

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President—
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Vice President—
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice President—
At Large—GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP, of Wayne.
1st Dist.—AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson.
2d —ALFRED D. SAWYER, of Monroe.
3d —JAMES S. UPTON, of Calhoun.
4th —MARSHALL H. HOWELL, of Cass.
5th —FREDERICK HALL, of Ionia.
6th —HUGH McCORMY, of Shiawassee.
7th —JAMES B. ELDREDGE, of Macomb.
8th —ALBERT MILLER, of Bay.
9th —MICHAEL FINNIGAN, of Houghton.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
WILLIAM L. WEBBER, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—
JULIUS HOUSEMAN, of Kent.
For Secretary of State—
GEORGE H. HOUSE, of Ingham.
For State Treasurer—
JOHN G. PARKHURST, of Branch.
For Auditor General—
FREDERICK M. HOLLOWAY, of Hillsdale.
For Attorney General—
MARTIN MORRIS, of Manistee.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
ZELOTES TRUSDELL, of Washtenaw.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
CHANCEY W. GREENE, of Oakland.
For Member of State Board of Education—
JOHN M. B. SILL, of Wayne.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District, composed of Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw counties, will be held at the Court House in the city of Adrian, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Each county will be entitled to four delegates for each Representative in the State Legislature.

FRANK RALEIGH, Chairman.

Dated, August 8, 1876.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1876,

at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for

Senator, a candidate for Judge of Probate, and

candidates for County Officers, and for the transaction

of such other business as may come before the

Convention.

A cordial invitation is extended to Liberals, Con-

servatives, and all others, who are opposed to the

extraneous and corruption of the Republican

party, and to the continuance of that party longer in

power, to participate in the primaries held to elect

delegates.

Each township and ward will be entitled to de-

legates as follows:

Ann Arbor City—Pittsfield, 4

1st Ward, 4

2d " 4

3d " 4

4th " 4

5th " 4

6th " 4

7th " 4

8th " 4

9th " 4

10th " 4

11th " 4

12th " 4

13th " 4

14th " 4

15th " 4

16th " 4

17th " 4

18th " 4

19th " 4

20th " 4

21st " 4

22nd " 4

23rd " 4

24th " 4

25th " 4

26th " 4

27th " 4

28th " 4

29th " 4

30th " 4

31st " 4

32nd " 4

33rd " 4

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35th " 4

36th " 4

37th " 4

38th " 4

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61st " 4

62nd " 4

63rd " 4

64th " 4

65th " 4

66th " 4

67th " 4

68th " 4

69th " 4

70th " 4

71st " 4

72nd " 4

73rd " 4

74th " 4

75th " 4

THE Republicans are very much elated over the secession of one Gen. Tuttle from the Iowa Democracy and his accession to their ranks, and Republican journals make haste to fill their columns with a recent speech made by him at Des Moines, in which he shakes the "bloody shirt" and exposes rebel schemes in a slashing manner. We copy one of his bug-bears, which we have reason to fear has caused some of our citizens to lie awake at night:

Why is it that the State of Missouri has issued to every former owner of slaves in that State a certificate for \$1,000 for every slave, payable when the General Government will pay it? This very thing, the total amount of the value of their emancipated slaves, is now estimated as a part of the State of Missouri. I used to think that this was a Republican falsehood, the certificate matter. But it is a fact, and these certificates, and all certificates showing the showings of losses sustained by the State are being saved up as carefully as money against the day when the Democracy, and the rebel element ruling in the National Government, shall have attained to power. If Missouri will do this thing, and hold out this promise to pay for all emancipated slaves, why will not all Southern, all worse rebel States, do it, and will not they do it?

Now be it known to our readers and "all the world and the rest of mankind" that there is not a single word of truth in the above statement. It is a bald and absurd lie, and must have been known to be such by Gen. Tuttle when he uttered it; that is if Gen. Tuttle is not literally a know-nothing. The State of Missouri has issued no such "certificates," and of course they are not "now estimated as a part of the State of Missouri," or even as a part of the valuation of the property or wealth of its citizens, which is probably what the ranting General Tuttle meant to say. And the rest of Gen. Tuttle's statements are probably off the same piece. "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus."

THE Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, made a speech in the House on the 14th inst., in which he included a New York Times Washington letter which claimed to give a list of disabled Union soldiers discharged from service by the several officers of the House, and "confederates of various grades put in their places." We find in the list this paragraph:

R. P. Bishop, in the post-office department, belonged to a Michigan infantry regiment, served during the war, losing an arm in the service. He, too, gave place to a confederate soldier early in the present session. Now we chance to know something about this case of Mr. Bishop. He was a resident of this city during his service on the House floor. Some months before the meeting of the House in December he was elected an alderman of one of our wards and opened a law office, but soon after closed his office, and resigned his aldermanship, and removed to Lexington or that vicinity. He did not put in an appearance at Washington at the opening of Congress, voluntarily resigned his position, and in fact months before Congress convened offered to get a Democratic friend of his, like him a disabled soldier, substituted upon the pay-roll of the postoffice. That disposes of one man at least.

In this connection we may also say that Bishop's original place was on the Capitol police, that he exchanged to the postoffice corps so as to obtain a longer furlough home; and that his resignation was voluntary and without the least effort to retain his place or secure a reappointment.

THIS is something how an Alabama correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (not a Democratic paper) accounts for the small Republican vote in some of the heavy negro counties at the recent election: The Democrats not only refrained from voting, but declined to open the polls or have anything to do with the election, and said to the negroes, "you hold your own election we've got time to fool with it." And the negroes didn't know how to register the voters or conduct the election, and it went by default. Was that intimidation? Can the President's military squad arrest and punish the refractory white voters? Well does the correspondent add, "Is not the mere fact that such a thing is possible a strange commentary on the condition of the cotton States?" And he might have asked, Will four more years of Grantism better it?

IT was Fred Douglass who told the Cincinnati Convention that half a dozen Southern States must be carried by the Republicans if they had to be carried by the use of the bayonet. And so the President, through his Secretary of War, orders Gen. Sherman to hold all his spare troops in readiness for service in the South,—that is the meaning if not the words,—ostensibly to protect citizens regardless of color, in their exercise of the elective franchise, but really to aid the carpet-baggers and their colored allies in intimidating white voters from making an active canvass, and to prevent any recent colored voters from voting the Democratic ticket. If the voters of some out-of-the-way parish can be provoked into an outbreak by the ignorant colored rulers thrust upon them, Gen. Sherman's troops are to do the rest. Can't a regiment or two of troops be "spared" to Michigan, to overawe such Republicans as may meditate voting for Tilden, and especially to aid the colored Republicans in bringing any of their colored brethren with Democratic tendencies under subjection. A detachment might find work at Ypsilanti, and another squad might stay up the hands of our local police while they stand by and see colored bullies hoot at Ypsilanti colored men for daring to come up here to attend a Democratic meeting, or club out the brains of white men on the slight provocation of a "hurrah for Tilden." Shall Louisiana or Mississippi be cared for and the "loil" men of Michigan receive no aid?

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW opened the Republican campaign at Burlington, Vt., on Tuesday evening last, and during the week is to speak at Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro, and Rutland. We don't know how much of a canvasser or stump-speaker Mr. Bristow is, but if he is any "great shakes" he don't believe in or follow the maxim of Oakes Ames, and put his speeches where they will "do the most good." In Vermont he can neither help the Republicans nor hurt the Democrats.

AT THE recent Democratic State Convention in Tennessee a resolution was almost unanimously adopted against the repudiation of the State debt, thus squelching a small band of uneasy spirits and dishonest financiers. Our Republican friends may need to be told that the State debt which the Democracy of Tennessee refuse to repudiate, but proclaim in favor of the prompt and honest payment of, is not that "rebel debt" which so troubles their horrid dreams. The "rebel debt" of Tennessee, as of each and every other State in the rebellion, was repudiated, constitutionally repudiated, years ago. No Southern State has either the disposition, desire, or power to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. These States, one and all, will be satisfied when returning prosperity shall enable them to pay debts contracted since the rebellion, carry on needed improvements, and leave a little something on the right side of both the individual and public ledger.

THE REPUBLICANS of the Seventh Congressional district, being exceedingly short of timber have placed Hon. O. D. Conger in a nomination for a fifth term. Conger is a wiry, witty, energetic man, the ablest member of the Republican delegation, but an intensely bitter partisan. He ought to be beaten.

HON. E. D. MORGAN, ex-Governor and ex-Senator, and Zack Chandler's predecessor as chairman of the Republican Committee, was nominated for Governor of New York, on Wednesday. Wm. M. Everts was his principal competitor, Mr. Cornell having withdrawn. Hon. Sherman Rogers, of Buffalo, was nominated for Lieut.-Governor.

HON. Wm. L. WEBBER'S ACCEPTANCE. The following is the letter of Hon. Wm. L. Webber accepting the nomination for Governor:

EAST SAGINAW, Aug. 15, 1876.

Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop, President Democratic State Convention:

MY DEAR SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that at the convention, held at Detroit on the 9th inst., I received the unanimous nomination as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic State ticket.

My personal preference would have been gratified had the choice of the convention fallen upon some other citizen than myself. I have lived long enough to know that official station cannot of itself confer honor. It affords opportunities, and if the duties be performed wisely and well, the people will give respect and honor; if otherwise, reproach and dishonor.

I know full well the cares and responsibilities which an election will impose, and I do not court them. I recognize, however, the right of the people to call any of their number to serve in official station, and I accept the nomination. For my very flattering manner in which it was made, and for the kind terms in which you have officially advised me, I beg leave to return my thanks.

But while accepting the nomination, in recognition of the principle you stated, I desire to say that I do not regard such acceptance as imposing any obligation upon me to labor for my own election, and consequently shall hold myself bound to labor in the political field only as the citizen, and not as the candidate. I still hold to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the good of the country would be subserved if candidates would work more efficiently for the people after election, rather than devote their time and strength in laboring for themselves before election.

The principles announced in the resolutions of the State Convention at Lansing in May last, those stated in the national platform adopted at St. Louis, and those in the resolutions adopted by the convention of the present month at Detroit, have my entire concurrence. The theory upon which our republican government was founded recognizes the people as the source of all power, and government as instituted for their benefit and protection. On this theory offices are created and officers chosen only to serve the best interests of the people. The officers thus elected have such powers and duties as are necessary to the exercise of the power, and the exercise by them of powers not clearly conferred by law is a wrongful assumption of the prerogative of the people.

De Toqueville observes that "men are not corrupted by the exercise of power or debased by the habit of obedience, but by the exercise of power, and by obedience to a rule which they believe to be illegitimate and by obedience to a rule which they consider to be usurped and oppressive."

I believe this sound proposition, and that the exercise of power not conferred by law is corrupting to those exercising it, and obedience to such authority is debasing to the people; and I cannot avoid the conclusion that the truth of the proposition is demonstrated by the present condition of affairs.

The protection of the law extends alike to all within its jurisdiction, and if the administration be praiseworthy if the power of the State will be exerted for the protection of the rich and poor, the strong and the weak, and for the punishment of crimes against them, with equal firmness and vigor. In the eye of the law all are equal.

The "spirit of party" said by Washington in his farewell address to be the worst enemy of a popular government, and against which he cautioned his countrymen, is the greatest present prejudicial to good government.

In order that no expectations may be disappointed I wish to say here that, should I be elected, I shall strive to exercise the powers conferred by law on the Executive in such a manner as to best promote the general good, without thought whether this party or that will be affected thereby.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. WEBBER.

Parties and Currency.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

There was a time when not to believe that the greenback was not a better currency than gold was considered very unpatriotic; and the Democrats and other conservatives who clung to the old treasury system, and favored the old "hard money" theory, were denounced in public and private, by the petty politicians of the dominant party, with all the harsh names that could be found in their vocabulary. But having made the Democratic party in such a proper manner, they have been on the right side of this dispute ever since the country gained its independence. All the United States banks and our "soft money" projects known to our history,

have found their origin and their advocates in the partisans upon the other side. And every distinct offer to defraud the public creditors, every attempt at repudiating the solemn obligations of the government, has come from the acknowledged leaders of the party now in power. We think that those who established the sub-treasury, and gave to the country the admirable system of finance that preceded the war, may safely be trusted to uphold the honor and redeem the pledged faith of the country to come.

"Crumbs of Comfort" for Republicans. The following letters need no comment:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS FOR TILDEN.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 5, 1876.

H. F. McDermott, Esq., Jersey City:

DEAR SIR—I am one of the class now denominated Independents, asking no favors and voting for the best men on our regard to party lines. I propose to retain my position. But as to the choice offered to me between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, though having no prepossessions against either, I do not feel able to say that the former is far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics, in my opinion, and I intend to vote for him. Very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

GEN. SIGEL "FIGHTS WITH TILDEN."

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR—Having received of late several invitations to address political meetings, it seems to me my duty to declare, for the purpose of avoiding all misunderstanding, that the principle and policy laid down in the Democratic platform, and the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, are in accordance with the views which on many occasions I have expressed and defended, privately and publicly. I should be faithless to myself by not upholding and defending the platform, the basis of trial, and therefore shall give my support in this election to the Presidential ticket adopted by the Democratic Convention.

In taking this step, I desire, however, to add that I shall not renounce independent action in political matters relative to our own State and city, whenever questions of national policy of paramount importance are not involved.

By publishing this card you will oblige Yours, very respectfully,

F. SIGEL.

New York, Aug. 8, 1876.

FIGHTING JOB HOOKER TO THE FRONT.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I cannot refrain from offering you my sincere congratulations, on your nomination to the exalted office of the Presidency of the United States.

As a quiet observer of the political events of the nation, I know of no one in my day that has afforded me so much satisfaction, and sincerely hope and believe that the wisdom shown by the selection at St. Louis will be fully ratified by the great mass of our people in November next. We require reform in politics, religion, and morals, and I am convinced that we will receive them generously at your hands. The whole Government of the nation has been corrupt, desperately corrupt, and the honor and glory of applying the antidote, I am convinced, will belong to you. If the fact of your nomination does not enhance the material value of the nation, I am sure your election will do it. Already I seem to breathe a new atmosphere, as is the case with every well-wisher of his country. Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

Political Clippings.

"The present depression in all business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption under the influence of a species of prosperity engendered by false policies of the Federal Government," says Gov. Tilden. Uncle Sam understands the true policy and will inaugurate it and stick to it.—Chicago Courier.

Senator Hamlin, having made every effort to prevent a decrease in the rates of third-class postage, which was demanded by the whole country, now seeks to obtain an increased appropriation for the railroad mail service in order to cover the fast mail trains, which the country as a whole cares nothing about.—New York Post.

Grant has seized the first moment after the adjournment of Congress to show his hand; and the people of the country can see it grasps a bayonet, the point of which is turned towards the Southern States, and the feeling of alarm, but of indignation, that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was issued from the War Department to General Sherman.—New York Sun (Ind. Dem.).

Alabama gets more and more one-sided, like the jag lands, as the full returns come in. In many of the counties, the vote is a feeling of alarm, but of indignation, that will be raised throughout the land by the military order that was issued from the War Department to General Sherman.—New York Sun (Ind. Dem.).

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Of course the resumption clause of the act of January 14, 1875, will not be repeated this session. If good for nothing, it is good for campaign purposes. When the Republicans in any of the measure they showed in their National Convention, where a proposition to indorse it was summarily voted down.—Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

There is increased evidence here that the most desperate and unscrupulous will be made by the Republicans extremists to stir up bad feeling, anything like pacification and the prevalence of good feeling alarms them and excites their instant opposition. "Cursed are the peace makers" is the motto of this kind of demagogues.—Mr. Nord's Washington Dispatch (Rep.).

"If Tilden were President at this moment, in less than three months we should see our finances on their best feet, taxation reduced a half, and the currency in a sure way of recovery, by gentle and almost imperceptible means."—Pittsburgh Courier.

Everywhere now discussions are daily coming forward under the great restoration under Mr. Tilden. They no longer follow the banner upheld by Zack Chandler and his followers in Washington—Babcock, Shepherd, Belmont, the late Sanborn, and Jayne, with the long list of the "hard money" men, who still carry honest men to the fore, while they fatten on the spoils of an over-burdened and over-taxed people.—Boston Post.

The order of the President—for that is what the War Department's order really is—to General Sherman with respect to the disposition of troops in anticipation of the coming election is one which may be considered from several points of view. Read by itself, without other light than its sentences shed upon it by the history of the country, and harmless enough; but, unluckily, it is impossible for any thinking man to read it in this way. The circumstances in which it is issued throw suspicion upon it. Worse still, the facts of our political history in such a proper manner, they have been on the right side of this dispute ever since the country gained its independence. All the United States banks and our "soft money" projects known to our history,

of our recent political history, not to see in this order a threat which is meant to serve a partisan purpose.—New York Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The people who imagined the election of Hayes would mean a reformation of the abuses practiced under Grant's administration, have been fully undeceived by Mr. Hayes's keynote to the campaign in Indiana. He tells us that the election of Hayes will mean the indorsement of Grant's administration fully, and the continuance of it for the future.—Pittsburgh Post.

It is a good deal easier to see the reasons against a Democratic restoration at this time than to see where the votes are coming from to prevent it.—Springfield Republican (Hayes).

WOOL WANTED!

Or what is about the same thing, I want the money that buys it. Now as the lambs are all shorn, and the price of wool established and no prospect of being any higher, and I have had many and very faithful promises of pay in wool time, thus far but very few have been on time with those promises. Now I simply say to all delinquents who owe me that the best thing they can do is to give this their first attention, especially those who have let their bills run from one to two years. All such may expect me to drop down on them like a bat on a bugaboo. I will appear to you like a midnight assassin in an unexpected hour. Now I simply say to those owing me, no matter how great or how small the amount, to walk right up to the scratch and pay me, or I shall lose no time in inviting you before a Justice of the Peace. Now don't fool yourselves by thinking he won't sue me, or he is lying or joking about this matter. Select this and you will find out about this joking.

M. ROGERS.

PERFECTION
IMPROVEMENT SECURED
COHANSEY PROTECTOR
GLASS TOPS METAL
HANDSOMEST
GLASS ONE PRICE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
CHEAPEST
COHANSEY GLASS MFG CO.
PHILADELPHIA 1876

RINSEY & SEABOLT'S

BAKERY, GROCERY

—AND—

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

We keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, ETC.,

FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

We shall also keep a supply of

DELHI FLOUR,

J. M. SWIFT & CO'S BEST WHITE WHEAT

If you wish to have your Probate or other business done in the most expeditious manner, do not fail to call on the Judge of Probate and Circuit Court Commissioners to see their orders executed. A receipt will be given.

Tilden and Hendricks.

There will be a meeting of the young Democratic Union of this city at the COURT HOUSE.

This Friday Evening, Aug. 26, 1876, for the purpose of organizing a battalion of "Blue Guards." Turn out.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

No. first yesterday morning.

The Company Put-in-Bay excursion not yet returned.

J. Knowlton, of this city, has patented a new machine.

The public schools of this city open on Monday next.

The farmers' picnic in Sharon yesterday was a success.

The M. E. Sunday School excursion yesterday numbered about 400.

Rev. B. Parsons, of Saline, will preach at the Congregational Church on Sunday next.

They talk about a frost on Monday morning.

There may have been, but we didn't see it.

Mrs. Dr. Cowles has laid the foundation of a new residence on the north side of Ann st.

and Fifth.

The grounds around the Congregational Church are being graded, giving a much better appearance to that corner.

Wm. W. D. Harriman and C. H. Richards, of this city, are announced to deliver a lecture at Dexter to-morrow evening.

C. S. Millen left for New York on Wednesday, to make purchases for the early fall trade.

He will also look in upon the Centennial.

Spreading Elder Reed preached in the M. E. Church on Sunday morning last, exchanging with the pastor. No services in the evening.

The walls of J. T. Jacobs' new house, corner of William and Fourth streets, are up to the roof now. It promises to make a handsome appearance.

Prof. A. K. Spence, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., a University graduate of the class of '68, is visiting his friends in this city.

He is visiting the friends of the Centennial.

J. H. Hobbs, an old resident of this city, is in the city on Monday. If he should visit the Centennial en route it would not be an early shipment of new goods.

Henry Chalk is buying considerable grain (wheat) at the city.

He would like to dispose of considerable quantities of paper, labor, etc., for cash.

A citizen of the Third ward reports finding a pig on a plankton last at an early hour on Sunday morning. That plankton should have been taken into the house the night before.

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Gov. Blair at the Opera House.

Gov. Blair, of Jackson, addressed the Centennial Reform Club of this city, in the Opera House, on Friday evening last. The audience was large, both the body of the house and the gallery being densely packed. A large number of ladies also came in response to the invitation, showing their appreciation of the cause and the speaker. The Governor being introduced by ex-Gov. Felch, proceeded to make a very effective speech, holding his audience for nearly two hours in a manner which proved both his power and his interest.

He took up and dissected the promises of reform made by the Republicans in 1872 and again in 1874, declared that said promises conceded the necessity and therefore continued maladministration and corruption; and reasoned that the promises of 1876 would not be fulfilled than those of 1872. He scouted the idea of danger to come from a Democratic victory and pointed out the constitutional restrictions against paying the rebel debt or disfranchising the negro—two of the stock Republican scare-crowns.

He contrasted the services, character, reputation, etc., of Hayes and Tilden, reproduced the former's record, a very brief one, and—repeated the remark of a Republican who knows Hayes well, that "he is not a man to run around after business"—that is that he will not be an aggressive reformer, but rather a passive agent in the hands of Cameron, Conkling, Chandler, and politicians of that stripe.

In passing he referred to Blaine as shamming sickness to escape investigation, a reference which seems warranted in the fact that Blaine takes the stump as soon as Congress adjourns.

It was a good speech and a meeting to be remembered.

Proceeding the meeting there was a torch-light procession, two hundred lamp bearers, which in its march went to the depot, received, and escorted to the hall a delegation of live Ypsilanti Democrats, who came up accompanied by a score or so of truth-seeking colored men.

The Presbyterian Semi-Centennial.

The Presbyterian Church of this city celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on Sunday and Monday. In the forenoon of Sunday, Rev. W. S. Curtis, second regular pastor of the church, from 1843 to 1865, now of Rockford, Ill., preached to a large congregation.

The Sunday School was held as usual at noon, and in the afternoon the management of the Lord's Supper was administered, all members of other churches being invited to participate.

In the evening, instead of a sermon by Rev. W. J. Erdman, as had been announced, brief addresses were made by Rev. S. W. Duffield, of Chicago, late pastor; Rev. L. D. Chapin, of Le Roy, N. Y., pastor from 1857 to 1873; Rev. Calvin Clark, a State missionary who has labored in the church at different seasons;

Rev. Louis C. Fowler, an early member of the church; and the Rev. Mr. Curtis. Some interesting reminiscences, personal, social, and religious were brought out. At the request of Mr. Chandler for all present to rise who were members of the church or congregation at the organization 50 years ago, six persons stood up, Simon and Clarissa Allen, of Kalamazoo county; Mrs. Deborah Farrand, of Detroit; Mrs. Fannie Capt, of Grand Rapids; Deacon Loren Mills and Capt. Charles Thayer, of this city.

At 4-1/2 o'clock Monday afternoon an elaborate service of the church and society was read by J. Q. A. Sessions, which was full of general as well as personal interest. After that came the well-remembered banquet, to which full justice was done, fully confirming the saying of the honest woodchuckman called upon to feed a company of Methodist ministers, "How these religions do eat." And after the eating, and address of welcome and congratulation by Mayor Kinnear, with short speeches by Prof. D. J. Dyer, Dr. Curtis, Prof. Spence, Dr. Chapin, Rev. Calvin Clark, Rev. S. W. Duffield, and others.

Taken as a whole it was an anniversary long to be remembered.

There was the usual appendix to a Democratic meeting, at the close of the speaking of street fights and blood-letting. In some way the colored drummer of the German band was introduced, and he proceeded to "lay them out." Three were struck over the head with a massive cane or club, and one was so badly injured that his life was for a time despaired of. The darkey evaded the officers and left the town and country so far as known, for nothing has been seen or heard of him. The names of the men who were hurt are: Chas. Cook, John Burk and John Gibney. The Democrats are considerably excited over the affair, and will try to make political capital out of it.—Detroit Tribune Correspondence.

The Tribune would do well to employ a vicious correspondent, or one who knows a "street fight" when he sees it. Now a more orderly meeting never convened than the one that the correspondents assume to write about. There were no untimely noises made by the participants in the torch-light procession, no rowdiness or drunkenness seen on the streets, and in the Opera House the large audience was only disturbed by the noise of boys going out and their unappreciated whistling in the way of applause. After the meeting the "colored drummer" in question, "provoked" because some Ypsilanti colored men had come up to attend the meeting, evidently sought a "fight" by hurrahing for Hayes near the entrance of the Opera House. One of the parties named above, Chas. Cook, responded "hurrah for straw," and that was all the provocation given for the blows which the Tribune reports to have been inflicted. Neither of the parties named had interfered with the "colored drummer" in any way, and to speak of them as "a crowd of roughs" is evidence of narrowness on the part of the writer. Had as unprovoked an attack been made upon a colored man it would have been heralded all over the country as an evidence of Democratic degradation to "take the law into their own hands," etc., and all exclusively "loyal" Republicans would have prayed for martial law and the military. We are glad to know that at least some of the better class of Republicans condemn the demonstration made by the colored men in the evening, and made efforts in advance to preserve the peace and prevent an attack upon the colored men by Ypsilanti.

"So passed the evening, to close with the usual Democratic fights and blood-letting on the streets, and on the morning the world returned to its usual activity."

The Register, from which the above sentence is quoted, may be the organ of "all the decency party," may rejoice in the fact that they show occasions "respectable looking" men, "with clean faces" occupy its seats of honor, may turn up its corporate nose whenever it takes the wind of a Democratic body, but being and doing all this, it hasn't learned to tell the truth. There were no Democratic fights after the meeting of Friday evening, no Democratic bawling either. All blows struck by the "black Republicans," and without the least provocation; and of course the "blood letting" was performed by Republicans, a part of the "bloody register" programme, perhaps. If the Register is not more sparing of its LIES it will exhaust even its abundant stock long before election. That is the plain English of it.

POLE BARNES—A very fine hickory pole was raised by the Democrats of the Fourth ward, in front of Agricultural Hall, on Friday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., and a Tilden and Hendricks banner drape therefrom at an elevation of 105 feet. No speaking.

A hickory was raised by the Fifth ward Democracy on Saturday evening, at the head of Wall street, 110 feet out of the ground. Several hundred citizens were present, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. C. H. Manly, J. M. Ashley, Jr., W. D. Harriman, and R. E. Frazer. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and full of promise for the Fifth wards.

Doings of the Common Council.

A regular meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening, with a full attendance of members.

PETITIONS.

Of L. D. Hale and others, for gas street lamp on southeast corner of Liberty and Thompson streets. To General Fund Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Recommending the allowance of bills presented, against the various funds, in the following amounts: General fund, \$79.00; General Street, \$7.00; Third ward, \$155.38; Second ward, \$43.41; First ward, \$111.21; Fourth ward, \$153.57; Fifth ward, \$111.21; Sixth ward, \$5.00; Contingent, \$428.51—total, \$1,053.71. Accepted and warrants ordered drawn for amount of bills.

Streets—Submitting a report in favor of the extension of Monroe street east to Washburn avenue, in Sixth ward, together with a resolution describing the boundaries of such extension. Accepted and adopted.

General Fund—In favor of the erection of street lamps on corner of Ingalls and Catharine streets, on corner of South University and Twelfth streets, and on corner of Monroe and Twelfth streets; and against the erection of street lamp on corner of Hill and Thayer street. Accepted and adopted.

By the same, in favor of the appropriation of the sum of \$200 from general fund for the purpose of purchasing a lot at the intersection of Liberty and First streets, for the improvement of Liberty street. Accepted and adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Ald. Rogers: Resolution—In favor of the appropriation of \$100 from the general fund, and \$100 from the general street fund, to aid in gravelling Detroit street. Adopted.

Leave being granted, W. H. Bestner addressed the Council in favor of a modification of the grade for sidewalk, in front of his residence, on west side of Fourth street, claiming the established grade unnecessarily low and would result in the destruction of his property on shade trees. Matter referred to the Sidewalk Committee with power to modify such grade.

By Ald. King: Directing the Marshal to cause the removal of dead shade trees along the streets of the city. Adopted.

By the same: Resolution—Empowering the Street Committee to obtain a release of the right of way for extension of Monroe street by gift, and to negotiate for the purchase of such gift, as cannot be obtained by gift. Adopted.

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Probate Court.

The following orders were made in the Probate Court since our last report:

Estate of Charles Hall, deceased; petition for appointment of administrator; day of hearing Sept. 11.

Estate of Susan A. Way, deceased; petition for probate of will; day of hearing Sept. 11.

Estate of Ronald Valentino, deceased; final account of administrator rendered; final account of executor heard and allowed; day of hearing final account of administrator; day of hearing Sept. 9.

Estate of Oliver O'Brien, deceased; petition for probate of will; day of hearing Sept. 5.

Estate of Charles B. Skiff, minor; license granted to seal real estate; to hold Sept. 16.

Estate of John J. Downer, deceased; P. P. (Jalpin appointed administrator; notice to creditors published; claims to be heard Oct. 31 and Jan. 31, by Truman Goodspeed and Ira Crippen, commissioners.

Estate of Patrick McNamara, deceased; orator of executor heard and allowed; day of hearing Sept. 8.

Estate of A. Steffen, Sen., deceased; order for hearing final account of administrator; day of hearing Sept. 7.

Estate of John Blackburn, deceased; petition for appointment of administrator; day of hearing Sept. 7.

Estate of Orlando H. Penn, deceased; petition for probate of will; day of hearing Sept. 4.

Estate of Sarah R. Ketchum, deceased; final account of executor heard and allowed; day of hearing Sept. 4.

Estate of Nathan Follet, deceased; final account of executor heard and allowed.

Estate of Robert Hammond, deceased; final account of executor heard and allowed.

Estate of Alexander Stewart, deceased; final account of executor rendered.

Estate of Gottlieb Lodholz; petition for appointment of administrator; day of hearing Sept. 11.

We were present at the "Republican Rally" of the 11th inst., the evening that Messrs. Willis, Cutcheon, and Childs unbundled themselves, and during the speeches heard no unusual noise in the hall, and no cheers for Tilden in front of the house. On Friday evening last, while Gov. Blair was speaking, the hall was very noisy, and cheers for Hayes and Wheeler were frequently heard.

