms. My experiences had been too unmistakably real for me to dread ridicule in the relation of them. So, confessing unreservedly that I had been almost frightened out of my wits, I sat patiently enough as he endeavored to prove satisfactorily that my sensations were entirely due to nerves or indigestion. Before retiring to rest, however, we agreed to spend the following night together in my chambers. In the morning we went about our respective duties, with an arrangement to meet at dinner in the evening. I did not call at Gray's Inn square during the day; and what with attending to lectures and reading tough law, had not only overcome any idea of supernatural agency in the event of the preceding night, but, as the evening drew near, ceased to think of the matter.

It was about 8 o'clock as we entered the rooms together.

The old laundress had evidently been at work, as on the preceding evening. The fire was burning brightly, the lamp was lighted, and the tea things were set on the table. We walked through the rooms and found everything in perfect order. S—— laughingly envied me my comfortable quarters, showing by his manner that he was more than ever convinced I had been the victim of an exceedingly bad attack of nightmare. After a little while we agreed to play at chess, and arranged a small side table in front of the fire. I sat in the arm-chair, with my back to the bed-room door, as on the previous night. S—— was seated opposite to me, consequently facing the door, which I had closed, locked and bolted on completing our tour of inspection. S——, who was in high spirits, joking at me the while I remembered, however, the uncomfortable tendency it had to open on its own account, and determined that it should be as securely fastened as a good lock and bolt would admit of. We were both fair chess players—about equally matched.

Two hours, perhaps, had elapsed, when the interest of the game culminated, and we were considering it with an intentness known only to chess players. The move was with me. Knowing it to be a critical one, I was considering it at length in all its aspects; my decision was just formed, and I was on the point of moving a piece, when gradually, surely, I became aware of the same extraordinary sensation of cold as on the night before, just as if the surrounding atmosphere were becoming iced into solidity. I felt that the bedroom door behind me was opening. I looked up with the intention of calling S——'s attention to the phenomenon, but my movement was unnecessary; he was equally conscious of it with myself. He had risen from his chair, and I can never forget the expression of his face, which was livid and distorted. His eyes were wide open and turned full on the door that was behind my chair. All his features were convulsed, and his appearance, as he bent forward, as if in intensity of horrified expectation, was perfectly terrific. I actually saw his hair lift from his head and the great beads of sweat stood on his forehead. He took not the slightest notice of my movement, but slowly raised one hand, as if pointing to something in the room behind me; then suddenly, and without giving me a moment's warning, with one loud yell of agonized terror, he dashed to the door leading into the passage and out of the main door, which slammed heavily behind him. I hastened after him into the passage. Then I remembered that the outer door closed with a spring lock, and that the key was in the pocket of my great coat, which was hanging in the bed room. We had inadvertently left the door open on coming in, and thus S—— had been enabled to escape. It would be impossible to describe my feelings at finding myself alone in the passage. How long it was before I mustered up sufficient presence of mind for reflection I cannot tell, but at last I realized to myself the fact that to leave my room it was necessary to get the key. With a desperate courage I returned to the sitting room. The lamp was extinguished; the fire was burning with a sickly glare. With closed eyes I advanced into the bedroom. I quickly found my way to the peg on which my coat was hanging, when something happened that caused my heart to stand still, and my blood to freeze. I heard a movement in the passage—a strange, heavy, shuffling sound, as of a body dragging itself down the passage. An impulse seized me, unaccountable as all the other events of that memorable night. I felt impelled to follow the thing that was painfully, slowly dragging itself down the passage. I stepped into the dressing room; and as I moved on I heard it move on before me. I quickened my pace, I ran; still I could not overtake that which I still heard dragging itself along.

After three or four headlong rushes from room to room, I stopped in the middle of the sitting room to recover breath. As I stood a revulsion of feeling came over me. My eagerness to confront and discover the sounds I could hear, gave way to horror. I felt my life and reason to depend on my escape. As I moved to the bedroom door, it closed in my face. I frantically endeavored to force the lock. The thing was dragging itself along the passage into the room in which I was. Again the nauseating stench of the night before rose into my nostrils; I rushed to the window with the intention of throwing it open and jumping into the space beneath; but it was too late. I turned my eyes downwards. A man writhing on the floor, his features blue, bloated, and decomposed, the eye balls turned up, yet bearing full upon me, dead and glassy, and impure phosphorescent light emanating from the body itself. As I gazed, one discolored hand was raised to the throat, in which I perceived a hideous gash. It drew itself gradually closer to me. * * * * I became insensible. When I was discovered in the morning, my friends, who had been telegraphed for, removed me to the country, where, amongst cheerful scenes and people, I soon recovered. S—— died of brain fever within three days of the night on which he sat and watched with me.

I have never cared to make any inquiries as to the previous inmate of the chambers I occupied for so short a time. Indeed, nothing would induce me ever again to enter Gray's Inn square.

Home Life in America.

It is the habit of old people to cry down the present and to cry up the past. "It was different when we were young," they say; "and it was better," they generally add. The old time is always the good time, with the old, and, we suppose, always will be. The poets have done much to bring about this opinion, for they are never weary of singing about "The days that are no more." It was so in Greece and Rome, and it was so in England. "When this old cap was new" everything was as it should be; and every virtue under the sun was impersonated in. "The Queen's Old Courtier," and "Fine Old English Gentleman." It was a pity that these worthies had to die before their virtues could be found out; but they had to all the same. We do not agree with the poets in this matter, and never shall. But we are willing to agree with them, if they will agree with us. We will admit that the old time is the time, but they must admit that no time is so old as the present time. It is the fact, whether they admit it or not, and it follows, therefore, that it is the best time. And it ought to be; for peoples, like persons, "live to learn." Were it otherwise, all the battles that have been lost and won, all the great men who have lived and died—everything, in short, that was, and is not, would have been to no purpose. It is the crab that walks backwards—not man. The race advances; it does not recede.

Not to philosophize on so evident a truism, however, let us look a little into the simple matter of home life. Forty, thirty twenty years ago the home life of America was very different from what it is to-day. It was less expensive and less comfortable. The man of average means lived within his means, but it was at the sacrifice of something. He did not deny himself the "creature comforts," but he denied himself the luxury of books, and his wife and daughters the luxury of dress. Fifty calico dresses were worn then where one is worn now; while books which now run through twenty editions, were a long time then in creeping through one. Whether there are not too many books, and too few calico dresses, now, is not the question; it is the fact which we are considering. Thirty years ago the cost of a good brick house, in a pleasant city street, was about equal to the yearly rental of such a house now; at any rate, it was not much greater. To be sure, there were drawbacks to these houses which no longer exist. We have ventilation where we had none; we are warm where we were cold; in other words, we have comfort where we had discomfort. This has cost us something, but it is worth what it has cost us. Who will, may wish back the close chambers, the windy passage ways, the hard, black hair-cloth sofas, of forty years ago. We would as soon wish back the uncarpeted floors, and the wooden settees of our ancestors. These were good enough, perhaps, for the old time, but they are not good enough for the older time. We have lived—and learned.

"There is no royal road to learning," is an old axiom, but the average American will not be convinced of the truth of it. It is hard to convince him of the truth of anything, when it is to his interest to believe the contrary. *He* can find, or make royal roads anywhere. And he does, though many of them are paved with anything but good intentions. "Get rich, my son, get rich, honestly if you can; if not—get rich." It was not a Frenchman who said this, although one might think so, but a member of that plain speaking sect—the Quakers. The average American does not "speak out in meeting," he is too smart for that—he merely puts his intention in practice. It is not so much his fault perhaps as the fault of the period, that he makes haste to grow rich. Everybody does so. The standard of morals is no longer what it was. Many things have conspired, of late, to change it; among others the success which follows those who violate it most audaciously. It is no matter how they get rich—if they only get rich enough!

"Plate sin in gold
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks,
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

The passion of America to-day, is the passion for wealth, and its weakness for display. Both are bad, no doubt, from a moral point of view: still, both are productive of good. But for the first we should be content, as we once were, with stage-coaches and sailing packets, and but for the last we should be content with the old, worn-out homes of our ancestors. Now we are content with neither. The change that has come over us in regard to our home life, is an evidence that we have grown—we will not say more cultivated or more refined (for that would be sounding offensive) but more cosmopolitan. We are not merely Americans, we are citizens of the world. We have learned to travel, and have learned something by our travel. To be sure, we are laughed at abroad, especially for our extravagance, but let those laugh who win. They do not laugh in London over the rare books which we purchase for our libraries; nor do they laugh in Paris over the pictures which we purchase for our galleries. We bring back more than we take away. This fact is nowhere so apparent as in American homes. It is not merely that the walls which were once bare are now crowded with pictures, nor that the rooms which were called libraries now contain books; it is in the general air of elegance and refinement, which prevades the whole household, and which, in itself, is a liberal education.—*From the Aldine, for April.*

Ten or fifteen years ago a public dinner was given to the members of the Legislature at Providence, and a Narragansett preacher, called the "Regular Pacer," because in his prayers he had a habit of standing behind a chair, stepping backward and hitching it after him, was called on to ask a blessing. He stood up in his usual style and began a lengthy prayer. There was an open door behind him, and he soon unwittingly backed into an adjoining room, taking his chair along, when some one softly closed the door, and the hungry guests proceeded to dine, when the petition was finished at leisure by the abstracted minister.

A Democratic Woman.

"Aha!" said Mr. Knowall; aha! that's capital; our party did a good thing in sending for Mrs. Livermore to assist them in New Hampshire. She's smart enough for them."

"But, my dear Mr. Knowall," said his sister, "you are inconsistent; you are ready to acknowledge her superiority, and declare she can do more than ten men, and yet you do not think her fit to vote."

"Oh, that's another thing, my dear; I don't believe in women voting."

"But you believe in having them make it as easy as possible for you?"

"Certainly I do. But it does please a man to think how worked up the Democrats must be, poor things! They have no man trump to play."

"Where is Mrs. Stanton?" asked his sister.

"Possibly she might do, but besides her I do not think you can mention one woman who is a Democrat; it is a singular fact that they are almost without exception good Republicans. Mrs. Livermore once remarked that they searched Massachusetts as with a candle to find a Democratic woman to present some petition, and couldn't do it."

"But Mrs. Livermore did not know your sister, dear, at that time."

"Know you? Bless your heart! You a Democrat! How could you be?—you who have been taught the Republican creed from A to & from your youth up? My sister a Democrat! that's good! Thank goodness you cannot vote."

"Listen, sceptic: When war visited us your sister gave all the strong arms she could to the government, and then presented her own weak ones, for in the past as now, women may work and women win, but man reaps the glory. When you wrote from your distant and dangerous post for help, my hands carried to Congress your petition, and presented it to your friends, certain Republican Senators. They were rich in promises; in fact, the most promising class of men during the war were these same men, but performances were entirely out of their line. Day after day they kept me waiting, and no help. At last, with faltering steps, I went to a Democratic Senator, whom I had never seen, and asked his aid. It was given promptly. Afterward when a great wrong came to light, and my 'feeble womanly' assistance was required, I went with a quiet appeal, backed by hundreds of good Republican names, and asked for justice for the wronged. A Republican Senator said, 'Mercy, child, don't look for justice in Washington; it is the last place on earth to find it.' I tried others, all the same. At last Democratic hands and voices took it up, and wrong was made right. When the soldiers with weary eyes begged me for some trifle not then allowed by 'hospital regulations,' I turned again for help to those who talked the loudest, and was told 'we must not interfere, we cannot help it;' but the Democrats cheered us without parade or ostentation, only a quiet 'come to me.' When money was required (and when was it not by those of us who were working a 'woman's work' for Uncle Sam?) we were told by more than one Republican, 'I won't give a cent; the whole thing is a cheat; the soldiers fare better than we do at home;' but a Democrat said, 'If you need money begin with this, and keep my name a secret; even Democratic dollars are unpopular now.' And so it came to pass, brother Knowall, that I, whose entire youth had been favored with long arguments on the superiority, goodness, and worth of the 'Republican party,' had my eyes opened, and I saw the men I had been taught to love and respect putting 'our candidate' before the best man, 'our claims' before justice, and 'our platform' before our country. Democrats did, for once asking, the things Republicans always 'forgot;' and as to the contrabands, bless you! The Republicans talked 'negro,' 'poor negro,' incessantly, and the Democrats said 'nigger,' but helped us twice as much. Ask our contraband pupils if you don't believe me. The little band of Democrats in Congress during the war won the admiration of all good people by their quiet determination and ready aid in all Union work, and this work was done amid jeers and scoffs. We heard Republicans say—leaders, too—'We must break ——; he is a Democrat;' or, 'it will never do for —— to become too popular; it will ruin another State for our party.' 'Certainly not; hunt up something, and get him out of the way.' Now, my dear Knowall, we expected all these things of the Democrats, because we believed them totally depraved and given up to their idols; but it grieved and surprised us to find them in the party we had honored, and, after a mental struggle which you would not understand, we became a Democrat—that is, if being a Democrat means the best possible men in office, virtue before dollars, cleanliness before tobacco and whisky, honor and the good of the whole people before 'our platform, wise rulers irrespective of party, and politics clean enough for women to handle. If this is being a Democrat, then I am one, and Mrs. Livermore need never search with a candle again."

"Well, sister, you are the first Democrat ever known in our family, and you will turn out a good Republican before you are 40, I'll wager. When educated women take to politics, heaven help us poor dogs who generally vote without much interest in the matter. I shall have to quit smoking and take to reading if you enter the lists."

And Knowall left for his club to enjoy a long gossip and incessant smoke, while his sister devoted an hour to her German studies.—*Kate True in Woman's Journal.*

Fresh Fields for Heroism.

Heroism consists essentially in having the coolness, courage, and unselfishness to attempt and do what very few would venture. The object should also be laudable.

1. Let all youthful smokers of tobacco conquer the growing habit; all snuffers reserve their noses for their original uses; and all masticators of the weed spare their mouths and the public highways.

2. Let all young men who have begun to enjoy a "friendly glass" forego it at once, even though it be presented by the fairest hands, on the gayest holiday, or urged with varied bantering and entreaty at the most brilliant table.

3. Let all ladies whose taste and judgment revolt against absurd fashions, ignore them. Why should free Americans be ruled by the caprices of a few *modistes* or ordered how to dress by a magazine writer whom they would not invite to lunch, if known?

4. Let young ladies dare to go home at rational evening hours. Their color, health, spirits, and lives, in some instances, will be saved by such courage.

5. Let the young men wear the old gloves, hat, and coat till they can honestly afford the new. Men schooled to such deeds of heroism will refuse to indorse bad bills, will not vote for scamps, nor kneel in the mud to scoundrels who give lavishly what they have gained lawlessly, nor take with pride the hand of a villain, however exalted.

6. Let men refuse their names to all papers the contents of which they cannot personally vouch for, including testimonials. Any man actually out of Sing Sing can get a testimonial, and you may see a dozen names to the testifying excellence of one whom each of the dozen signers will own to be worthless.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Liberal Movement in New York.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The following will appear to-morrow in the *Tribune*:

To Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—We, the Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct the free expression of opinion on the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils which are not confined to one party, nor to a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the Republic has yet encountered. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the City of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us to co-operate in our action.

(Signed) HENRY R. SELDEN,
HORACE GREELEY,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,
E. KRAKOWIZER,
IRA O. MILLER,
EDWIN R. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS,
CHARLES W. GODARD,
HENRY D. LLOYD,
WILLIAM W. GOODRICH,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
HIRAM BARNEY,
FREEMAN J. FITHIAN,
GEO. P. BRADFORD,
BENJ. A. WILLIS,
HORACE BEMIS,
LOUIS LOWENTHAL.

The *Tribune's* editorial on the call says: The letter of certain New York Republicans to Col. Grosvenor, herewith printed, is the first unequivocal response from the East to the overture of the Liberal Republicans of the West for consideration at Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 1st. Others will soon follow. There is no longer excuse for doubt that the Convention will be held, and be respectably attended. We presume that should any important action be taken at Cincinnati those present from each State would designate a portion of their number to cast the vote of that State in the Convention, but no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that many will doubtless be present who have not been invited. Cincinnati proffers all a generous welcome. Whether the Convention will determine to put forth a declaration of principles, to present national candidates, or adopt some other form of appeal to the country, no one is entitled to forecast. Whatever it shall do or propound will necessarily derive all its force from its accord with public sentiment. This Convention speaks with no authority, and claims no power but that which may be accorded to the intrinsic worth of its acts and its declarations.

The Queen's John Brown.

London Correspondence New York Times.

It is not quite clear who first seized O'Connor when he presented his unloaded pistol at the carriage window, but the Court Circular, which is drawn up under the personal supervision of the Queen, gives the credit of the capture to John Brown. John is rather a celebrated character in his way, and was regarded with much curiosity when he appeared as a witness in the Police Court. He is an Aberdeen man, from the neighborhood of Balmoral, and was Prince Albert's favorite ghilly when the Prince went out grouse-shooting, or deer-stalking. The Queen frequently accompanied her husband on his sporting expeditions, and was much struck with Brown's evident attachment and devotion to his master, as well as by his shrewd remarks and independent judgment on all matters on which he was consulted. Brown was always prepared for every emergency. If the clouds gathered suddenly overhead, if a change of wind brought a biting air with it from the snow-tops of the mountains, it was invariably found that Brown's foresight had provided for it, that shawls and wrappers had been stowed away somewhere, and that everything was forthcoming when required. Brown knew the nicest camping places, the safest roads, and the best way of managing everything. After the Prince's death he became the chief personal attendant on the Queen, and has ever since maintained his supremacy in the household. He accompanies her Majesty on all occasions, leads her pony or rides in the rumble behind her carriage. In his tartan kilt and plaid, stalwart, shaggy, hard-featured, he is a genuine specimen of the North Country Scot; and he is also a thorough Scot in character and temper—very quiet, cool and imperturbable; reserved in speech, although outspoken enough on occasion; "canny" and deferential, but also resolute and pertinacious. He belongs to the type of Scotch retainers of whom several samples are to be found in Scott's novels, who identified themselves with "the family," believed in it, worshipped it with intense, passionate fidelity, but at the same time had no hesitation in expressing an honest opinion on any question, even at the risk of differing from the master or mistress. The Scotch have always been remarkable for this personal loyalty and trustiness. It is commonly supposed that a sovereign, with a great household always at call, must necessarily be well served; but the value of all service depends on the spirit in which it is rendered; and in the midst of the retinue of state, a monarch is especially qualified to appreciate the watchful attention of personal loyalty and attachment. The position which John Brown holds in the royal household is alike honorable to the Queen and to himself. In the Police Court he gave his evidence with a strong Scotch accent, and quaint homeliness of language. "He just catched the boy," he said, "by the scruff of the neck, and keepit him till there was enough people around about to take charge of him."

Ballooning Extraordinary.

M. Dupuy de Lome, the celebrated French nautical engineer and member of the French Academy of Science, constructed a navigable balloon during the siege of Paris, but it was not in a condition to be sent up in the air when the siege terminated by the Paris capitulation. The funds, amounting to $9,000, were exhausted, and the communist insurrection stopped the proceedings. The balloon was concealed lest it should be destroyed by the insurgents. When the Versaillists took possession of Paris the construction was resumed at M. de Lome's own expense. Several alterations were introduced in the original scheme, and the ascent was delayed by several unavoidable circumstances. It was made on the 9th instant, from Vincennes' new fort, before a large audience. M. Dupuy de Lome ascended himself, and conducted the whole expedition. Thirteen persons were on board besides—M. Zede, a naval engineer, some friends of M. Dupuy de Lome and eight men for working the screws; four were to pull at once, and the calculated rate of motion in air perfectly calm was eight miles per hour.

The wind was blowing from the south at a rate of forty-two miles. The anemometer of Montsaurin Observatory recorded only twelve; but it is known from Mr. Glaisher's ascents that ground anemometers do not give nearly the full value of aerial motion. M. Dupuy de Lome only expected a slight deviation from the direction of the wind, according to the composition of forces. The expected deviation was obtained several times during the journey, and the rate of the directing power was slightly superior to the calculation. Inside the balloon is a small one, which is filled with common air through an air pump, for taking the room of the gas which escapes in consequence of the dilation. That part of the apparatus proved also a great success, as the balloon was kept quite full until the descent. That operation was also most successfully effected, owing to the elongation of the balloon, which is elliptical, the great axis being three times the length of the smallest.

The balloon descended at Noyton, about ninety miles from Paris, in the direction of Brussels. The balloon is perfectly sound, except a small piece which was torn out of it by boys for the purpose of taking a relic, which practice is the curse of aeronautics. It will be sent to Vincennes to wait for other experiments. The weight of the car was 1,000 pounds, of passengers and crew 2,200 pounds besides the screws and balloon. With such a weight it is possible to employ a steam engine.

Casualties in the Army.

The following abstract of wounds, accidents and injuries reported in the United States army, from July 1, 1865, to December 31, 1870, is taken from circular No. 3, Surgeon-General's office, recently published:

Sprains	13,731
Burns and scalds	2,003
Contusions	23,651
Concussions of the brain	152
Simple fractures	1,380
Compound Fractures	219
Drowning	198
Dislocations	635
Gun shot wounds	3,213
Incised wounds	6,779
Lacerated wounds	3,038
Punctured wounds	1,591
Poisoning	683
Other accidents	3,683
Homicides	88
Suicides	84
Hanging	2

During the period embraced in the reports the strength of the army was successively 150,000, 80,000, 54,000 and 30,000. The average strength would probably not exceed 70,000. The casualties number 61,105. The table presents a curious and interesting study, even to non-professional readers. It would be impracticable to make any comparison between this table and the casualties in a city of 70,000 inhabitants, although the cases if separated might be compared to the mortuary records of our cities. In the army any accident which unfits a soldier for duty for however slight a period comes under the observation of the medical officer and is made a matter of record. In civil life the great majority of sprains, burns, contusions, etc., are treated by simple domestic remedies, and medical attendance is not required. The number of reported cases of drowning, poisoning, homicide and suicide seems to us greatly in excess of the proportion in civil life. This has frequently been remarked concerning suicides, and the reason is evident to all who are familiar with the class of men who enter the service.

About thirty cases of shooting by guards, of which two-thirds were fatal, are especially noted. Three instances are recorded of men shot by commissioned officers while engaged in mutiny. About seventy-five injuries were received in brawls, of which one-third resulted fatally. One hundred and twenty-five cases of wounds received from Indians are given. If we are at liberty to infer that records of the 59,000 cases not especially recorded are of a piece with those of which detailed reports are made, our accident insurance companies should establish agencies throughout the army.

Journalism in the United States.

Two very interesting tables, made up in the Census Bureau in Washington out of reports of the ninth census not yet published, shows at a glance the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, the number devoted to particular interests and the distribution according to frequency of publication. We gather the most suggestive of the facts presented by these tables and give them to our readers. The entire number of such publications in the country is nearly six thousand—5,835. These are divided as follows:

Daily,	574	Semi-monthly,	96
Tri-weekly,	107	Monthly,	621
Semi-weekly,	115	Bi monthly,	13
Weekly,	4,276	Quarterly,	39

Total, 5,845.

Of this immense aggregate seventy-nine papers, ranging from weekly to quarterly, are published only for advertising purposes. Subtracting these as not fairly to be counted among the publications which illustrate the journalistic enterprise of the nation, we have 5,766 newspapers and periodicals in the country—an average of about one to 6,500 of the population. The whole number is distributed among various interests as follows:

Political,	4,328
Agriculture and horticulture	93
Benevolent and secret societies,	81
Commercial and financial,	122
Illustrated, literary and miscellaneous,	502
Specially devoted to nationality,	20
Technical and professional	207
Religious,	407
Sporting,	6

The aggregate circulation of daily papers in the United States is 2,606,549; average circulation, 4,541. The weekly papers circulate 10,592,743 copies, with an average of 2,480.

THE CURSE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—When women are cursed with their granted prayer, the hardest lot will fall on the ones whose lot is hardest now. It is the working women for whom all is asked; but it is the working women on whom the sword will be turned. They are the unfriended or the insufficiently befriended. Working women are chiefly those whose male relations are unable or unwilling to support them. "The loving and beloved wife," the "petted and caressed daughter" of the strong and successful man will be scarcely conscious of any change. In her well-guarded home it matters but little to her whether she is loved by law or grace. But the unguarded woman must fight with the same real and relative disability as now; but with an assumed, a legal equality, which precludes privilege, though it cannot disarm fate. When she has no vote, no defined power, her position is a constant appeal to chivalry, a constant rebuke to brutality. When she has seized the suffrage, her brutal employer and the not too gentle bystander will not fail to say: "Now you have got your long-sought equality, make the most of it. Ask no favors and look out for yourself."—*Gail Hamilton.*

A New Railroad Project.

To the Projectors of said Railway:

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeable to your request, I have carefully examined the Railroad route indicated by you, from the city of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, through the town of Bryan, in Ohio, thence through the villages and cities of Morenci, Adrian, Tecumseh, Saline, Ann Arbor and Pontiac, to Romeo, in the State of Michigan, Romeo being the most westerly termination of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, in nearly an air line.

Preliminary surveys of said route, from Fort Wayne to the city of Ann Arbor, have been made, and fully demonstrate its practicability. This line runs chiefly along the level track of heavily timbered lands bordering the west coast of Lake Erie, admitting of nearly an air-line of Railroad of very uniform grades.

This line has been already located, and is being rapidly constructed from the city of Adrian, in Lenawee County, to Saline, in Washtenaw County, Michigan—a distance of twenty-five miles. About one-fourth of this distance the bed is completed, ready for the iron, and the work is rapidly progressing on the remainder.

The surface of the land between the city of Ann Arbor and Romeo is most favorable for the location and construction of a public railroad. Although I have no profile of such line, I have no doubt of the practicability of constructing said road at a minimum cost. This line extends through the most fertile, populous and wealthy sections of southeastern Michigan, and north and northwestern Indiana and Ohio, and embraces a population of more than *one hundred and eighty thousand*, and having an assessed valuation of *one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars*. A belt of the richest and most productive land, twenty-five miles in width, would be tributary to said Railroad, and would give to it a great share of its local traffic; and by connecting with roads leading to the Saginaw Valley, it would become an important medium for the distribution of the vast products of plaster, salt and lumber of that rich and extensive territory, not only to the flourishing cities and villages along the line, but throughout the vast regions of the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and of returning to the great markets of this valley the abundant supplies of breadstuffs and other productions of those agricultural States; add to these the distribution of coal from the unbounded coal-fields of the States of Indiana and Ohio, and you have a local traffic which alone would seem to justify a large outlay for the construction and equipment of this line of road. But, looking beyond the local traffic of this line and of the development of the Saginaw Valley, we perceive considerations of much greater importance. It is well known that the Grand Trunk Railway is the grand artery of trade to the heart of New England, that its ramifications penetrate every nook, and connect by the shortest and most direct route all of the manufacturing cities and villages in the New England States. The western connections of the Grand Trunk Railway are by no means favorable to the largest amount of trade. Its interests are damaged, and its energies appear to be languishing, for want of appropriate stimulant feeders at its western termination, while our own main lines of through railways are blocked half the year by freight seeking the markets of the northeast.

This proposed line from the city of Fort Wayne to Romeo will supply this deficit, and by filling this gap of one hundred and seventy miles, a continuous trunk line will be formed from the city of Portland, in the State of Maine, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, one of the most important railroad centers in the middle Western States, and by other connections now preparing, a continuous air-line is effected to St. Louis and the great Valley of the Mississippi, and by taking advantage of the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, the Fulton and Cairo road to Marshall, in Texas, then uniting with the Texas Pacific Railway to San Diego, in Southern California, we have the shortest, most direct and feasible routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

As this projected line crosses nearly at right angles all the main trunk railways leading from Chicago eastward, doubts may be entertained as to a sufficiency of traffic to justify its construction, as it must be expected to divide the traffic with these roads already constructed, but when the amount of through freight is fully considered, all doubts on this subject will be at once dissipated. All the through lines of railways from Chicago eastward are crowded with business far beyond their present capacity of transportation, and the through business is rapidly increasing, from year to year, to the extent of doubling in four or five years.

It will be readily perceived, therefore, that no doubts need be entertained as to sufficiency of traffic to justify the construction of this short line, filling, as it would, the gap in this great through line railway, uniting the garden of the West with the principal markets of the country and the world

Our fresh water inland seas and navigable rivers are ice-bound from four to six months of the year, and at the time when the market value of produce and merchandise is at its maximum, hence the demand for railway transportation.

Indeed, the present business of the country would justify the construction of a double railway track on all our through lines from Omaha to the waters of the Atlantic, and yet agriculture, mining and the mechanic arts, in connection with the productiveness of the soil of the great prairies, and forest fields of the West and Southwestern States and Territories, have scarcely commenced to pour their treasures into the lap of commerce, to be thence distributed to supply, in part, the wants of the world. Should the construction of this most desirable line of railway be delayed, other lines must and will be constructed, for the restless and productive energies of the nation demand and will have appropriate outlets, and the sooner this line of road is completed the sooner will the interests of the public industry be subserved, and its constructors and operators receive the reward of this, their successful public enterprise.

BURTON KENT,
Chief Eng. A. & D. R. R.

Adrian, Nov. 21, 1871.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—A Washington correspondent writes as follows: while the house was in committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill a question arose on which a division of the house was demanded, and the chairman, Stevenson, of Ohio, appointed Gen. Butler and Gen. Farnsworth tellers. Butler and Farnsworth are not on speaking terms, and when they met in front of the clerk's desk they did not observe the usual custom of shaking hands, whereupon some member, wishing to carry on the joke, insisted upon introducing them. Butler was unwilling to look at Farnsworth, while the latter refused to recognize Butler. They stood looking away from each other, without speaking, to the great amusement of the members who are familiar with their peculiar relations. Each tried to ignore the presence of the other, and each announced the count of his side without consultation or agreement. Fortunately for Farnsworth, he could not tell whether Butler was looking at him or not. He had an impression that occasionally Butler went one eye on him, but he is not sure of this, for sometimes it seemed as if Butler was looking in two or three different directions at once The affair passed off without any personal collision.

A college professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman: "Do you understand philosophy?" "No, never heard of it." "Then one quarter of your life is gone. Do you understand geology?" "No." "Then three-quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both into the river. Says the boatman: "Can you swim?" "No." "Then the whole of your life is gone."

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1872.

The Cincinnati Conventions.

Two conventions are called to be held at Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 1st: one by the "Liberal Republicans" of Missouri, the other by "The Reunion and Reform Association" of Cincinnati. The resolution of the latter organization making the call is based on the fact that *only* Republicans are understood to be invited to participate in the "Liberal Republican" Convention, and is as follows:

Resolved, That we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican, or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of maintaining the Constitution as it is, of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, of general amnesty for all past political offenses, and a local self-government—to meet with us in National Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first day of May next, to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above-named objects, and the promotion of the general wellfare.

The declaration of principles put forth in the call, indorsed by several hundred prominent citizens of Cincinnati, both Democrats and Republicans, is as follows:

1. The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue.
2. The support of the Constitution as amended, and the protection of the rights of every citizen under it.
3. Universal amnesty, and the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations among the people of the different States.
4. A steady return to gold and silver as the only sound and safe basis of currencies.
5. Opposition to the present *caucus system* in legislative bodies as corrupting, dangerous, and at variance with the spirit of our institutions.
6. The inviolate maintenance of public faith.
8. The abolition of the demoralizing "spoils system" by a thorough reform of the civil service.
8. Opposition to all secret political societies, and to violence and lawlessness, whenever or by whomsoever committed.
9. And that as our country progresses, the General Government should more and more, within the limits of the Constitution, be confined to that which is general and common to the whole people; and to each State should belong the care and supervision of all that is fairly reserved to it.

In the list of officers and committees of the organization making this call we notice such well-known names as WILLIAM B. CALDWELL, President; RUFUS KING, Judges STALLO and HOADLY, Vice Presidents; B. STORER, Jr., NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, STANLEY MATTHEWS, and GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

—The circular before us announces that a Committee of Arrangements has been appointed to act for both conventions, to arrange for transportation and accommodation of members, and that *half fare* is expected from leading railroads.

Neither convention is a delegate body, but all sympathizers in the declarations of principles put forth are invited to attend. Democrats who do not cordially indorse the creed of "The Reunion and Reform Organization" copied above are few and scattering, so that a large and able Democratic representation may be expected.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Below will be found a full list of the Supervisors elected on Monday, classified politically, although four of them—all Republicans—were elected on "Citizens'" or "Union" tickets:

DEMOCRATS.

Augusta,	Aaron Childs.
Bridgewater,	Daniel LeBaron.
Dexter,	Henry B. Jones.
Freedom	Elias Haire*.
Lodi,	James Sage.
Manchester,	Horatio Burch.
Scio,	Patrick Tuomy*.
Sharon,	Emerson Annabil.
Superior,	William Geer*.
Sylvan,	Orrin Thatcher*.
Webster,	Henry Welch.
Ypsilanti City, 2d dist.,	Luther P. Forbes.

REPUBLICANS.

A. A. City 1st and 2d W'ds,	Conrad Krapf.
" 3d and 4th "	A. A. Gregory.
" 5th and 6th "	J. Austin Scott.
Ann Arbor T'p,	Selden W. Shurtleff*.
Lima,	Edwin Pierce.
Lyndon,	George Rowe.
Northfield,	George Renwick.
Pittsfield,	David Wilsey.
Salem,	Isaac Wynkup*.
Saline,	Wilson H. Berdan.
York,	Peter Cook*.
Ypsilanti City, 1st dist.,	Lee Yost*.
" Town,	W. I. Yeckley*

The Board stands—as the reader may tell by counting—13 Republicans, 12 Democrats. Last year it was just the reverse, Democrats, 13; Republicans, 12. The Democrats lost one each in Ann Arbor, Lyndon, Northfield, and Saline, 4; and gained in Augusta, Sharon, and Webster, 3.

— Those marked with a * are re-elected. Of the new members five—Messrs. Childs, LeBaron, Annabil, Krapf, and Rowe have served on former Boards.

BEFORE answering to the summons to give testimony before the French Arms Investigating Committee, Senator SUMNER put in an earnest protest. He denied the right of a committee to call upon a Senator to testify "in regard to his public conduct, and especially in regard to a matter which he has felt it his duty to lay before the Senate in the discharge of his public duties." He claimed that a Senator was a member of a co-ordinate department of the government, and that he "cannot be interrogated: first, with regard to his conferences with other Senators on public business, and, secondly, with regard to witnesses who have confidentially communicated with him." He also declared that the committee had been constructed in violation of all the rules of parliamentary law, and that, therefore, it was without authority to act. Upon this point he made a very strong showing, quoting authorities that made the majority which packed the committee for partisan purposes appear as if drawn through a very small knot-hole. In short, the protest, as a whole, is a pointed and pungent paper.

AT the city elections on Monday last, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Monroe, Hillsdale, Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, and St. Clair went Democratic, and perhaps others should be tallied the same way. In Coldwater, a veritable Egypt, ALBERT CHANDLER, Democrat, our old "boss," was elected Mayor on a Citizens' ticket, beating H. C. LEWIS.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

We have lists of officers elected on Monday last for only a few of the towns in this county. They will be found below. We cannot publish the lists unless furnished, and if there are none in the several towns with interest enough to post us, the Clerks and Treasurers and Justices, &c., must not complain at not finding their names in print.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Democrats had it all their own way, having the only ticket. The vote polled was 114, with only one "split ticket," except that Wm. HANKE received 34 votes for Justice against ADAM REIDEL. The new officers are:

Supervisor—Daniel LeBaron, 114.
Clerk—David W. Palmer, 114.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Gadd, 113.
Justices of the Peace—Geo. Calhoun, full term, 113; Adam Reidel, vacancy 3 years, 79; Judson Linden, vacancy 1 year, 113.
Commissioner of Highways—Charles Poucher, 114.
School Inspector—Francis M. Palmer, 113.
Drain Commissioner—Junius Short, 114.
Constables—Henry R. Palmer, Slade Lazell, Emmett Linden, William H. Gadd, each 113 maj.

DEXTER.

DEXTER, April 2, 1872.

E. B. POND, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

Our Township Meeting resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, as follows:

Supervisor—Henry B. Jones.
Clerk—James Reid.
Treasurer—Michael L. Ryan.
Justice—Patrick Fleming.
" vacancy—Lawrence Rabbet.
" " —James H. Lyman.
Highway Com.—Christopher McGuire.
Drain Com.—Wm. A. Jones.
School Inspector—Patrick Rabbitt.
" " vacancy—Charles Dwyer.
Constables—Thomas Markey, Charles W. Guest, Thomas Murray, Marquis Bell.

Average majority 47, except on Clerk, which was only 31. Yours, &c.,

W. A. J.

LODI.

But one ticket in the field. The elect are as follows, all Democrats:

Supervisor—James Sage.
Clerk—William Humphrey.
Treasurer—Michael Staebler.
Justice—Egbert P. Harper.
Com. of Highways—Edward Burns.
School Inspector—Edward P. Sheldon.
" " vacancy—J. F. Sanford.
Township Drain Commissioner—Loyal Tower.
Constables—Thomas Hickman, Godfrey Zahn, Aaron Rosier, Linus E. Howard.

LYNDON.

In this town—once reliably Democratic—things got mixed. Two tickets—one Democratic and the other "Union"—were in the field. The "Union" ticket was all elected except School Inspector, as follows:

Supervisor—George Rowe, Rep., 69 maj.
Clerk—Frederick A. Howlett, Dem., 58.
Treasurer—Sylvester N. Clark, Dem., 49.
Justice—Charles Canfield, Rep., full term, 18; Elnathan Skidmore, Rep., vacancy, Rep., 46.
Highway Commissioner—Wm. R. Purchase, 46.
School Inspector—Benj. C. Boyce, regular Dem., 81.
Constables—William Stanfield, Walter Webb, John Fisher and Edward Young. The last two Democrats, there being but two candidates on the "Union" ticket.

NORTHFIELD.

This Democratic stronghold came out of the battle not entirely victorious, a "Citizens'" candidate for Supervisor capturing PATRICK WALL, who was once more on the course, and also the Treasurer. 271 votes were polled, an unusually large vote for a town meting. The officers elected are:

Supervisor—*George Renwick*, "Citizen" Rep., 16 maj.
Clerk—Patrick S. Purtell, 14.
Treasurer—*George Danner*, 9.
Justice—Hascal Laraway, 44.
Commissioner of Highways—Eugene Galligan, 44.
School Inspector—Edward Fitzgerald, 44.
Township Drain Commissioner—Nathan E. Sutton, 44.
Constables—John Taylor, James McKernan, Henry Conlen, Eugene T. Gibney.

SCIO.

In Scio the whole Democratic ticket was elected except Clerk and one Constable, as follows, the Republicans being in *Italics*:

Supervisor—Patrick Tuomy, 9.
Clerk—*Edward Appleton*, 43.
Treasurer—Christian Rehm, 36.
Justice—William April, 6.
" vacancy, Jeremiah Sullivan, 23.
Commissioner of Highways—Patrick McGuiness, 4.
School Inspector—William Buss, 36.
Constables—Michael Weimer, *A. W. Gleason*, Volney H. Potter, David Ambruster.

THE public is more interested in the lively fight going on between the Iowa railroads and the Union Pacific, Council Bluffs and Omaha, than at first sight appears. If Council Bluffs is held to be the terminus of the U. P. road, then freights and passengers will be transferred on the Iowa side, the Union Pacific trains starting from Council Bluffs instead of Omaha. If Omaha is to be the terminus then trains on the U. P. will run to and from Omaha, and the five Iowa roads and all freight and passengers will be compelled to pay toll to the "Bridge Company"—a ring within the ring which manages the U. P. R. R. This is only a little item of 50 cents to every passenger going over the bridge either way; $10 for every car load of freight; 50 cents per hundred for smaller lots; and 50 cents a package, these being the established rates of the "lessees" of the bridge. This is an outrage upon the traveling and business public, and now that the new President of the U. P. road has ordered up the "passes of all dead-heads," it is to be hoped that *independent* Congressmen enough can be found to bring the monopolists to terms. Let the Union Pacific road deliver and take its passengers and freight at the Iowa side of the bridge, or let the Iowa roads have free use of the bridge. The bridge—as well as the U. P. road—was built by the people's money and ought not to be an instrument of highway robbery.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—The Toledo *Commercial* goes into ecstacies—and full face type—over the announcement that the reduction of the public debt has averaged over $8,500,000 monthly since the inauguration of President Grant. What of it? who paid the taxes? and how much more might it have been reduced had not the horde of Radical office-holders stolen millions monthly? These are pertinent questions for the *Commercial* to answer.

—Colfax, Dennison, Harlan, the Wilsons, and a legion more, patriots and Radicals all, have an itching to be nominated for Vice President at Philadelphia. Couldn't the office be rotated among the faithful and "trooly loil," say a year, six months or a quarter-year to each? It is not of the least account that the Constitution provides otherwise. That antiquated document has few friends—at Washington.

—The proposed new charter for New York City—already passed by the Senate—is a nondescript, a complicated piece of machinery, a burlesque upon all the rules of common sense. Fortunately Gov. Hoffman has the veto power, and knows how to use it.

—The Senate meets as a Court of Impeachment on the 11th inst., to try the charges against Capt. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land Office.

—Cincinnati has welcomed the "Liberal Republicans" to hospitable quarters by severely whipping the Radicals at the late charter election.

—Mrs. Grant and daughter Nellie sailed for Europe on Wednesday, on the Algeria, in company with ex-Secretary Borie and family.

—"A fat man's club," is talked of in Detroit, the lowest weight admissible being 180 lbs. "Light weights," we should say.

—Lightning struck in an unexpected place on Wednesday—Rhode Island. Result: a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor.

—"Blessed be they who expect little": that's how we congratulate ourself over the result of the Connecticut election.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* takes square ground in favor of Charles Francis Adams for President.

—Greeley is converted to revenue reform—which means no protective duties, if anything.

"While the lamp holds out to burn."

—Sickles is about to be recalled from Spain,—report says. Who will want his mantle?

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, known in all lands as the inventor of the electric telegraph, died at his residence in New York City, on Monday evening, aged 81 years. Mr. MORSE was a native of Charlestown, Mass., a son of Rev. JEDEDIAH MORSE, of "Morse's School Geography," so familiar to the school boys in the days of "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," "Daboll's Arithmetic," and other ancient school books. The deceased graduated at Yale College in 1810, and won considerable fame as a painter; but the world has known and honored him as the man who "harnessed the lightnings" and made them the errand boys of commerce and civilization.

THE House, on Monday, summarily disposed of the Senate tariff bill by adopting a resolution,—yeas, 153; nays, 9—denying the right of the Senate to originate the same, and then laid the bill on the table. Well, it was not much of a bill anyhow, except that it sacrificed great public interest to the monopolists, not much of an exception now-a-days; but can the House do any better? Its passing the free tea and coffee bill does n't warrant an affirmative answer.

IN another column—first page—will be found the *pronunciamento* of prominent and well known Republicans indorsing the Missouri call for the Cincinnati Convention, and inviting the friends of revenue reform, general amnesty, etc., and the opponents of centralization, to meet with them at Cincinnati, May 1st. The names of Judge SELDEN, HORACE GREELEY, and the other signers of the call are a power in the State of New York, and where they lead thousands will follow.

— The new Pennsylvania Senator, Col. MCCLURE, J. M. MOREHEAD, and other prominent Pennsylvania Republicans are announced to be at Cincinnati.

A BIG time is being arranged for in Detroit on next Tuesday: on the occasion of unveiling the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. The railroads have all reduced the fare. Many distinguished officers are advertised to be present, and a large gathering of Michigan soldier boys is anticipated.

Late English News.

LONDON, April 3.—Rt. Hon. Benj. Disraeli, who is now on a visit to Manchester, addressed an immense conservative meeting in Free Trade Hall, in that city, this evening. Disraeli began, saying: "We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the Constitution of the Kingdom. We have come together to talk of a programme for future action which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people." He then went on to make an earnest defense of monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does not exercise a real influence. The monarchy is an institution around which, in peril and adversity, the people can rally. The English monarchy cost less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between £700,000 and £800,000 sterling, double the total of the English civil list. He closed with a vindication of the aristocracy and a defense of the House of Lords as an essential element of government.

ANOTHER SENSATION FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 3.—The *Globe* to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character which has obtained currency in London, that the case of the American Government before the Geneva tribunal of arbitration estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate Cruisers, built or fitted out in English waters at $14,000,000, and the expenses of the United States Government in pursuing said privateers at $200,000,000. The *Globe* comments with some severity on this statement, and expresses the hope that Gladstone will be speedily called on in Parliament for an explanation as to its truth or falsity.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

The *Echo* of to-day contains an article on the subject of the union of Canada with Great Britain, in which it hints strongly that the connection between the countries is merely artificial, and intimates that Lord Dufferin is possibly the last Viceroy of the Dominion.

THE LONDON REPUBLICANS.

The well-known tavern "Hole in the Wall" having been used as headquarters by the Republicans of London, has been refused a license by the authorities. New rooms have, in consequence, been secured for their meetings by the London Patriotic Society. The Hon. John Stuart Mill has sent a letter to the President of the Association inclosing £20 sterling as a contribution toward the expense of its change of quarters, and expressing his approval of the resistance of the organization to an attempt by the government to prevent by indirect means the discussion of subjects which it is thought too hazardous to openly suppress.

The Democratic Principles and Organization.

From the Democratic Expounder.

The Democratic party had control of this government for half a century and more, during which the country went on from prosperity to glory. The general government confiding itself to its constitutional orbit left the glorious constellation of stars—the States of the Union—free, sovereign, and independent in all respects, save where the people had surrendered their rights, privileges, and immunities to the general government. In fact, the glory of our free institutions was the achievement of the Democratic party, governed by Democratic principles.

An insane and foolish, as well as traitorous, movement on the part of leading Democrats of the South, broke up the Democratic party, and when they did so, brought the people under the domination of a different principle, representing consolidation, the fundamental ground-work of monarchy. Military rule followed, with despotism and other sins with all their woes. The Democratic party has been proscribed as conniving with the rebellion, because a few traitorous men succeeded in putting themselves and their people outside the pale of loyalty to the Constitution and laws. But no merit has been accorded by its opponents for the patriotic stand they took under the lead of Douglas to put down the rebellion. The Radical party began their work of destruction by entering the school houses and using the pulpits of the land to educate the people and the rising generation that the Democratic party was based on human slavery, and, having secured their sympathy, have ever since, on the idea that they were a God-indorsed party, committed their depredations on the Constitution and destroyed almost every principle which characterized the government of our fathers, who declared their independence from England and promulgated their principles in the Declaration of Independence, written by the father of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson.

Much will have to be done in the way of disseminating the true doctrines and principles on which our government was founded before the Democratic party will, through its principles, again resume its wonted power. Information in the shape of documents, and public speeches and tracts for the especial instruction of young men, must be spread broadcast, and men deeply imbued with the democratic idea of government must take the lecture field.

Democrats were wont to be held together by a union of ideas and a unity of principles, but such has been the work of Radical opposition that a portion of the younger men of the land are led to doubt whether any party exists, or ever did exist except on the principles of public robbery and plunder. This idea must be eradicated, and above all things, the work of the Democracy should be directed, by keeping up their organization, to the redemption of the young men who have been led into error. It is not by any means the case that there are no young men in our country who embrace the Democratic faith and principles. There are scores and thousands whose voices are yet to be heard, as their votes will be felt for our country's redemption. It is for these, and on account of these, we ought to be faithful to our time honored organization. Keep it whole. Observe its ancient forms and make its independent nominations. The party may be beaten again, as it has been, but we are bound to transmit our free institutions, based upon the Democratic principles founded by our fathers, to our posterity. For if we fail in our day and generation, posterity will not hold us guiltless. They will assuredly in the future redeem and reassert the doctrines of our fathers, and of the heroes and sages of the revolution. They will as assuredly maintain the covenants of the Constitution and the doctrines and principles avowed by Madison and Jefferson, and other compatriots, and and adopted by later sages as the true principles of free government.

For this reason, among many others, we are for holding on to our organization. For this reason, we cannot feel like amalgamating with any party whose principles and existence is not rooted and grounded with the true faith.

Disband! It is impossible. If we of this day and generation suffer our organization, so long powerful and united, if not successful of late years, to be neglected or abandoned, or merged into some temporary political organization, instead of maintaining our principles of justice and right, which are eternal, we shall be held hereafter as unfaithful to the great trust reposed in us, and as guilty of filching from posterity the great treasure of such free government and free institutions as our fathers left us to enjoy, to preserve and transmit to all succeeding generations. If through faithfulness and parsimony, short-sightedness and indiscretion, and more than this, if for time-serving purposes, and to keep up the reign of faction and luxury, and the four great monsters who have hitherto destroyed every republic that ever existed on the globe and threaten to destroy ours—if it be for these we disband our ancient organization and thereby surrender the people's liberties, posterity will even if necessary, by another war like the American Revolution, redeem the land from the threatened destruction of its liberties, its glories, and its name.

The Real and the Spurious Soldier.

From the Washington Patriot.

"Who wouldn't be a soldier?" asked the hero or heroine of one of Mr. Lever's novels. Looking at what seems to be going on around us, we are inclined to reverse the question, and ask: Who would? It is positively melancholy to think of the actual fate, positively and relatively, of the soldiers, genuine and spurious, whose powers we once boasted of. The grave covers many of them—not only the bloody grave of battle, for which no one need repine, but the grave whither sickness leads, and sometimes the grave which hides dishonor. Sedgwick, and Reno, and Mansfield, and McPherson, and Reynolds, and Mitchell, and Thomas sleep, their last sleep, and we speak of them in pious, reverential sorrow. But the living—what of them? Passing by him who, in an agony of doubt and expectation, is now clutching and clinging to the pinnacle to which accident has raised him, what of the others? Does any one of them feel it in his heart that the height of an honorable and professional ambition has been reached?

The general-in-chief is the sole exception to the rule of disappointment. He finds consolation in his pleasant exile, in that he is far away from the intrigues and jobbery of the military department at home. As he floats down the Rhine, or *auspice* Bancroft, strolls on the *Under-den-Linden*, he can look the German widows and orphans in the face, conscious that he sold no cartridges to make them so. Where the next in command is, we really do not know, but in some sort of obscurity. Hancock, the Bayard of the service, is an exile in Dacota, or some point as far away as possible from the center of Executive radiance.

Mead, and McDowell, excellent and amiable gentlemen, are dozing in Philadelphia and New York—*habitues* of the Union League and Union club, aroused only occasionally to welcome an itinerant commander-in-chief, or salute a grand duke. Hooker, infirm in health and out of service; McClellan, Franklin, Fitz-john Porter, Rosecrans, as gallant gentlemen and as brave soldiers as ever fought on any field, in voluntary or in forced retirement. Butterfield, who believes he could have fought the battle of Gettysburg better then Meade did, in disgrace. Pleasonton, who thinks he killed Stonewall, nowhere; and so, we might consider the list to the lowest round of the military ladder, and we should find the result the same. Disappointment—bitter disappointment everywhere.

If this be the doom of the genuine, what of the spurious? They unquestionably fare much better, and we need only call the roll of the prosperous and promoted, the incumbents of good offices or fat jobs, to see the discriminating justice of Republicans. The successful men are the Howards and Burnsides, and Ames, and Ingalls, and Sickles, Porter, Babcock biographical Badeau, Lieutenant Leet, and Sutler Stocking.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The Rhode Island State election was held to-day, and aroused more than usual interest, owing to the fact that about three thousand Democrats registered their votes and paid their poll taxes for the first time in two or three years. The result was the election of the Republican State ticket, except Lieutenant-Governor. An especial issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, the present incumbent, Pardon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with trap-fishing, and he is probably defeated by Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, by a small majority, although the scattering votes may throw the election into the Legislature, when the Republican candidate will be elected. The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except Black Island, footing up as follows: For Governor—Seth Padelford, Republican, 9,385; Olney Arnold, Democrat, 8,828; for Lieutenant-Governor—Pardon W. Stevens, Republican. 8,423; Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, 8,729. The Senate will stand twenty-six Republicans and eleven Democrats, and the House fifty-three Republicans, seventeen Democrats and three no choice.

The Iowa Liberal Republicans.

CHICAGO, April 3.

A call has been issued by the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Fitz Henry Warren, Jacob Butler, George W. Field, J. H. Williams and a number of other prominent Republicans of the State of Iowa for a mass convention at Davenport, on Tuesday, April 25th, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The call is addressed to those citizens who are opposed to corruption and military supremacy in the civil administration. It is proposed to hold also a grand ratification meeting at Des Moines after the Cincinnati Convention.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—Revised figures at the *Palladium* office, compiled from returns from every town in the State, and which can vary but slightly, if at all, from the official vote, show Jewell's plurality over Hubbard to be 2,000 and his majority over all 74. Hubbard's minority is 3,926.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The Senate is 15 Republicans to 6 Democrats, and the House 130 Republicans to 111 Democrats—majority on joint ballot 28, a Republican gain of 4 on joint ballot over last year.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, April 3d, at the residence of Mr. Thomas S. Sanford, by the Rev. G. D. Gillespie, EDWARD ALANSON SANFORD, of Ionia, Mich., and ELIZABETH, daughter of EDWARD BALLARD, of Ann Arbor.

On Wednesday, April 3d, at his residence, by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, HUGH FORBES McDONALD, and MARIA, daughter of ARTHUR WALLACE, all of Ann Arbor.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A good and convenient dwelling in a desirable location. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the corner of State and North Streets.
Ann Arbor, April 4, 1872.
1368w2* MRS. H. MORSE.

A Rare Chance to Buy a Farm.

The subscriber offers to sell his Farm of 109 acres, adjoining the village of Dixboro. It is well adapted to grain and pasture—a never-failing stream runs through it. A new house, and horse-barn, well, over 200 apple trees, and almost 200 rods of new fence were among the improvements of last year. There are over 40 acres of wheat on the ground, which looks better than most other wheat about us. About 15 acres of fine young timber, &c., &c.

PRICE, $50 per acre, *including the wheat*, if sold this month.

TERMS—If $1,500 to $2,000 are paid down, the balance may be divided through 4 to 6 years, at 7 per cent.

Ann Arbor, April 5th, 1872.

A. W. CHASE.

HILL'S OPERA HOUSE.

For One Night Only!

MONDAY, APRIL 8th,

MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

From Chicago, under the personal supervision of the popular comedian, BILLY MANNING, who has the honor of presenting to the public the most brilliant array of talent ever brought under one management, as the following names will testify:

MR. W. W. NEWCOMB,
The Prince of Comedians.
MR. ANDY McKEE,
MR. STEVIE ROGERS,
THE PEERLESS RICARDS,
MR. NEIL ROGERS,
MR. CON. T. MURPHY,
LITTLE EDDIE & MASTER GEORGE.

The great Quintette is composed of J. J. Kelly, tenor; Sig. Gustave Bidaux, baritone; Alf. Bender, alto; E. M. Kayne, basso; Con. T. Murphy, tenor and interlocutor.

J. F. DUNNIE, Agent.

DON'T FORGET

That the Fairest, Squarest, and best place in Ann Arbor to buy Pure Drugs and Medicines, Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Purposes,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &C.,

IS AT

R. W. ELLIS & CO'S.

Corner Opposite the Savings Bank.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Our Permanent Colors, for outside or inside painting, manufactured from Pure White Lead, Zinc, and Linseed Oil. Cheaper and better than any other Paint made. Sold by the gallon, keg, or barrel. Also Pure White Lead, Zinc, &c., at satisfactory Prices. REMEMBER NAME AND PLACE.

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

Estate of Jerome Gooding.

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

Present Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jerome Gooding, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Corintha M. Gooding, Administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof 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 sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1368 Judge of Probate.

I AM NOW

RECEIVING A

LARGE AND SELECT

ASSORTMENT OF

COATINGS,

VESTINGS and

TROWSERINGS

AND EVERYTHING IN MY LINE FOR

THE SPRING TRADE

Call and Examine

Our work in the Field Speaks for Itself.

Also a Line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, at

24 South Main Street.

JAMES BOYD.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of George D. Hill, I did on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right title and interest George D. Hill has in the following described lands, situate in the township of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, Michigan, beginning at a point in the west line of section thirty-three, in township two south in range six east, seventy-five rods south from the northwest corner of said section, thence south on said section line twelve chains and fifty-two links, thence east parallel to the north line of said section, seven chains and forty-one links, thence north parallel to the west line of said section twelve chains and fifty-two links, thence east parallel to the north line of said section to the north and south quarter line of said section, thence north to the quarter post of said section upon the north line of said section to the northwest corner of said section, thence south on the west line of said section to the place of beginning, containing ninety-five acres of land, more or less, excepting therefrom the lands of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; also the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of said section as above described, being all of said half quarter section which lies south of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti road, (so called), excepting ten acres of land sold by George Prurin to Jacob Weaver, and containing thirty acres of land, more or less; also the following described lands to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, and the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter section twenty, in township two south in range six east, in said county and State; also all the following described lands, situated in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, to wit: Lots nineteen five, six and seven, in block one north, in range three, together with the Opera House and other buildings thereon; which real estate above described I shall expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, April 3d, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
1368 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

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 thirtieth 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,
1361 Administrator.

The above sale is postponed to the tenth day of April, at the same place and time of day.

Dated, March 30th, 1872.

JOHN J. ROBISON,
1368 Administrator.

Estate of Samuel W. Wells.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-ninth 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 Samuel W. Wells, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nancy A. C. Wells, 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 she may be appointed sole Executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-ninth 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,
1368 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Emma Mallory.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-ninth 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 Emma Mallory, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hattie H. Mallory, praying that Othniel G. LaRue, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-ninth 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,
1368 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Calvin K. Becker.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Calvin K. Becker, deceased.

Wesley Burchard, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1368 Judge of Probate.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

SPRING SEASON,

1872.

MILLINERY NOW READY
MILLINERY NOW READY
MILLINERY NOW READY

AT THE

METROPOLITAN

33 SOUTH MAIN ST.

LADIES!

YOU CAN NOW FIND AT THE

METROPOLITAN

A Full and Complete Assortment of all the

LEADING SPRING STYLES

OF

HATS & BONNETS,

FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,

LACES &c

We also keep the LARGEST ASSORTMENT at the LOWEST PRICES, of

HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
COLLARS,
And CUFFS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DRESS BUTTONS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN TOWELS FROM AUCTION.

One Hundred Pieces Nottingham Lace, for Curtains, from 16c Per Yard Upwards.

TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
TABLE SPREADS,
COUNTERPANES,
TOILET QUILTS,
SWISS MUSLIN,
JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS,
NAINSOOKS,
CAMBRICS,
PIQUAS,
VICTORIA LAWNS,
EMBROIDERIES,
And INSERTION.

LADIES' MADE UP DRESSES,

AND

UNDER GARMENTS.

Our Combination Hip Gore Corset, Made Expressly for the

METROPOLITAN

Hoop Skirts, from the Cheapest to the Best.

The Best Dollar Kid Glove in the City.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN THE CITY.

PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
COMBS,
GENTS' H'DK'S,
TIES,
COLLARS,
HOSIERY,
&c., &c., &c.

H. COHEN.

33 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

1368.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. APRIL 5 1872

Local and Other Brevities.

—The weather is warm but dry.

—Our "Commercial Letter" failed this week.

—See advertisement headed "A Rare Chance to Buy a Farm."

—Preparations are being made for building in all quarters of our city.

—Our merchants are all putting in their Spring goods, as our columns will testify. Buy of those who advertise.

—"March came in like a lion" but didn't carry out the other part of the say ing: in short wasn't at all lamb-like during any of its life.

—MILLER & WEBSTER have removed to their new banking office, the late Gregory House office, which is handsomely fitted up, increasing their facilities for business.

—SONDHEIM has gone to New York, and will soon have in store a large stock of seasonable goods, which will be sold cheap for cash, or on short time to customers accustomed to pay promptly.

—RETTICH has broken ground for a fine new building on *Washington* street; also GWINNER on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets. SORG is making a show of material, and will soon be at work adjoining his shop.

Spades are Trumps.

The drummers and subscription agents have given way to the construction corps, and spades, shovels, plows, carts, etc., are now in order. This of course on the line of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad.

On the 28th ult.—Thursday of last week—the first ground was broken, in Monroe County, on the line between Milan and Dundee, and on the farm of WARNER HUNT—Col. GOODHUE's job. The inhabitants of all the region round about gathered to celebrate the event. Mr. J. A. STOWELL, of Dundee, presided; the first dirt was lifted by MARTIN H. SMITH, of Dundee, the oldest inhabitant of the region; a speech was made by L. D. BURCH, agent of the road; after which refreshments were served. All were jubilant.

—Ground was broken in this city Tuesday, at the point where Felch street crosses SWATHEL's race, and a large force of men and teams is at work. Other contractors will soon break ground, and there will be no let up until the track is ready for the iron from this city to the State line; provided, always, that the stockholders pay their assessments promptly.

—Having in years gone by written editorials enough to build a railroad—if gas would do it—we feel especially gratified in seeing work succeed our "blowing."

Railroad Meeting.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held at Cook's Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday, in the interest of the proposed road from here to East Saginaw, *via* Lynden and Flushing.

The meeting was called to order by JOHN G. OWEN, of East Saginaw, on whose motion, Dr. S. H. DOUGLASS, of this city, was elected President. Mr. OWEN was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Ira D. Crouse, of Hartland, a committee on credentials was appointed as follows: Messrs. I. D. Crouse, of Hartland; Jacob S. Griswold, of Parshalville; and J. A. Button, of Flushing.

The committee reported the following delegates entitled to seats, which report was approved:

East Saginaw—W. H. Warner, E. T. Judd, John G. Owen, E. Thatcher.

Montrose—W. Streeter, Thos. W. Pettee.

Flushing—Jacob Kimmell, O. N. Hart, Jas. A. Button.

Clayton N. A. Beecher, F. H. Kellacnt, Enos M. Miller.

Gaines—E. Fletcher, J. W. Rall.

North Brighton—J. B. Thurber, Alfred Biddle.

Green Oak—G. Lee.

Whitmore Lake—Jeremiah Jacobs, Wm. N. Stevens.

Mundy—W. Alger, J. W. Peck.

Lynden—J. B. Hyatt.

Parshalville—J. S. Griswold, B. R. Townley.

Tyrone—Cyrus Mather.

Deerfield—J. Chamberlain.

Osceola—V. Parshall.

Hartland—L. C. Chambers, Ira D. Crouse, C L. Crouse, G. Stark, J. B. Crouse, J. N. Weaver.

Brighton—E. T. Albright.

Mr. IRA D. CROUSE, of Hartland, stated at length the objects of the meeting. He claimed that the proposed line of road from Ann Arbor to East Saginaw, crossing the Detroit and Milwaukee road at Lyndon, and passing through Hartland, Parshalville, Flushing, etc., was almost an air line; that it passed through a rich agricultural region; that the coal mines and stone quarries at Flushing were of the best quality and would furnish a large business to the road; that the line was 12 miles shorter than the Corunna route; and that it could furnish two dollars to one offered by any other line, while it could be built for $240,000 less money.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. J. A. BUTTON, of Flushing, who exhibited specimens of the Flushing stone; L. C. CHAMBERS, of Hartland; J. B. HYATT, of Lynden; Dr. Mather, of Tyrone, who said the Tyrone hills were not in the way, that they had a water level right through—made for the special purpose, and the money to pay for grading and building. They had no coal and stone—some outcroppings, but had plenty of wheat and a mill to furnish a car load of flour a day. The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. J. B. CROUSE, of Hartland—who thought he had been deceived, and became unnecessarily indignant, because he had just learned what the public knew years ago, that the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Railroad had its northern terminus at Owosso, and could not hitch on to his project at moment's notice; and by Messrs. OWEN and THATCHER, of East Saginaw, who were confident that that city preferred this line to the Corunna line, and would aid it liberally.

Messrs. DOUGLASS and TRIPP, in behalf of the T., A. A. and N. R., stated what had been done by the directors in seeking aid, and announced as their conclusion that any project must help itself before seeking help abroad. If subscriptions,—stock or donations,—sufficient could be received along the line to construct a roadbed and tie it, iron could be got and the road completed. But this subscription must be received before railroad men were approached.

After a free conference and full understanding of the situation, the meeting adjourned to meet at East Saginaw, Thursday, April 25th, to organize the East Saginaw and Ann Arbor Railroad Company.

—The citizens of Ann Arbor and the proprietor of Cook's Hotel were thanked for their courtesies.

—In behalf of Ann Arbor, it was pledged that the county would construct *a* road—not exactly *this* road—to the county line.

—Corunna had a delegation present and before adjournment, at the invitation of IRA B. CROUSE, Mr. GALE spoke briefly in favor of the Corunna route, and announced a determination to lock horns and try titles. Go in and let the best men win.

The Charter Election.

The charter election on Monday was a triangular fight, only that the Republican angle had its head knocked off, the Mayor candidate, Dr. SMITH, withdrawing—according to arrangement,—his friends generally going for the Democratic candidate.

The Democratic ticket nominated on Friday evening was a good one, and was headed by one of the most popular men in the party, in city or county. We saw many men voting and working against him under protest, but they couldn't swallow the backers whose shoulders he stood on. It was not JOHN J. ROBISON they voted against, but the men who had forced him upon the ticket to beat Mayor DOUGLASS, because of his persistent efforts to protect our goodly city against free trade in liquors. That is the plain English of it in a few words. Carrying such heavy weights he made a big run and came near winning.

COLE, the Democratic nominee for Recorder, was not so lively a pacer. He was put up to get the votes of those stiff backed Democrats who never scratch a ticket, and who couldn't have voted if a Democratic ticket hadn't been nominated. He raked in 52 such "hard shells," the larger number of the Democrats who opposed the Citizens' movement, "from principle," ratifying the bargain which had been made with the Republicans who wouldn't fuse, and voting for GRUNER. It was right to fuse one way but not the other.

On Justices of the Peace the pull was a little more even, but the light vote of the Democratic candidates shows that a large portion of the Democratic vote was given to the Citizens' ticket—larger in fact than the figures show, for Messrs. ROOT and WIDENMANN received a large number of Republican votes.

With these preliminary remarks we give the figures and our friends can digest them at their leisure:

FOR MAYOR.

	Douglass.	Robison.	Smith.	Total.
1st Ward	202	134	2	338
2d "	55	132		187
3d "	84	203		287
4th "	156	131		287
5th "	103	67		170
6th "	126	29		155
Total,	726	696		1,424
	696			

Douglass' maj., 30

J. J Robinson had 4 votes in the 2d Ward.

FOR RECORDER.

	Webster.	Gruner.	Cole.
1st Ward	192	125	21
2d "	45	100	2
3d "	74	198	16
4th "	149	120	—
5th "	92	69	10
6th "	124	29	3
Total,	676	686	52

Majority for GRUNER over WEBSTER, "Citizens'," 10; over COLE, Dem., 634.

FOR JUSTICE—FULL TERM.

	Beahan.	Root.	Cate.
1st Ward	182	85	67
2d "	45	102	41
3d "	70	146	66
4th "	142	98	41
5th "	88	28	43
6th "	118	9	29
Total	695	468	287

Majority for BEAHAN, "Citizens'," over ROOT, Dem., 177; over CATE, Rep., 358.

FOR JUSTICE—VACANCY.

	McMahon.	Widenmann.	Donovan.
1st Ward	197	67	74
2d "	59	100	31
3d "	121	110	49
4th "	167	84	39
5th "	81	9	85
6th "	125	5	26
Total.	750	375	304

Majority for MCMAHON, "Citizens'," over WIDENMANN, Dem., 375; over DONOVAN, Rep., 446; over both, 76. CATE had two votes in the 1st ward.

For Supervisors—

1st & 2d W's—W. A. Hatch,	196	
" " " J. J. Parshall,	103	
" " " C Krapf,	231—	35
3d & 4th W's—Alonzo A. Gregory,	270—	16
" " " John C Mundy.	254	
5th & 6th W's—J. Austin Scott,	213—	132
" " " Robt. P. Glazier,	81	

For Collectors—

1st & 2d W's—John Keck,	213—	44
" " " Florian Muehlig, Jr.,	187	
" " " Chas. B. Thompson,	108	
3d & 4th W's—Nelson P. Hill,	246—	67
" " " Benj. F. Watts,	179	
" " " Geo. A. Gilbert,	137	
5th & 6th W's—Eli S. Manly	166—	24
" " " Eli Manly,	124	

This was a man running against his shadow.

For Aldermen—

1st Ward—Joshua G Leland,	181—	70
" " Martin Clark	42	
" " Asher A. Terry,	111	
2d Ward—Emanuel Mann,	57	
" " Geo. F. Lutz,	120—	63
" " Gottlieb F. Hauser,	12	
3d Ward—Wm. W. Whedon,	80	
" " John B. Dow,	182—	102
" " William Allaby,	18	
4th Ward—Moses Rogers,	156—	42
" " John Clancy,	114	
" " Ed. Vanderwarker,	15	
" " E. W. Morgan, vacancy,	148—	54
" " Godfrey Fauth,	94	
" " John George Miller,	3	
5th Ward—Moses Seabolt,	83—	2
" " Geo. H. Rholes,	81	
6th Ward—Wellington D. Smith,	143—	129
" " Andrew Smith,	3	
" " John Doe,	1	

For Constables—

1st Ward—Charles Boylan,	202—	72
" " Alonzo C. Bliss,	130	
2d Ward—Jos. J. Ellis,	45	
" " Thos. F. Leonard.	105—	60
" " John Field,	36	
3d Ward—Jortin Forbes,	69	
" " Thos. J. Hoskins,	167—	98
" " Albert Scudder,	45	
4th Ward—William Corselius,	186—	184
" " Scattering,	2	
5th Ward—Newton Felch,	98—	34
" " Nathan H. Pierce,	64	
6th Ward—Marquis D. Miller,	123—	93
" " Thos. L. Hewitt,	30	

Summing up the result, the "Citizens' elected Mayor, two Justices of the Peace, two Supervisors, three Collectors, five Aldermen, and four Constables. The "irregular" Republicans get Recorder, and one Supervisor, or perhaps 1½, having indorsed GREGORY. The Democrats bagged two Aldermen and two Constables. Politically dividing the elect, or dividing them by past political proclivities, the Democrats capture: Mayor, one Justice, two Collectors, four Aldermen, and three Constables; Republicans, Recorder, one Justice, three Supervisors, three Aldermen, and two Constables.

The new Council—dividing by the old land-marks—is equally divided, six Democrats and six Republicans.

— And good order reigns on the Huron. May it continue.

— The result confirms us in the opinion expressed before election that it was impolitic and unwise for the Democracy to make a nomination.

An agent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad—who has been canvassing for aid in the town of Bedford, Monroe County, in which the croakers said no aid could be got—reports very fine success, 10,500 ties and subscriptions enough to pay for them. He has shown us one note for $25, signed "Frederick Boroughf, aged 102 years," one of the conditions being that "the subscriber is to have a free pass over the road for one year." We suspect that the contractors will have to hurry up, or a stay of execution be put in against Death to insure the "free pass" being worth "value received." The note has this indorsement on the back: "Born in the town of Meyer, Lebanon Co., Pa., in 1770; now enjoys good health, and not long since (the note bears date Feb. 8, 1872) walked three miles, visited a friend, and walked back home the same afternoon. He is very anxious for the road to be built, so that he can have a ride to Saginaw and enjoy the fish that are caught there. His teeth are pretty good. He served his country in the war of 1812, and has never received any pension, but is going to Monroe to make out an application." Who'll beat that "veteran"? May he live to use his "pass" and eat Saginaw fish.

The agent also reports laboring with or belaboring a farmer in the same town, in good circumstances. While urging upon him the many reasons why he should subscribe, a little three year old boy stood and intently listened to the conversation, and when it ended in a flat refusal, "Young America" stepped up, and, with a look indicating determination, said, "*I will give you a cent, sir*," at the same time depositing a five cent piece in the agent's hand. We vote that manly and spirited boy a "free pass" to Saginaw, and move that he take his first "ride on the rail" with the "102 year old."

The Bedford farmers were not all like this one, for Chief Engineer FULLER and his surveying party were entertained free while running over the line.

The following are new books just received at the Ladies' Library: Nobody's Fortune, by Edmund Yates; Mistress and Maid, by Miss Mulock; Can the Old Love? by Budington; Castilian Days, by John May; Bits of Travel, by H. H; Ginx's Baby; Lord Bantam; Sir Henry Holland's Recollections of a Past Life; The Unknown River, by Hamerton; The Old Back Room, by Jennie Harrison; Yesterdays with Authors, by J. T. Fields; Poor Miss Finch, by Wilkie Collins; Kate Beaumont, by J. W. De Forest; *Legends of Biblical Personages*, by Rev. S. Baring Gould; The Thief in the Night—Spofford; The Doctor's Daughter; Two Family Mothers; A Blade of Grass; Mary Barton, by Mrs. Gaskell; North and South, by Mrs. Gaskell; Emma, by Jane Austin; Mansfield Park, by Jane Austin; Fathers and Sons—Turgenef; Village on the Cliff.

Children's Books: The Princess and the Goblin—Macdonald; Brake Up—Oliver Optic.

Starry Flag Series: Starry Flag; Breaking Away; Seek and Find; Freaks of Fortune; Make or Break, and Down the River.

The Upward and Onward Series: Fields and Forests; Plane and Plank; Desk and Debit, and Cringle and Cross-tree.

At least one Ann Arborian will be interested in reading the following paragraph from the *Free Press* of Wednesday last:

TESTING IT.—Those who took notice when the City Hall bell struck twelve yesterday will remember that the last stroke was a sort of thud, as if something had stopped the hammer as it descended Something did. Three or four young men were in the tower, and one of them, Geo. Clark, of Ann Arbor, thought he would see how long he could leave his hand on the bell and not get it struck. He jerked it away eleven times, but on the twelfth blow the heavy hammer struck three of his fingers, smashing them as flat as pieces of board. He howled and yelled, came near fainting away, and got down stairs to be informed by a doctor that it would be touch and go if any of the fingers could be saved. The hammer is open to other contracts.

We invite the attention of our local readers to an article in another column, headed "*A New Railroad Project.*" An agent of the line visited our city a few days ago, and had a conference with a number of our citizens. The conference resulted in the appointment of a committee to lay the matter before the public, and to co operate with Pontiac—understood to be ready—in the organization of a company to occupy the vacant ground and complete the chain. The road would be a very direct one from Port Huron to St. Louis, Mo., and could not but be a great through route. Think of it, so as to give the committee a good word and better promises when you shall be called upon.

The wife of Capt. CHAS. THAYER, a lady known and respected by all the old residents of this city, died on Tuesday evening. Her funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

— The many friends in this city of DANIEL LEBARON, of Bridgewater, will regret to hear that he has lost his wife, she having been buried on Sunday last.

An accident occurred at the railroad work near Felch street on Wednesday afternoon. The bank from which earth was bhing taken for the track caved, demolishing a wagon and injuring two workmen. One of the men, a Mr. HAVENS, who lives at the corner of Spring and Felch streets, was severely bruised and jammed, but had no bones broken.

The Democratic City Committee for the ensuing year, appointed at the City Convention held on Friday evening last, is as follows: Messrs. O. Hawkins, J. C. Watts and J. J. Parshall.

— The Northfield Democratic Committee is: C. F. Kapp, Sen., Geo. Sutton, and Henry Conlen.

The Gould farm in Sharon, advertised by the administrator to be sold on Saturday last, was only sold in part. 280 acres—the cream of the farm—remain unsold, and will be offered again on Wednesday next. Any one wanting a first-class farm in a desirable locality should embrace this opportunity.

JOE T. JACOBS

The Popular One Price Clothier, has just returned from the East with an immense Stock of Men and Boys' Clothing, and he advises his customers to lay in their clothing at once, before the *rise which must come soon.*

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ladies' Library Association, held April 1st, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That we record with heartfelt sadness the death of our dear friend and co-laborer, Mrs. SIBYL LAWRENCE, for three and a half years an efficient member of this Board, and from the beginning a member of the Room Committee. Recognizing the many qualifications which fitted her so eminently to take an active part in all our deliberations, we mourn that her removal from us deprived us of her wise counsel, her bright and animating presence, ready at all times to help bear our burdens, and encourage us by her cheerfulness.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with the bereaved of her household, from whom its light and joy are departed, and for whom we invoke the tender mercy of Him who never willingly afflicts or grieves His children.

We have been permitted to publish a letter from a young lady in this city to her mother in a neighboring town. It speaks for itself. Read it:

ANN ARBOR, April 1, 1872.

DEAR MOTHER:

Will you please get the $100 Mr. Trusty Jones has of mine, and get two P. O. orders and send them to me at once. I have spent all the spare money I have at *Gott's closing* out store, in laying in such goods as I need for present use. I want to purchase with the money you send me supplies of Worsted Goods for Fall and Winter wear, as the high price of wool has already caused them to advance. I can get all goods at Gott's store at the lowest old cash prices.

Your loving,

NELLIE.

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

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it *thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the great West and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

29, 29! WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

This question has been asked many times lately and one of Erin's sons said, "It would take an educated mon to tell that." But it means that L. COLBY, who has for the last three years been a partner in a large wholesale house in Chicago, and although the terrible fire of fast fall has left that city in ruins, he still lives, and like

BARNABY'S CROW,

Never says die, but has opened a fine stock of new clean GROCERIES, at

No. 29 SOUTH MAIN ST.,

between the fashionable Dry Goods Store of Henion & Gott, and the Mammoth Hardware Store of Lewis C. Risdon. I will say to citizens of Ann Arbor and surrounding country, that I will sell **Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Glass ware,** at a low figure for Cash or ready pay only I always pay Cash Down for Goods, and must have pay for them when delivered. Do not ask me to trust you, even if you are worth a million.

BUT I WILL SELL GOOES LOWER THAN ANY MAN CAN WHO TAKES CREDIT FOR PAY.

All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange. Goods delivered in the City free of charge. Come in

READY PAY CUSTOMERS,

and examine my goods. I will

SHOW YOU AROUND,

with the greatest of pleasure, and if you do not buy, I promise you I will not look cross. Special inducements to Boarding Houses and Clubs. Look for the sign of the

C. O. D. Grocery and the Big 29.

Lewis Colby.

March 14th, 1872 1365

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

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. 1266m2

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

will be held on Monday, April 8th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. in the Ladies' Parlor of the Presbyterian Church.

All who desire to become subscribers to the Library are invited to attend.

By order,

1367w2 S. W. HUNT, Sec'y.

SAM. B. REVENAUGH

Copies Old

AMBROTYPES & DAGUERREOTYPES

IN

FIRST CLASS STYLE

TO ANY DESIRED SIZE.

HURRY UP!

PARTIES wishing Wall Paper, Cloth and Paper Shades, Hollands, Window Fixtures, Cords, Tassels, &c., all New Styles, at Satisfactory Prices, by **J. R. Webster & Co.,** Book store, near the Express Office.

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.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRSTQUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

BACH & ABEL'S!

An Unusually Large and Attractive Stock is now being Received.

Special Attention is invited to our Dress Goods.

BLACK LYONS SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
FRENCH & ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
TAMISE & CRAPE CLOTHS,
MOHAIR, BRILIANTES, &c.

We make a Specialty of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, and have the most complete Assortment of

French and English Coatings and Suitings

That can be shown in the City.

150 Doz. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per Doz.
25 Doz. Ladies Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 20 cts. each
100 Doz. Napkins, at 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 per Doz.
75 White Marseilles Quilts, from 1.75 to 8.00.
50 Doz. Linen Towels from 2.00 Upwards.
50 Doz. Ladies' Cotton Hose at 20 cts per Pair.
25 " " " " " 25 " " "

ALSO STEWART'S ALEXANDER CUFF KID GLOVES.

MACK & SCHMID

ARE NOW IN THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

AND WILL SOON GIVE TO THE

SPRING TRADE OF 1872,

A

CHOICE AND ELEGANT STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

AND A

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,

RIBBONS, &c., &c.,

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Meeting of the Fire Department will be held at Firemen's Hall, Saturday, April 6th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, March 27th, 1872.

FRED SCHMIDT, Chief Engineer.
G. W. CROPSEY, Ass't.

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

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. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY; *and a further reward of* $100 for any case of chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Ague, Sciatica, and Rheumatism of the Kidneys it *will not cure.* This Rheumatic Syrup *is used inwardly only*, pleasant to the taste, and guaranteed free from injurious Drugs. It is not a Quack Medicine but the scientific prescription of Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., Professor of Toxicology and Chemistry, graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, whose entire professional life has been devoted specially to this disease. This preparation under solemn oath is conscientiously believed to be the only positive, reliable, infallible specific ever discovered. The proof that no other specific exists is found in every community in persons afflicted for many years past and still suffering. *If physicians could cure it, if a specific did exist, this would not be so*,—a fact that must be universally admitted. The oft deceived sufferer may wisely ask, what security or evidence has he that Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup will cure his case. The protection offered to patients against imposition is in a legally signed contract which will be forwarded without charge to any sufferer sending by letter a description of affliction; this guarantee will state the exact number of bottles warranted to cure, and in case of failure the money paid will be returned to the patient. No other remedy has ever been offered on such liberal and honorable terms. Medical advice, with certificates from prominent Physicians, Clergymen, etc., who have been cured after all other treatments have failed, sent by letter, gratis. Afflicted cordially invited to write for advice to the principal office, 45 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup is sold by Druggists.

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

WINDOW SHADES,
CLOTH AND PAPER

WALL PAPER,
GOLD AND SATINS.

WHITE BLANKS,
211 DIFFERENT PATTERNS AT

Wholesale and Retail,

WATSON & CO.

28 HURON STREET

1367w2

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.

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.

At as 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

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

E. B. GIDLEY,

Successor to COLGROVE & SON.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

IN COOK'S NEW HOTEL,

No. 12 E. HURON STREET,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
(FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.)

Fancy Goods, Perfumery,

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, GLASS,
AND PUTTY,

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully compounded at all hours.

I PROPOSE NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY FIRM IN THE CITY WHO FURNISH AS GOOD AN ARTICLE.

E. B. GIDLEY.

1367tf

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 to give us a call as we have **THE** CARPETS.

Ann Arbor, March 22d, 1872.

G. W. HAYS, Supt.

1367m1

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.

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. 1364m1

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

The Michigan Argus

Swindlers and Impostors.

A fool and his money are soon parted. But so ingenious is the modern swindler and the impostor, that the wisest men are often made the dupes of clever trickery. Indeed, the unsuspecting philosopher and the confiding philanthropist are the men most easily deceived by the cunning swindler and the brazen-faced impostor. Women, too, are easily made the victims of craft, for they are more tenderly disposed toward those who appeal to sympathy, and less cautious in their investigations.

Our community has been excited the past week with the exposure of gigantic schemes of swindling, reaching from this city as a center to the remotest corners of the country, and even to foreign lands. For some time past our subscribers have been sending to us copies of circular letters received by them through the mail, offering them counterfeit money, or wares of great value at a trifling cost, or a scheme to make money rapidly without hard work, or improper books and pictures to be sent secretly on the receipt of money, and under many other pretences; the object being to induce the receiver of the circular to send money to the address named in the circular. Perhaps the sawdust swindle has been the most successful and certainly it is the *least* criminal, because it is a cheat practiced only upon scoundrels: *no honest person ever suffers by it.* The swindler sends his circular to Peter Sharp in some country town, offering to send him five hundred dollars in counterfeit money, on the receipt of ten dollars; the package to go by express sealed, so as to be perfectly safe against prying eyes and fingers. Peter Sharp snaps at the bait. He sees a chance to get a great lot of bad money for one little bill of good; he sends on his money and gets nothing in return: no money, bad or good, comes back; but the circular says he need not send any money at all; if he will give his address the package will be sent by express, and he can pay the express on the delivery of the package to him. This is so very fair that Peter tries it. No goods, no pay. He sends his order, and in course of time he receives by express a package, and pays the price ($10) and expenses. Now he is sure of his prize. He says nothing, but going to some retired spot, where not even his own family can know what he is about, he opens his package and finds a neat paper box filled with sawdust! The swindler is swindled! He intended to cheat his neighbor with counterfeit money, and has been cheated himself. Nobody would pity him if his case were known; but he has no redress; he was plotting a crime, and the least he says of it the better for him.

There are many other games of a similar kind constantly going on. Our friends need not trouble themselves to send to us the swindling circulars they receive; nor the proposals to furnish them bad books, or cheap wares, or shares in gift enterprises, or lotteries to dispose of houses and lands and pictures. All these things, and like things, are illegal or immoral, and usually both. When they come, destroy them at once, and never answer them on any account.

The cities and the country are also infested with vagrant and vagabond impostors, men and women, going about under one pretext or another, and the same person under various names, asking money. The pious dodge is the one most frequently adopted. But the pretences are so numerous that it is in vain to attempt to enumerate them. Perhaps ministers and their wives are more frequently imposed upon by these applicants than any other. No person has any occasion for itinerant begging. The State and private charity have made such provision for the temporary support of all needy persons that no individual, man or woman, has any right to go from door to door, asking help. Sometimes an impostor claims to be a minister, or the son of a minister, or of some friend of the person to whom he applies, and he wants money to get to some other place; he has been robbed, or he has lost his purse, or he has failed to receive an expected remittance, or he has been sent to obtain aid to build a church, or to aid a mission school, or some other good work. Believe him not. If the beggar be a woman, believe her not. Do not be imposed upon by a silk dress and India shawl. The most cunning impostors, men and women, dress well. They steal the means to do it. Be not deceived thereby.

The ways and means to do good are many. The poor ye have with you always, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good. It will do you good to look them up, to inquire into their condition, and to personally minister to their necessities. But peripatetic beggars are, in almost all cases, arrant knaves and impostors. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes.

Within a few years a new kind of fastening used in bottoming boots and shoes has become very popular throughout the West. Instead of pegs a small metal screw is driven through the sole, the point of which, striking firmly against an iron bottomed last, is spread a little, so as to form a sort of clinch, even with the surface of the inner sole.

The screw is also spread very slightly by the driver at its outer extremity, which, added to the holding power of the threads of the screw, is presumed to make the firmest and most durable fastening known to the shoe trade. In the process of manufacturing the goods, the screw wire is spooled from a rack, being fed into a machine usually run by steam, and worked by an operator. The machine first cuts the wire the required length, and then drives the screw with one quick blow through the solid leather of the sole and inner sole. This is done without the use of an awl, but as the leather is moist and pliable the screw enters without difficulty, turning as it passes, for it is hardly in the nature of a screw to pass through a resisting medium without turning. The operation is an exceedingly rapid one, in fact. The cost of production has been materially lessened by the machine process, which supplies the market with a superior quality of work at prices about the same as those asked for a similar grade of pegged goods. Millions of pairs are now annually made for the western demand, as the dryness of the climate invariably shrinks the best pegged work to an extent that often renders worthless entire cases of boots and shoes before they leave the shelves of the dealers. It is conceded that cable screw wire goods will not rip, and their elasticity is considered to be equal to that of hand-sewed work, as the screws are not placed too close together, and it requires only one row around the edge of the sole to impart sufficient strength. The heaviest kind of boots for winter service, and the lightest fine calf boot for summer wear or dress occasions are equally made by the cable screw wire.

Temperance Movement in France.

It is rather singular that a temperance proposition should be broached in the National Assembly of wine-drinking France, which goes ahead of anything ever suggested here in the prohibitory way. For the first offense of drunkenness a fine is to be imposed; for the second a short imprisonment; and the third, the loss of the right of suffrage. This, it must be confessed, is touching Frenchmen in a tender place, for, though not much comes of its indulgence, they have always exhibited a passion for voting. To understand how ineffectual the result of this has been, we have only to remember that most of the great historical battles in France have all gone one way—millions on one side, and thousands in the minority. They have never had such a thing as public opinion in that unfortunate land, but they have had many an epidemic of notions, some of them crazily sanguinary. We have sometimes asked ourselves for how much of political disorder and revolutionary excesses in France brandy drinking may be fairly held responsible, taking into account congenital lunacies and the inherited temperament, and considering both the direct and indirect effects of sottishness. Moreover, mobs are almost always drinking, and French mobs certainly have been no exception to this rule. But we think that, without any imputation of fanaticism, we may say that our American politics would be something vastly different and inexpressibly nobler if we could thoroughly eliminate from them the alcoholic elements; and of British politics the same is undoubtedly true. There is something unspeakably absurd in a free and independent elector drunk, and thus drunkenly voting under the supervision of the friend who invited him to drink and paid for the liquor. In such case the freedom and the independence are not so apparent as we might desire, and when the noble voter is not only drunk, but disorderly, and confounds the right of suffrage with the right to break his neighbor's head, the consequences are doubly infelicitous.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Soldiers' Homesteads.

From the *Congressional Globe* we take the following summary of the provisions of the new law which has just passed both branches of Congress to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States:

The bill was read. It provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the United States army during the recent rebellion for 90 days or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1862, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the United States Government, shall, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisons, including the alternate reserved sections of public land along the line of any railroad or other public works, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead law of the United States; provided, that said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement; and provided also that the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the Army, Navy or Marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; provided, however, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvement as aforesaid.

The bill in its second section provides that any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres of land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

The bill in the third section provides that in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead by the provisons of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marrriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained; provided, that if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

The bill in its fourth section provides that where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homstead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall in the administration of homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intent and purpose, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tracts so entered; provided, that if his entry has been canceled by reason of absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be confirmed and restored; and provided further, that if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said law; and his right to a patent therefor shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

The bill in its fifth section provides that any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other persons coming within the provisions of the act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead; provided, that said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

The bill in its sixth section provides that the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Prospects for the Clip of 1872.

The limited supply of wool now in the country, we learn, has led some manufacturers to discuss the propriety of stopping their mills for a few months. We think, however, there is little prospect of such a course being adopted, and that the small amount of wool now in the country will continue to be sought for at prices averaging with the highest offered up to this time. The further fact, to which we have called attention so often in these columns, that for several years the supply of domestic fleece was diminishing, seems to be appreciated among manufacturers, and as a consequence, we have intimations of liberal offers for the clip of 1872. These prices are fully up to the offerings of the past three months, and show that the shrewdest buyers do not expect wool to be any lower during the year. The New York *Economist*, a paper never yet known to show partiality for the wool-grower, in a late issue says that a large portion of the coming Ohio and Michigan clip is contracted for at from 65 to 75 cents per pound, and that transactions, even at these figures, were at a stand-still, for the reason that the farmers want 80 cents and look for ninety cents, if not $1.00, per pound. We would advise growers not to contract their wool at anything less than a very high price, yet awhile. Keep it growing, and have it long and strong. Shear in good season and put up in No. 1, good condition, and when they have it ready, post themselves as to the market, and sell when they can get the top price for wool of the class and condition in which theirs will grade. Under some conditions it will pay to hold for a higher market than that ranging at the time of shearing; but few farmers have the facility for storing wool so that it will not lose in weight and sightliness by being held past the marketing season. Without taking this shrinkage into account, with most farmers the money in hand at shearing time can be made to earn more than could be realized by any probable advance in prices.—*Western Rural.*

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.

1363 n3

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

LOVEJOY,

TOBACCONIST!

Deals in both

FINE CUT AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,

Next to the xpress Office,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1345tf

HURRY UP!

PARTIES wishing Wall Paper, Shades, Hollands, Window Fixtures, Cords, Tassels, &c., all New Styles, at Satisfactory Prices, by J. R. Webster & Co., Book Store, near the Express Office.

LEWIS C. RISDON, SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C., &C

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

JANUARY 30th, 1871. Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

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

WM. WAGNER

IS NOW

READY FOR THE SPRING TRADE

Having Re eived a Large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

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, April 1st, 1872.

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.

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*

NOTICE.

The notes and book accounts of Mr. Benj. F. Rice are now in my hands for collection, and immediate payment of the same is demanded. If not paid soon costs will be made thereon.

Ann Arbor, January 30th, 1872.
1359tf TRACY W. ROOT, Assignee.

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

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-ly. No. 30 HURON STREET.

HEAR YE!

E. J. JOHNSON

HAS A FULLSTOCK 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

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

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

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 northeast 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 5th, A. D. 1865.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Feb. 12th, 1872.

SILAS H. DOUGLASS, Administrator of the Estate of Henry W. Welles,
FELCH & GRANT, deceased, Mortgagee.
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 20th 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 699, 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 the following described pieces 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

Mortgage Foreclosure Notice.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage made and executed by John Gaestel to Clark Sutton, bearing date the fourth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber thirty-eight of mortgages, on page four hundred and twenty-six, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at eleven and a half o'clock A. M., and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of such default, and the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars and ten cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice for principal and interest, besides a reasonable Attorney fee for the foreclosure of said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged lands and premises therein described and hereinafter mentioned and set forth, or some part thereof, on Saturday the fifteenth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw. The said mortgaged premises so to be sold, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, are described in said mortgage as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bridgewater in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, bounded and described as being the north-east quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-six (36) in township number four (4) south of range number four (4) east, containing forty acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 14th, 1872.

CLARK SUTTON, Mortgagee.
HIRAM J. BEAKES,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 1366

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, chattels, 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,
1364 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. By virtue of one execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, dated the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, and to me directed and delivered against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Glenan and William S. Barry, and for want thereof I did, on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1872, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest Thomas Glenan and William S. Barry have in the following described real estate, to wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, in section No. 27, and south end of east side and east half of northeast quarter and northeast corner, in section number 28; making in all two hundred acres of land be the same more or less, the above described lands be'n: and lying in the township of Northfield, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, which above described real estate 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 14th day of May, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, March 26th, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff,
1367 By JORTIN FORBES, Under-Sheriff.

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 H. 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 BABBITT,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
NINDE & CRANE, Washtenaw County, Mich.
Sol'rs. for Compl't. 1364w6

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. The Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw: In chancery.

JACOB T. WISE,
vs.
JEANNETT A. WISE.

It satisfactorily appearing, upon due proof by affidavit, that the defendant, Jeannett A. Wise is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but that she resides at Santa Clara, California, on motion of J. F. Lawrence, Solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant, Jeannett A. Wise, cause her appearance to be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill of complaint 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 and notice of this order, and on default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Jeannett A. Wise; 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 public newspaper, printed and published in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and that such publication be continued in said paper once in each week for six successive week, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Jeannett A. Wise, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated, Ann Arbor, March 18th, 1872.

R. BEAHAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
1366w6 Washtenaw County, Michigan.

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

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

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 George E. Gooding, 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 Batchelder & Brother, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of June, and Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, March 18th, A. D. 1872.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL,
NORMAN BATCHELDER,
1366w4* Commissioners.

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 Jane Briggs, 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 Charles H. Wallace, in the village of Saline, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June, and Saturday, the twenty-first day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, March 21st, A. D 1872.

EVERETT B. CLARK,
ALBERT M. CLARK,
1366w4 Commissioners.

Real Estate for Sale

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Rufus Knight, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May, 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 south forty rods in width of the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township two south of range five east in said State, containing twenty acres more or less; the west half of the northeast fractional quarter of section three, containing sixty-three acres more or less; the east half of the northwest fractional quarter of said section three containing sixty-three acres more or less; and the west half of the southeast quarter of said section three (excepting the twelve acres heretofore sold to James Parker) containing sixty-eight acres more or less, in township three south of range five east in said State.

Dated, March 18th, A. D. 1872.

LAMIRA KNIGHT,
HARRIET KNIGHT,
1366 Executrix.

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.

1365 WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss In the matter of the estate of Daniel B. Green, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrators of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the nineteenth 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 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 19th, A. D. 1872.

EGBERT P. HARPER,
1362 Administrator.

Estate of Matthew Schaible.

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-third 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 Matthew Schaible, late of Freedom, in said County, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Catharine Schaible, praying that John G. Feldkamp, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-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,
1367 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Timoleon Bullard.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-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 Timoleon Bullard, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Henry Bullard, praying that Embree Bullard, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-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,
1367 Judge of Probate.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Hauser, Caroline Hauser, and Elizabeth Hauser, 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 twelfth day of February, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the tenth 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 sale), the undivided three fourths of each of the following described parcels of land, to wit: The northeast sixteen feet wide of the southeast thirty-six feet wide of lot eight, and the southwest two feet wide of the southeast thirty-six feet long of lot nine, in block six, in Brown & Fuller's addition to the city of Ann Arbor, in in said county.

Dated, February 19th, A. D. 1872.

1362 FREDERICK ALBER, Guardian.

Estate of Ansel A Holcomb.

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 nineteenth 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 Ansel A. Holcomb, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary L. Holcomb, praying that she and James Lawrence or some other suitable persons may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

Estate of James Bycraft.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday the eighteenth 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 James Bycraft, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Edward Bycraft, 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 Monday the fifteenth 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

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Estate of Lewis Moore, Sen.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-first 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 Lewis Moore, Senior, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eli W. Moore, praying that William Cheever, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth 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,
1366 Judge of Probate.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1366 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Joshua Downer.

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 second 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 Joshua Downer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elkanah P. Downer, Executor, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized for the purpose of distributing the proceeds of such sale among the persons entitled thereto.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifteenth 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John Brower.

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 John Brower, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William F. 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, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

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.

In the matter of the estate of Sophronia Spear, deceased.

Gilman Walker, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Charles Burden.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of 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 Charles Burden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth M. Burden, praying that Horace Leek or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Frederick John Wanzeck.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the thirteenth 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 Frederick John Wanzeck, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Marie Wanzeck, praying that Leonhard Gruner, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of 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,
1365 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Heman R. Gage.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fourteenth 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 Heman R. Gage, deceased.

Russell Whipple and Ruth A. Gage, Administrators of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Administrators.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1365 Judge of Probate.

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