

NOT HAVING the fate of Henderson in remembrance, Col. Broadhead, in discussing the order revoking a previous order for an exchange of revenue officers, said:

The order as suggested originally—and the President himself claims the credit of it—was intended, not to discover frauds, but to place the distilleries under a more effective supervision. It was held that the distilleries had gotten into such a bad way that the old supervisors could not be trusted to do their duty. The order was accordingly issued, and the distilleries were placed under a more effective supervision. The order was accordingly issued, and the distilleries were placed under a more effective supervision.

THE TEMPORARY absence of Speaker Kerr from his place in the House has been the cause of many complimentary notices from the opposition press. Journals which did not take kindly to his election now concede his administration a success.

THE REPUBLICANS of Wisconsin met in State Convention on Tuesday, at Madison, put forth an address or platform full of "glittering generalities," and appointed delegates to the National Convention. A resolution was adopted declaring Blaine to be the favorite Presidential candidate, but declining to instruct the delegation in his favor.

AT THE meeting of the Democratic National Convention held in Washington on the 33d inst., it was decided to call the National Convention to be held in St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June. The convention is called at to take place on Tuesday, the 27th day of June. The convention is called at to take place on Tuesday, the 27th day of June.

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Certainly. You will find the section we refer to on page 231 of the compiled laws of 1871, chapter section 475. The law has been in force ever since 1851. Perhaps our phrase, "proceedings of the supervisors," was a little too broad, as it requires an annual publication of the county receipts and expenditures, accounts claimed and allowed, with the name of each claimant, and the treasurer's balance sheet or account current in making its annual settlement. The practice of boards of supervisors has recently been to publish all their proceedings at sections.

WE know all about that section. A similar provision ante-dates 1851—see revised statutes of 1846, chap. 14, title 3, sec. 21. We have published statements under it, made our bills, and received pay at full rates prices, as long ago as 1848. But from a contemporary who reads lectures to the press on "the value of accuracy" we expected some other citation. The Republican is correct in its saying, "perhaps our phrase 'proceedings of the supervisors,' was a little too broad." More than a "little too broad," we should say. The cited section does not require the publication of "proceedings," and the publication of them, as practiced in many counties, does not comply with the requirements of the section. The law contemplates a clear, definite, connected financial statement, coming under the eye of the taxpayer prominently in a single document,—advertisement is the proper word,—and not disconnected lots of figures scattered through a mass of verbiage and running through several issues of a newspaper. The present system of evasion has grown up because supervisors were anxious—legislators like—to see their own names in print as makers of motions, reports, etc.—one class, while another class desire to make the legitimate price of publishing the statement in one paper, pay for publishing the "proceedings" in two, three, or half a dozen papers.

LET us hope that the Republican State Convention, held in the city of Detroit, will be a success. The financial planks of the platform are not such as will prove acceptable to the Republicans of a number of the other States; but they are better than the inflation folly which rules the Greenback and Democratic parties of that State.

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ALL SORTS OF PEN-SCRATCHES. — "The Value of Accuracy" that is the topic Mr. W. S. George, of the Lansing Republican, discussed at the recent meeting of the State Press Association. And now, in the teeth of his sound instruction, we have President Grant answering under oath, "I could give the names of several Senators, and probably members of Congress," as if a Senator is not a member of Congress as much as those fellows in the other end of the Capitol. The blunder is a common one, but the President should have learned before this that it takes both the Senate and House to constitute Congress. We might, perhaps, say that this suspension was made by the House, and the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the department officers. The order was revoked, too, by telegraph, which of itself was a strange proceeding, and questionable in law. This suspension was made by the House, and the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the department officers. The order was revoked, too, by telegraph, which of itself was a strange proceeding, and questionable in law.

IS it any wonder that the reporter for the Associated Press interjects right here: "This portion of the speech created a profound sensation." As Henderson was scarcely more personal or more severe, we may soon expect to hear that Mr. Broadhead's head is rolling into the offal basket along side of that of his decapitated predecessor. If the President, recognising for once the truth of the maxim, "Discretion is the better part of valor," he never, no never, will forgive this slur upon his favorite: "It had been said that Babcock was a victim of misplaced confidence. He was the innocent babe of Washington City. He—born and reared in Vermont, educated at West Point, a man of large army experience, and finally an occupant of a position, the duties of which were varied and important, and which required the disbursement of \$500,000 yearly—here is the victim of 'misplaced confidence,' and then, what presumption for such an underling as Broadhead, to warn the jury 'not to be influenced by considerations of position, but if they found that corruption nestled in the White House to crush it out.'"

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Shall we not in this hundredth birthday of the nation, turn away from the rapidity with which we are rushing to hold fast, not only to the form, but to the spirit of the government as it was established in its simplicity and strength? So resolving and so doing, we need not to the Republic in this direction, and we cannot come too soon. The history of the United States is not taught in five thousand of the six thousand schools of the State. Our children are not taught in the future. If our children are thus educated—or rather uneducated—we shall by and-by become a nation of doubters and croakers. I hope the parents and teachers of this State, will see it that this be changed at once. If from the inspiration of the time this single reform shall be secured, the centennial will indeed prove a blessing.

Let us not forget that the day of our birth is the day of our death. It is not to the spirit of the government as it was established in its simplicity and strength? So resolving and so doing, we need not to the Republic in this direction, and we cannot come too soon. The history of the United States is not taught in five thousand of the six thousand schools of the State. Our children are not taught in the future. If our children are thus educated—or rather uneducated—we shall by and-by become a nation of doubters and croakers. I hope the parents and teachers of this State, will see it that this be changed at once. If from the inspiration of the time this single reform shall be secured, the centennial will indeed prove a blessing.

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Gov. Bagley's "Address." STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lansing, Feb. 22, 1876.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN: Without the sanction of legislative authority or the sanction of precedent as a guide, I cannot resist the temptation that the centennial year has just entered upon brings to me of asking your attention to a few suggestions and thoughts. Though as a political organization we cannot lay claim to even a semi-centennial age, yet as one of the younger brethren of the great household of States, we hold in grateful love our place in the family. In 1796, the Plymouth Rock or Bunker Hill to which patriotic pilgrims turn their willing footsteps, yet a large proportion of our people are the descendants of the Fathers of the Republic—the men who were with us at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and on a score of battle-fields fought and died to establish it.

The lapse of time, the demands of business, the new life we are living, all tend to a forgetfulness of the old. The rapidly widening circle of our life, made with pen and sword. Is it not well, therefore, in this anniversary year to pledge anew our affections to the "land we live in," to re-build the firm of patriotism on our own hearts, and to renew the love of Liberty and Country in our own hearts, that in the times of the Revolution warmed the hearts of our ancestors?

MRS. JONES'S ELOPEMENT.

Mr. Jones came home that afternoon feeling cross and tired. Business had been dull, and the clerks had been provoking. When he felt out of sorts as he did that day, a nice supper and his wife's company were the best antidotes he knew of, and he hoped to have them in a cure in this instance, as they often had in other instances.

"I'll learn you to swoop round the Jones family trying to break it up. Take that—And that—and O, great Jehovah!" Mr. Jones' tone suddenly changed; the victim of a husband's righteous wrath had brought his cane to bear upon his foe, and was doing good work with it.

The Japanese at Work at Philadelphia. The most curious part of the day's work was the driving of a number of piles, each six feet long and 10 inches in diameter, upon which is to rest, like a corn-crib, a rectangular structure, 54 by 44 feet and in general appearance like the pictures of Japanese houses that children see in their primers.

Farmers, let me caution you against the folly of carting your manures upon a field and spreading them for a week or longer before you plow them under. If this be done in the spring, with a warm sun and high, drying winds, a large portion of the manure, of course, will pass off in the atmosphere.

Ann Arbor January 1st, 1876. Having decided to give in the future more attention to CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, We shall from above date offer great Inducements to the buyers of general DRY GOODS, WINES & WORDEN. Success Beyond Our Expectations Has So Far Attended Our Efforts To Satisfy The Wants Of Our Friends And The Public, By Giving Them Good Value In DRY GOODS!

DRUGS. WE BELIEVE IN ADVERTISING. H. A. Tremain & Co. ANN ARBOR, MICH. A FIRST CLASS Drug Store. DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS Patent Medicines, TOILET & PERFUMERY ARTICLES. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IF DONE JUDICIOUSLY. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, THE East and Northeast. ALL TRAINS VIA WASHINGTON CITY.

"I can't be sure going to a party, then," concluded Mr. Jones, "or she'd have rigged up more. It must be she's going somewhere else, and wants to keep dark. It begins to look mysterious. A woman don't generally go off in this way, without saying something to her husband, and wear her old clothes, without it's meaning something, I've observed."

"The Japanese square is 181-2 inches long and 91-4 wide, and is graduated, like the rule, by the decimal system, 91-4 of their inches being equal to 23 of ours."

Continental Buildings, 22, 24 & 26 Nassau St., N. Y. Annual Statement, JANUARY 1, 1875. Accumulated Assets, \$6,555,828. Liabilities, including reserve, \$4,845,846.

W. WAGNER'S Who Sells Clothing so Cheap that he DEFIES ALL COMPETITION. A CHEAP SUIT Can find it at WAGNER'S. A fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Trimmings always kept.