The Michigan Argus.

VOLUME XXXII. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877. NUMBER 1619.

The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
in the third story of the brick block corner of Main and Huron streets,
ANN ARBOR, - - MICHIGAN.
Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Special attention paid to the furnishing of Physicians, Chemists, Schools, etc., with Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Bohemian Chemical Glassware, Porcelain Ware, Pure Reagents, etc.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. 1546

PUMPKIN PIES.

I've tried the best
In East and West,
I've lunched 'neath tropic sun,
I've tested all
The fruits that fall,
And like them every one;
But North or South
No human mouth,
I will the world apprise,
E'er tasted food
One-half so good
As our own pumpkin pies.

Upon the vine,
In rain and shine,
Through fragrant day and night,
The yellow globe
In emerald robe
Drinks up the summer light.
Oh, golden sweet,
The suns repeat
To mold thy luscious size,
That we may come
And roll thee home,
And make our pumpkin pies.

Our lovely girls,
With shining curls,
Sit neatly in a cap,
Cut slice on slice
And peel it nice,
And stew it to a pap;
Then milk is bad,
And eggs they add,
And sweeten as is wise,
While others haste
To spice to taste
These home-made pumpkin pies.

Oh, pure and fair,
This food so rare,
Made up of all that's best!
No creature a pain
Goes to its gain,
But only nature's zest;
For summer days
And autumn haze
And smiles from beauty's eyes
Are in the dish,
Mixed to our wish,
That we call pumpkin pies.

No wonder, then,
That loyal men,
From Florida to Maine,
Their quarter eat,
The same repeat,
And pass their plate again
That exiles fret
With vain regret,
And vow the air with sighs,
When forced to stay
In climes away
From their own pumpkin pies.

So to our boast
I give a toast,
Embodied all in rhyme:
May pumpkins round
With us abound
Through future autumn-time!
And may our girls,
With shining curls
And tender beaming eyes,
All learn by heart
The happy art
Of making pumpkin pies!

"A PERFECT TREASURE."

One day Frank came home with a look of triumph.

"I have a perfect treasure for you," he said, "in the way of a nurse. Gerald Temple is going to take his family to Europe, and, when he heard what you wanted, offered to let us have their nurse, whom they will not want."

I heard a low sigh. Virginia, Frank's only sister, had been sitting in a corner of the drawing-room. She rose now and slipped out.

"How could you, Frank?" I said, following her with sad eyes. "I have never heard your sister speak of the Temples since she has lived with us; the very mention of their name brings back the memory of Gerald's brother, and all that sad tragedy."

"I am sorry," said Frank, "but I did not know she was in the room. Poor Virginia!"

"Yes! Poor Virginia!" I said to myself. But once the loveliest little creature I ever knew. It is something of a story, but it is an "ower true tale," and I will tell it in the shortest way I can:

Virginia and Frank were orphans, and old Mrs. Chichester, their grandmother, had adopted Virginia almost from infancy. The old lady had very ambitious hopes of making a splendid match for her beautiful grandchild. But Virginia thought different; and when she was 17, at the time of my wedding, she and Langley Temple were insane enough to fall desperately in love with each other. Langley was Frank's most intimate friend, and the pair met continually at our house, until Grandma Chichester found it out. After a while Langley was ordered to his ship (he was in the navy); but Frank waged war with grandma until he obtained a viperish consent that the lovers might correspond. Grandma took pains not to let Frank know how Virginia was tormented and tyrannized over until the poor child consented to go out into society again; and there she met and made conquest of the very man whom grandma had intended for her beauty—Horace Kent. Virginia refused him; but grandma said, scornfully, "Tha made no difference. She would come to her senses soon," and, to my utter amazement, the preparation of the *trousseau* went on, and by-and-by we were bidden to the wedding—a quite elegant affair, where Virginia walked and talked as if she was frozen. Frank and I confessed to each other, that night, that the business passed our comprehension, for we had no idea then of foul play.

Kent and Virginia were to sail for Europe within a fortnight of their marriage, and went to Washington and Baltimore to pass that time. Left alone one evening in Baltimore, with a severe headache, Virginia remembered to have seen some aromatic vinegar in her husband's dressing-case. Kent was peculiar in his careful way of locking up his longings, and she took her own bunch of keys to open the box, when, rather to her surprise, she found the key left in the box. Some listless, vague impulse, which she never afterward could account for, prompted her to lift the upper tray, although she had found the vinegar already. Underneath, to her surprise, she found paper, and was about returning the tray to its place without further examination, when her eyes were caught by the words: "My own Virginia," in a dear, a too well-known handwriting.

When Kent came back that night, he found his beautiful young wife senseless upon her bed, with two letters crumpled between her cold fingers—one, the last letter Langley had actually written her; the other, the base forgery in which he asked to be released from his engagement. Kent was not at all bad. He loved her madly, and you may be sure that his sore punishment began when, after the physician had got her out of the death-like swoon, the first words came to Virginia's lips, in that strange, passionless tone which is far worse than anger, were, "Remember! I will never forgive you—never!"

They came back to New York for a single day; but Virginia saw no one but her grandmother. The old lady upon her deathbed raved of that interview, and vainly implored her forgiveness for urging Kent on to his treachery. The newly wedded pair sailed in the ill-fated ship which took fire off the coast of Nova Scotia, and whose name still carries terror to many a heart. Virginia was one of the handful of survivors; her unhappy husband fought for her place in the boat, and remaining behind himself, perished with the ship. The agony of terror, the long night which she spent at the mercy of the waves, proved too much strain upon her already overburdened frame, and Frank and I were summoned by telegraph to her at Halifax, where she lay for days unconscious with a brain fever. And then, to add to her misery, when recovering she was thrown into a nearly fatal relapse by seeing accidentally that the Tecumseh had gone down in the attack on Mobile harbor, with every soul on board. The Tecumseh was Langley's ship.

Virginia came to live with us about two years before the commencement of my story. She seemed to feel a sorrowful remorse about her husband, which was not grief, and yet it cast a shadow over her life. "He was treacherous and false," she said to me one day, "and he broke my heart; but what right have I to judge him? Harrie, I told him I would never forgive him, and he died thinking himself unforgiven." Of Langley she never spoke.

Well, the "perfect treasure" made her appearance. She was a rather young woman, with a pleasant, low voice, and very good manner for one of her station. I was charmed. Certainly this girl seemed determined to please me; she did her work in a faultless, neat way; she amused and played with the twins; and baby had more quiet nights than I had known him to have for weeks. So, after a month's trial, I began to sing Alice's praises and allowed her full control in her department, with a good many privileges. Virginia alone, did not seem to like her. Virginia had a curious way of looking at new faces—a searching, penetrating glance, that I always thought had a sort of mesmerism in it, all the stranger because her eyes were so gentle and soft. Alice never met the look fairly, as I remembered afterward.

It was in the spring of '65. The closing scenes of the war were crowding thick and fast upon each other. Virginia kept her room a good deal. The warm April weather seemed to enervate her, and she shrank away from the joy and enthusiasm we all exhibited. Poor child! It was hard for her to hear of the soldiers and sailors who would be coming home now, and to feel that for her sore heart peace would bring no balm.

One night Frank had taken a box at the Italian opera in New York. We lived in Brooklyn, and, as Kellogg was to sing, I begged Virginia to go with us. But she steadily declined. She would stay at home and keep house, she said. Now, two of my servants were at a firemen's ball that night, leaving only Alice and the cook at home; so I must say I felt rather more easy about the children when I found that Virginia would not go. Going from New York to Brooklyn at night, however, is a long journey, and it was close upon 1 o'clock when we drove up to our door.

In the meantime, Virginia, after our departure, had sat for some time writing letters in her own room. The twins were having a noisy romp in the nursery; and, when she looked in to say good-night, Fred fastened himself upon her neck, and begged to come and stay with Auntie; she yielded, and then Fred began building card-houses on the sofa until he got tired, when he curled himself in a corner, and in two seconds was fast asleep. Being very much interested in her book, Virginia left the little fellow sleep on, thinking that by-and-by she would take him up to her room and put him to bed there, as she frequently did. At last she fell asleep herself.

She never knew how long she slept, but had a painful, nightmare sensation, as if somebody was trying to smother her, and, after struggling with the feeling for some time, she slowly, and with a great effort, opened her eyes. Why! what has happened to the room? The gas must have gone out—it was totally dark, save a flickering gleam from the dying fire on the hearth; and what a sickening, deadly smell there was! With a lightning rapidity which is more like instinct than thought, it suddenly flashed upon her what the strange smell was—chloroform! Then, as she caught her frightened breath, and sank back into her chair, a low sound of voices from the dining-room reached her ear. The door between the rooms was ajar, and she saw a thread of light from it; the voice she heard was a man's:

"Ye didn't give the young 'oman too much o' that stuff, did ye?" it asked, rather anxiously.

"I wish I had," returned Alice's low and stealthy voice; "I hate her! she suspects me."

"Ha! ha!" gurgled the man, "she must ha' been mighty oncivil to ye; ye usually gets on the right side of 'em. Is that 'ere pitcher silver or plate?"

"Plate; the silver is up-stairs."

Virginia shook when she heard the venom of that low voice.

"She was Mr. Langley's lady-love until her old grandma stopped it."

"And what was Mr. Langley to you, my girl?" said the man.

"Hush! you'll wake the child, and I do not want to do him any harm. Mr. Langley"—the woman's voice softened—"never said a dozen words to me in his life; but look you, Vincent, I fairly worshiped him."

"That's right; tell me all, as I'm yer husband that is to be," said the other, with a coarse laugh.

"Mrs. Kent has splendid jewels, too. I just picked the lock to look at them. You can take as many of those as you like. Come!"

As soon as the sound of their footsteps died away, Virginia snatched the deadly handkerchief off her head, and staggered to her feet, though dizzily. She was a very spirited girl, and determined that the pair should not escape. But what could she do? It was in vain to think of getting the cook to alarm their neighbors at the corner, for the next lot was vacant, and she must cross the hall and go past the stairs to find her. There would be no use in throwing up the window and screaming; the house was on Clinton avenue, quite far out, and the policeman on that beat did not come past very often.

Virginia wrung her hands, when a sleepy murmur of "Auntie!" startled her. In a second her resolve was taken, and she was on her knees by Fred, kissing him and whispering in his ear.

"Fred, my darling, Auntie is going to do something funny. You remember how pa jumped you down from the balcony on Christmas day to run after the monkey? I am going to jump you down. Don't speak a word now. Act like a man. There, now!"

Fred was just 4 years old, but a great boy for his age, and he always obeyed Virginia implicitly: so he rubbed his eyes wide open, and was carried to the window. The balcony, outside, was not far from the ground. As Virginia looked out carefully, she saw, under the gaslight at the corner, a tall figure with the gleam of brass buttons.

"Fred," she whispered rapidly, "run to that policeman, and tell him to come right here to Auntie; then go to Mr. Motley's, at the corner, and ring the bell with all your might—it is low, and you can reach it—and tell George and Harry Motley that Aunt Virginia says there is a thief in the house. Don't be afraid, Fred; be a man like papa!"

Over, gently, over the low railing; and then, with a good shake of his small person, Fred's fat little legs trotted swiftly off toward the policeman.

Directly, under the balcony, a voice said, softly:

"What is wanted, ma'am! Can you open the front door for me?"

"I cannot," she panted; "there are burglars in the house, and I should be heard. Can you get up here, somehow? Has the little boy gone to the neighbor's?"

There was no answer to her question; but the policeman easily followed her suggestion, and climbed up over the balcony.

"Wait!" whispered Virginia, laying her cold hand on the policeman's arm, as he made a motion to go forward. "They are up stairs in my room, looking for my jewels. If you will stand just behind that door, I will creep up the back stairs and reconnoiter; if the woman comes to answer the bell, seize her. There is only one man; if I want help I will call, and then you will rush up the front stairs."

"Are you not afraid?" asked the policeman with some surprise; but Virginia was gone before he had finished his remark.

When she reached the stairs, she found by the sounds that the man had evidently gone into the silver-closet, which stood on the other side of the back stairs, and that now she was between the two—for she could hear Alice walking around in the bed-room. Quick as a flash the little figure glided upstairs, slipping off her boots on the lowest step; there was no light in the hall, except that afforded by the burglar's lantern, for the gas was turn down low, and the lantern set inside the closet door. The door opened outward, and the key was in it; a spring, a sudden bang, and then the click of the key in Virginia's nervous fingers, as she turned it in the lock. A tremendous curse came from the captured thief, as she leaned breathlessly against the door. The same moment the gaslight behind her was suddenly turned on her, and Alice confronted Virginia.

"You here, madam? Well, you and I are quits, anyhow. Open that door, or I'll send a bullet through your head! You didn't think of my having a revolver, did you?"

"No," said Virginia, looking in the girl's furious eye with her peculiarly calm smile. "Help! Police!"

"You may split your pretty throat calling," said Alice, seizing her savagely by the arm. "No one will come; the cook is drugged, and you are at our mercy. Give me the key!"

"I'll trouble you for that pistol!" said a stern voice behind Virginia, as a quick, strong arm jerked her away from Alice.

Alice, with a shriek, fell on the floor, for she realized all at once. But Virginia, gasping "Ah, my God!" gazed as if turned to stone, for it was Langley Temple that she saw.

"Virginia, don't be terrified," he said; "it is my very self, no ghost. Take my hand, love; see, it is flesh and blood, like your own, dear." He had her in his arms. The door-bell was ringing furiously, but he would have let the neighbors pull the wire till it broke before he would have left her in that dumb, shocked state. As he touched her she trembled violently; then the light came back to her eyes, and, with a sob of joy, Virginia flung herself on the breast of him whom she had mourned as dead.

The Motleys had time to think that Virginia was murdered before the pair opened the door. Very much surprised were they to see, instead of the policeman they expected to find, a very tall, handsome young man, a stranger, in undress navy uniform. Fred, now that his part of the fun was over, began to roar, and Virginia took him up in her arms, while the three gentlemen, assisted by the real Simon-Pure policeman, a brawny son of Erin, opened the closet and secured the prisoner. Within the next fifteen minutes the other servants had returned—for the burglary took place before 11 o'clock—and Alice, having recovered from her swoon, was carried to the station-house.

I don't know how Langley and Virginia was occupied till my return; but when Frank thrust his latch-key into the door, Virginia flew out of the library, and tried, with a few incoherent sentences, to prepare me for seeing something. The consequence was, that, when I pushed the door open in a very bewildered frame of mind, and saw Langley smiling at me, I was terrified almost out of my senses, and came near fainting.

To the best of my recollection, the household sat up nearly all night, though finally, after I had heard the whole story, been speechless over Virginia's bravery, and hugged Fred—now asleep in the arm-chair—Frank dragged me off to bed.

I don't know that Langley and Virginia sat there till morning, but certainly the first persons I saw upon coming down to breakfast were themselves, on the identical sofa where I had left them.

Langley's story is too long a one to be told here. Suffice it to say that being on deck when the Tecumseh sunk, he had been able to strike out from the sinking ship, and, under cover of the smoke and roar of battle, to swim ashore. There, however, he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement for some months, finally making his escape. Coming direct to Frank for intelligence before presenting himself to his family, he had stopped to light a cigar under the gaslight, where Virginia had mistaken him for a policeman. He had known her instantly, and probably only her fright and agitation prevented her from recognizing his voice, which, as he mischievously told her, he did not disguise in the least.

Alice and her accomplice were identified by the police as old offenders. The woman had carried on a systematic pilfering at the Temples', and was an accomplished hypocrite. To my intense gratification the pair were sentenced for a full term in Sing Sing.

Langley and Virginia were married very soon after. Frank gave away the lovely little bride, whose fair girlish bloom had come back to her, and who, under the influence of love, seemed a different woman from the pale, sad creature who had moved so quietly about the house.

They idolize each other, and I think have quite forgiven Grandma Chichester and poor Horace Kent. Fred has always been a great pet with his aunt for his bravery on the night of the attempted burglary.

Between Fred's boasting and my sly teasing, poor Frank will never be allowed to forget his instrumentality in introducing me to such "a perfect treasure."
—*Exchange.*

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The Joint Electoral Committee's Report to Congress—Text of the Bill Agreed Upon.

The following is the report of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed under the several resolutions of those bodies to prepare and report such a message as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the due declaration of the result. The committees say that they have considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage. The report continues as follows:

We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country and with the formation and interpretation of the constitution, that diversity of views and opinions touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed.

It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principal theories upon the subject. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted upon a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the constitution are constitutional votes of the States, and not other, and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is mere clerical work of summing up numbers, which being done, the constitution itself declares the consequences. This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining for the purpose and in aid of counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective States, and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purpose the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof. The committee therefore think that the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument.

The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations. In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is a characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be be Chief Magistrate for a period to preside upon the just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws, but in either case to resist the act of the Executive, the courts, or the Legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up anarchy in place of government. We think, then, that to provide clear and lawful means of performing a great and necessary function of the Government in a time of much public dispute is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and the judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the furthest removed from prejudice of any existing obtainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticisms than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can assail it unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes, and dangerous results that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon the fixed and regular course of law that insures peace and the order of society, whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes. The unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before election has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will, perhaps, look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes, but it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty in such a case to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal, and peaceful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more. It tends to bring republican institutions into discredit and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of the republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism, and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And in this connection we cannot restrain from the expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore—almost unanimously agree upon the plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
A. G. THURMAN,
T. F. BAYARD,
M. W. RANSOM,
Senate Committee.
H. B. PAYNE,
EPPA HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
GEO. W. MCCRARY,
GEO. F. HOAR,
GEO. WILLARD,
House Committee.

Senator Morton is the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by the joint committee:

A BILL to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock, post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with "A," and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons (if any) elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from any State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be excepted to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SEC. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be the return from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in each State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely: During the session of such house on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by *viva voce* vote, appoint five of its members, who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts, shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of the said Justices shall be President of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe to the following oath: "I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon agreeable to the constitution and laws as we shall understand them." When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members, but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by *viva voce* vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and shall become a member of said commission; and in like manner, if any of the said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the others of said Justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore subscribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section 1 of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such States, they shall be so opened, and, excepting the duplicates of the same returning, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and now-existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separate to concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern; no votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from one State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer to either House except on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of the said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately on his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise, under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while the question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question, by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

Finances of the States—Executive Recommendations, Etc.

The aspect of State Government, judging from the tenor of Governors' messages—some two dozen of which are before us—is exceedingly bright. The Western States have almost universally paid up their State debts, or made them permanent and called them school funds.

Indiana.—Indiana has no debt worth speaking of, and gets along with a revenue for State purposes of about $1,250,000. The commonwealth needs a new State House.

Michigan.—The State Government of Michigan is run for about $2,000,000 a year. The taxable property is returned at $630,000,000. Gov. Bagley is anxious that the $5,000,000 expended for schools shall be made more practically effective in behalf of productive industry. The State has a new and beautiful capitol building in course of erection.

Minnesota.—Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, reports that 1,350,000 forest trees were planted in that State on the last "arbor day," and from seven to ten million trees during the year, and expresses regret that a change of management in the St. Paul and Pacific railroad has suspended the tree-planting on that road. He warns the agricultural interest of the State to diversify their industry, and not place so much dependence on wheat. He also appeals to the Legislature to pay the dishonored railroad bonds of the State.

Arkansas.—Gov. Garland reports the debt of Arkansas at $17,620,362. He recommends the inauguration of an immigration bureau, the aiding of the public schools and the adoption of a system of railroad taxation.

West Virginia.—Gov. Jacobs makes some excellent suggestions for further economy in conducting the affairs of the State. The receipts from all sources, including balances on hand, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, were $890,454.13, against $829,791.58 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, an increase of $60,682.55. Disbursements for the former period were $682,891.48, against $576,151.97 for the latter, an increase of $106,719.51. Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1874, $282,365.12; same date 1876, $207,562.65.

Rhode Island.—The finances of "Little Rhody," according to the message of Gov. Lippett, are in a healthy condition. The estimated receipts during the fiscal year are $555,000; payments, $350,000; estimated balance on April 1, $301,877; amount actually in the treasury Jan. 7, 1877, $296,442.83. The bonded debt of the State amounts to $2,182,754.10

Wisconsin.—Gov. Ludington's message shows the entire treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending September, 1876, $1,976,074; disbursements during the

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

FOR BEING generous and forbearing, and permitting Mr. Hubbell to take a third term in Congress, Gen. B. M. Cutcheon has been appointed postmaster at Manistee.

THE annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society is to be held in the House of Representatives, at Lansing, on Wednesday, February 7, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 Gov. Bagley pardoned forty-two prisoners from the State Prison at Jackson, and seventeen prisoners from the House of Correction at Detroit.

AFTER the fourth of March next Boutwell will have abundant time to explore that "hole in the sky", which he discovered during the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson.

HENRY WILLIS, of Battle Creek, of ship canal fame, now has another scheme: a State Industrial School for girls, in which we are inclined to wish him speedy and abundant success.

VANDERBILT willed $20,000 to Rev. Dr. Deems, and in return Dr. Deems, not satisfied with certifying to Vanderbilt's religious character, proposes to write his biography. It will, no doubt, be reliable.

THE Detroit *Post* don't like the conference committee's bill providing for a count of the electoral vote. Of course it don't, for it dethrones his high mightiness, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

THE HOUSE refused to adjourn from Friday last to Monday evening or Tuesday morning, though the Senate set the bad example. It had a working quorum on Saturday, but on Monday failed to get a quorum in the forenoon.

MR. SAWYER'S bill relative to the observance of Sunday is a very innocent affair,—proposing only to legalize all marriages heretofore or hereafter solemnized on the first day of the week. We can hardly think such legislation necessary, however.

THE Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute at Flint is in hot water. Cause: the suppression by the trustees or acting commissioners of the biennial report of the late principal, Prof. Bangs. Legislative investigation is looked for,—the "balm for every wound."

HON. D. L. CROSSMAN, of this State, has been subpœnaed to appear forthwith before the Congressional (House) Committee on Privileges and Elections: probably to tell the committee by what authority he assumed to act, December 6, as a Presidential Elector.

AND NOW the "Eclectics" want a medical department in the University, and a petition for the establishment of such a department, or the withdrawal of all support from the medical department and college of homeopathy, was and referred to the University committee.

THIS is the way the New York *Sun* puts it: "Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, appreciates the responsibility that may fall upon him as President of the Senate, but will not shirk, etc. Considering Mr. Ferry's calibre it would indeed be a sad thing if he should shirk." The *Sun* is sarcastic or nothing.

SENATOR MORTON says: "Very few Republicans respect this bill (the compromise count bill). It will be taken by the Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil." All right, castor oil, and that in allopathic doses, is what Republicans of the Morton stripe have needed these many days.

SENATOR EDMUNDS says that the tribunal created by the compromise bill will have all the powers and rights that Congress would have in deciding upon the regularity or legality of any electoral vote; and Senator Conkling says that it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to go behind a fraudulent certificate, or a certificate that fraudulently reverses the verdict of the great body of electors in or of a State. Put that and that together.

THE REPUBLICANS in the Indiana Legislature made haste to hold a caucus and telegraph to Senator Morton, approving the partisanship and cussedness which made him refuse his indorsement of the bill agreed upon by the conference committees,—which fully convinced him that he was wiser and more patriotic than his Senatorial colleagues, Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and Frelinghuysen. But then Morton's brother-in-law is postmaster at Indianapolis, and had both a personal and political interest in stiffening the backbone of the Senator.

UTTERLY repudiating the claim that the President of the Senate has the right to determine what are and what are not the certificates in contested cases, count the electoral vote, and declare the result, the Senators and Representatives being silent witnesses; recognizing the fact that the 22nd joint rule,—a dangerous rule at the best, in giving to either House the power to object to and rule out the vote of a State,—has been practically abolished and cannot be restored; and believing it impossible that the Senate and House can unite upon a bill which upon its face and in explicit terms decides the disputed questions, we accept and approve the bill reported by the conference committees, "to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877." It is a bill eminently fair, eminently patriotic, guarded in its provisions, unquestionably constitutional, and opens the way to a solution of the Presidential muddle in such a manner as will satisfy the fair-minded, thinking portion of the people.

BOTH Republicans and Democrats who oppose the plan for counting the electoral vote reported by the conference committees, dwell upon the feature of making five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court members of the mixed commission, and base their strongest objections upon that provision. These objectors prate long and learnedly about its being a "political question," and shed numerous tears over the prospective demoralization of the Supreme Court to grow out of its being constituted "an element in the settlement of political disputes." We beg to say first, that the question to be settled is rather a judicial than a political one; that wholly political *before* election it is *now* one of fact and law. The politician has had his day and the jurist must come to the front. It is, perhaps, impossible for the jurors or referees—Senators, Representatives, or Associate Justices—to divest themselves entirely of political views and prejudices, yet it is their duty to ignore their own political notions and desires, and base their decision in the case of any contested electoral vote on the law governing elections and returns. This would be the duty of that mighty man, the President of the Senate (real or *pro tempore*), it would be the duty of Senate or House following established precedents, it will be the duty of the joint board of commissioners created by the compromise bill. It is no more a political act or usurpation than is the decision of the United States or a State Supreme Court, nullifying the will of Congress or Legislature and holding a regularly enacted law unconstitutional,—an act which may bristle all over with politics; or than is the repeated action of State Supreme Courts in hearing and deciding contested election cases. Except in the absence of the necessary preliminary legislation we can see no reason why the election of a President might not be contested in the Supreme Court of the United States, the same as the election of a Governor can be and has been contested in a State court. It is the law the courts administer not make, it is the legal not the political questions they determine. This "political" bugbear comes from men who care more for political success than for justice and equity. It should have no weight with those who desire an equitable and judicial determination of all disputed points.

IN SAYING last week; "The bills (of Senate and House) would enable publishers to English such phrases as this, "Mr. A. J. Sawyer, previous notice having been given and leave granted, introduced House bill No. 29, entitled a bill to amend subdivision No. 17 of section No. 477 of the compiled laws of 1877," we designed no reflection upon Mr. Sawyer's use of the "King's English." Notice, language, and title were orthodox and parliamentary. What we meant was, using Mr. Sawyer's bill as a sample that the "Journal" published and spread broadcast by order of the Legislature, gave the reader no clue to proposed legislation, that the set "phrase" or bill title was Greek or Latin rather than English to the editorial mind,—unless information or explanation had ... to state the legislation proposed by the bill used as a sample: It is to prohibit boards of supervisors to audit and allow any bills not presented within three days after the opening of any regular session. The evil sought to be cured, long sessions of the board of supervisors, under the pretense of waiting for bills, is a patent one; yet the supervisors are not required to remain in session an hour for bills, but may adjourn *sine die* as soon as their other business is completed. If the bill of Mr. Sawyer shall be passed into a law it may, however, work rank injustice to a class of claimants who get their orders for work or complete their orders during a session of the board, and after the first three days. Besides, it might be questionable whether bills could, under Mr. Sawyer's bill, be received and audited at the adjourned sessions which in many of the counties are held anually in December or January,—an adjourned session being but a continuation of a "regular" session.

"IF MENTION is made in your paper of the enclosed petition, a copy of which has been sent to each postmaster in the country, you will confer a favor by sending a copy of the same to me," etc., is the request that comes with a petition praying Congress to provide by legislature for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraph lines in the country, with a view to cheap telegaphy and "the sanctity of private correspondence." The "mention" we shall make of the petition and the scheme involved in it, is to disapprove and condemn. We no more favor giving the telegraph lines of the country to the manipulation and control of the Post-office department or any other department of the Government, than we do the giving of some Government department the control of the journalism of the country or any other branch of business. We have no inclination in the direction of further centralization, and our injunction to Congress is to keep hands off the great business enterprises of the country. Telegraphing cannot be made as cheap here, if self-sustaining, as in England or any other small, densely populated country, and cheap telegraphy means that the mass of people who do not use the telegraph must be taxed to accomplish that end. We will forward a "marked" copy as requested.

THE Government has been beat in its suit against the Centennial Board of Finance, and so none of that $1,500,000 loan will find its way back into the treasury vaults. The loss to the treasury will be a gain to the stockholders, who will get back a small percentage of their subscriptions,—the principal not "dividends."

THE NUMBER of failures reported in Michigan for 1876 is 576, with liabilities aggregating $9,736,852. The number, the per cent., and the liabilities are greater than in either of the States of Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, or Wisconsin. The bad showing is attributed to the general prostration of the iron, lumber, and salt interests of the State.

The Washtenaw Members.

Since our last report the Washtenaw members have introduced the following bills:

By Senator Burleigh:

A bill to provide for the furnishing of sureties by certain State officers.

By Representative Sawyer:

A bill (No 68) relative to a building for a library of the University of Michigan, and making appropriation therefor.

A bill (No. 69) relative to a donation for the erection of a library building for the University of Michigan, and making appropriation therefor.

A bill (No. 73) to amend section 1 of chapter 55 of compiled laws of 1871, being compiler's section 1,984, relative to the observance of the first day of the week.

A bill (No. 78) to amend section 43, chapter 178, compiled laws of 1871, being an act entitled "Courts held by justices of the peace."

A bill (No. 79) to amend section 13, chapter 189 of the compiled laws of 1871, being an act entitled "The trial of issues of fact."

—Senator Burleigh opposed the House joint resolution providing for the annual legislative junketing excursion, under the flimsy pretext of examining into the State institutions. But it was amended and passed by a vote of 13 to 11,—the amendment simply putting off the evil day for a week. The House took wit in its anger over the Senate's trifling, tabled the resolution, and afterward, on motion of Mr. Allen, adopted a substitute providing for a recess from the 26th—to-day—to February 5, to give the committees time for visitation.

—Representative Norris made a speech on Wednesday against the bill to protect the people of the State against empiricism, and elevate the standard of the medical profession. We presume that Mr. Norris is a free-trader.

—Mr. Allen voted for the Baker anti-railroad strikers bill, and Messrs. Norris and Sawyer against it.

—Mr. Sawyer is at home on indefinite leave of absence,—watching the University investigation.

IN THE SENATE, discussion was opened on Saturday last on the electoral count bill by Senator Edmunds, in a strong speech in its favor. On Monday, Mr. Morton spoke against it and Mr Frelinghuysen in favor of it; Mr. Cameron, of Pa., also committed himself against it. On Tuesday, Mr. Sherman opened his battery against it and Mr. Conkling commenced an able speech in favor, which he concluded on Wednesday. The session of the last day was prolonged until a late hour Thursday morning—Mr. Whyte being speaking at 4 A. M., in favor of the bill. Mr. Conkling concluded his speech, and a number of Senators were briefly heard,—including Bayard, Christiancy, Thurman, Howe, and Morrill, in favor, and Blaine, Sargeant, and Eaton, against. Others also indicated what their votes would be. A vote was to be reached before adjournment, and the passage of the bill was considered certain.

—Mr. Pulcipher, of the telegraph office, advises us at 2 P. M. (Thursday) that the Senate reached a vote at 7 A. M., the bill being passed by yeas, 47; nays, 17.

—Four-fifths of the people of the country will pray for its immediate passage by the House.

WE ARE a believer in State rights,—in the right of a State to control its own local affairs,—in the right of a State to exercise its reserved and constitutional rights. The right of a State to appoint Presidential electors is one of those reserved rights, but the right of a Legislature to create a returning board with power (we won't say right) to reverse the decision of the people and certify to the election of a defeated ... them. And that is just what has been done in Florida and Louisiana.

The Ypsilanti *Sentinel* states that Mr. Owen, McLaughlin's successful opponent, has been challenged on behalf of Jake Martin by some of the latter's backers. The stakes, if a match is arranged, will be $500 a side.

On January 10th, a sleigh containing two or three men, drove boldly up to the yard of Mr. W. B. Hewitt's farm, near Ypsilanti, tied some twenty-five sheep, threw them into the seleigh and drove rapidly away. A hired man discovered them as they left, and not being able to overtake and stop them, hurried to town and gave the information.

Saturday night last Mr. Peter Ferguson a salesman in Bennett & Son's store, Jackson, was horse-whipped severely by C. W. Pfitzing, a machinist in the employ of the Michigan Central Company, who claims that Ferguson insulted his wife a week or two since. Ferguson was arrested at the time the insult was alleged to have been committed, but discharged. Pfitzing was arrested for assault and battery, plead guilty and paid a fine of $10.

The Hon. L. K. Hewitt, one of the pioneer residents of Lansing, died on the 13th of paralysis. Deceased was 61 years of age and a native of New York. He came to this State at the age of 20 and located at Ann Arbor. Shortly after he moved to Howell and engaged in the practice of law. In 1857 he moved to Lansing and entered into the banking business, making that city his permanent home. In politics he was a Democrat, and held various offices of trust, being a member of the State Senate in 1863.

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 FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, BUCKWWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED, &c., &c.

At wholesale and retail. A general stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

constantly on hand, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house in this city.
Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city without extra charge.

RINSEY & SEABOLT.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1876. 1564

THE HILL FARM FOR SALE.

Adjoining the West line of the City of Ann Arbor, in township two south of range six east, comprising the east half of the northeast quarter of section nineteen; and that part of the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty, lying north of the turnpike; in all 100 42-100 acres, with

House, Barn, an Unfailing Spring of Water,

And about fifty acres well improved; first class land and situation beautiful. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the land three to five years
For terms apply to GEO. E. HAND, Detroit.
Or H. J. BEAKES, Ann Arbor 1574tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. Wood invites the ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity to call at her Dress-Making Room, over the store of Rinsey & Seabolt, Washington street. A full line of new and latest styles of patterns constantly on hand. Quality of work warranted, and prices made to suit the times. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
1y1578

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending

December 31st, A. D. 1876,

of the condition and affairs of the

GERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Located at Scio, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, and doing business in the county of Washtenaw, in said State.

SIMON F. HIRTH, President.
WM. F. BUSS, Secretary.

MEMBERSHIPS.

Number of members December 31st of previous year,	745	
Number of members added during the present year,	74	
Total,	819	
Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year, and canceled policies by reason of sale or otherwise,	16	
Number of members now belonging to Company,		803

RISKS.

Amount of property at risk December 31st of previous year,	$2,177,367 00	
Amount of risks added during the present year,	196,932 00	
Total,	2,374,299 00	
Deduct risks canceled, withdrawn, or terminated,	66,265 00	
Net amount now at risk by company,		$2,308,034 00

RESOURCES.

Amount of premium or deposit notes now in force,	none
Amount of cash premiums or assessments actually on hand,	none
Amount of outstanding assessments not canceled,	none
Nature and amount of all other resources, viz:	none
Total resources,	none

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses due and payable,	none
Claims for losses not matured,	none
Claims for losses resisted,	none
Nature and amount of all other claims, viz: Borrowed money by company,	$635 56
	$635 56

INCOME.

Amount of premium on deposit notes taken during the year,	none
Amount of cash premiums received during the year,	none
Amount collected on assessments which were levied during the present year,	none
Amount collected this year on assessments which were levied in prior years,	89 19
Amount received from membership or policy fees,	235 25
Amount received from percentage on increased or decreased insurance,	none
Income from all other sources, viz: from money loaned, interest,	28 81
Total income for the year,	$353 25

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year, (of which $2,628 00 occurred in prior years),	3,729 45
Amount of salary and fees paid to Officers and directors, as per items in Schenule A,	238 05
Amount of all other expenditures during the year as per schedule B,	60 80
Total expenditures during year,	$4,028 30

SCHEDULE A.

NAME OF OFFICER OR DIRECTOR TO WHOM PAID.

Simon F. Hirth, President,	$17 00
Wm. F. Buss, Secretary,	51 50
John Schenk, Treasurer,	30 50
Jacob Jedele, Director,	39 50
A. L. Feldkamp, "	18 00
Michael Staebler, "	19 00
Jacob Raab, Agent,	29 00
Michael Schenk, Agent,	19 00
John Keppler, Agent,	9 00
Daniel Heininger, "	2 00
Jacob Raab, collecting fees of outstanding assessments,	62
Jacob Jedele, " " "	40
John Keppler, " " "	30
Wm. Aprill, " " "	1 97
John Schenk, " " "	26
Total Schedule A,	238 05

SCHEDULE B.

ITEMS OF "ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

Printing bill for advertising last year's report,	12.50
" " annual meeting,	2.35
For the use of the house for annual meeting,	3.00
New blanks for policies,	13.50
" " " applications,	4.00
For the use af the house for annual meeting,	3 00
New blanks for policies,	13 50
" " applications,	4 00
Stationery,	1.50
Share of assessment returned,	2.40
" "	40
Interest paid on borrowed money,	21 15
Total Schedule B,	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans. None.
2. What is the amount of all the assessments made during the year? Ans. None.
3. What is the rate per cent of such assessments on the property insured? Ans. No per cent.
4. What is the rate per cent of such assessments on the premium or deposit notes? Ans. No per cent.
5. What amount was re-assessed for assessments that were not paid? Ans. None.
6. What amount of losses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? Ans. No certain amount.
7. Does the company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? If so, how much? Ans. Not always; although there may be left sometimes a certain amount from an assessment in treasury of the Company.
8. What proportion of the actual loss sustained by a policy holder does the Company pay? Ans. The full loss sustained.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, } ss.

Simon F. Hirth, President, and William F. Buss, Secretary of said Company, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof, and they have good reason to believe, and do believe, said statement to be true.

SIMON F. HIRTH, President.
WM. F. BUSS, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Ann Arbor, in said State and county, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1877.

ELIHU B. POND,
Notary Public, Washtenaw County, Mich.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of the SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays be a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretense, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy accounts of current events and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year. The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during the year 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time if any of our friends desire to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of our paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely prepaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the World, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN, New York City, N. Y

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST.

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT

Which has stood the test of forty years.

There is no Sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain that afflicts the Human Body, or the Body of a Horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c, or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending

December 31st, A. D. 1876,

of the condition and affairs of the

WASHTENAW MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Located at Ann Arbor, organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, and doing business in the County of Washtenaw, in said State.

ALLEN CRITTENDEN, President.
NEWTON SHELDON, Secretary.

MEMBERSHIPS.

Number of members December 31st, of previous year,	1,918	
Number of members added during the present year,	122	
Total,	2,040	
Deduct number of members withdrawn during the year and canceled policies by reason of sale or otherwise,	174	
Number of members now belonging to company,		1866

RISKS.

Amount of property at risk December 31st of previous years, $4,394,675.
Amount of risks added during present year. By changing all policies, the net at risk is as stated below
Net amount now at risk by company, $3,878,520.

RESOURCES.

Amount of premium or deposit notes now in force	none
Amount of cash premiums or assessments actually on hand,	$749 85
Amount of outstanding assessments not canceled,	2,837 46
Nature and amount of all other resources, viz: Premium, $196 34; policy fee, $118 14,	314.48
Memberships,	91 50
Interest and discount,	28 84
Total resources,	$4,022 16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses due and payable,	$20 00
Claims for losses not matured	1,540 00
Claims for losses resisted,	none
Nature and amount of all other claims, viz: President Allen Crittenden,	49 74
National Bank, borrowed,	1,538 21
Secretary N. Sheldon, borrowed,	640 00
Total Liabilities,	$3,787 95

INCOME.

Amount of premium on deposit notes taken during the year,	none
Amount of cash premiums received during the year,	$196 34
Amount collected on assessments which were levied during the present year,	7,641 11
Amount collected this year on assessments which were levied in prior years,	7,935 77
Amount received from membership or policy fees,	209 64
Amount received from percentage on increased or decreased insurance,	none
Income from all other sources, viz: from Interest and discount,	28 84
Balance December 31, 1875,	153 36
Total income for the year,	$16,155 06

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses during the year (of which $4,636 44 occurred in prior years),	$11,796 17
Amount of salary and fees paid to officers and directors as per items in Schedule A,	2,349 65
Amount of all other expenditures during the year as per Schedule B,	$1,259 36
Total expenditures during year,	$15,405 18

SCHEDULE A.

NAME OF OFFICER OR DIRECTOR TO WHOM PAID

Andrew Campbell Director,	33 00
Allen Crittenden, "	188 80
" " " last year's account,	50 95
H. M. Mowry, "	320 80
" " " last year's account,	66 35
Peter Cook, "	195 05
John J. Robison, "	114 15
N. Sheldon, " and Secretary's salary,	$500 00
" " " " last year's account and interest,	233 75
John Cook, Assistant Director,	66 25
J. S. Henderson, " "	207 00
Wm. K. Childs, " "	97 50
James W. Wing, " "	74 80
T. B. Goodspeed, " "	102 50
Patrick Fleming, " "	32 50
N. E. Crittenden, " "	66 25
Total Schedule A,	$2,349 65

SCHEDULE B.

ITEMS OF "ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

Express,	$3 50
Stationery,	4 50
Investigation of losses by Secretary,	6 00
Refunded,	2 96
Postage,	31 41
Wood for Office,	26 80
Town Agents,	309 50
Printing and Books,	166 75
Rent of Office,	125 00
Interest,	248 04
Borrowed,	312 35
Sundries,	22 55
Total Schedule B,	$1,259 36

1. How many assessments have been made during the year? Ans. One.
2. What is the amount of all the assessments made during the year? Ans. $10,468 57.
3. What is the rate per cent of such assessments on the property insured? Ans. .0272 per cent., or $2 72 per 1,000.
4. What is the rate per cent of such assessment on the premium or deposit notes? Ans. No per cent.
5. What amount was *re-assessed* for assessments that were not paid? Ans. Collect all collectable.
6. What amount of losses are allowed to accumulate before an assessment is levied? Ans. All to assessment, but pay in 90 days by borrowing.
7. Does the company, in making an assessment, provide therein for any surplus fund over the actual losses accrued? If so, how much? Ans. Yes; Estimated expenses for one year.
8. What proportion of the actual loss sustained by a policy-holder does the Company pay? Ans. two-thirds the amount on personal property, and the whole amount insured on buildings, as the Company insure them at only two-thirds their cash value.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, } ss.

Allen Crittenden, President, and Newton Sheldon, Secretary of said company, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement, and know the contents thereof, and that they have good reason to believe, and do believe. said statement to be true.

ALLEN CRITTENDEN, President.
NEWTON SHELDON, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at Ann Arbor, in said State and county, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1877.

PETER H. ABEL, Notary Public,
Washtenaw County, Michigan.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Fire Insurance

AGENCY OF

C. H. MILLEN.

HOME OF NEW YORK,
Capital and Surplus, $6,000,000.

CONTINENTAL OF N. Y.,
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.

NIAGARA OF N. Y.,
Cash Assets, $1,500,000.

GIRARD OF Philadelphia,
Cash Assets, $1,000,000.

ORIENT of Hartford
Cash Assets, $800,000.

Policies issued at as low rates as in any responsible Company.

C. H. MILLEN,
No. 4 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

SHANAHAN & BROKAW

HAVE opened a Meat Market on North Main street, three doors north of Hall & Marble's, where will be kept a full line of

Fresh and Salt Meats,

Smoked Ham, Sausage, Lard, etc.

All orders promptly filled. 6m1618

$12 A day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me

$5 to $20 Per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 1573

FINE JOB PRINTING done at the ARGUS OFFICE.

Annual Clearing Out Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 6, 1877,

We will offer our very large and attractive stock of Dry Goods at

EXCESSIVELY LOW PRICES

REGARDLESS OF COST

To clear out Stock before Invoicing in February. This will be a rare opportunity to get Bargains in

Silks, Dress Goods, Black Alpacas,

Cashmeres, Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves.

Remember this Sale will Continue for Thirty Davs Only.

C. H. MILLEN & SON.
Cash Dry Goods House.

MACK & SCHMID

Invite the attention of their friends and customers to their

SECOND ARRIVAL

—OF—

WINTER GOODS

DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS & BRILLIANTINES, COLORED CASHMERES AND MOHAIRS in all the new shades and TRIMMING SILKS TO MATCH,

BLACK SILKS.

A superb stock, all marked on the basis of prices before the advance. Also, the largest stock o BLACK DRESS GOODS, at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

It is our intention to follow our system of low prices from the beginning, preferring to increase our sales early in the season and not wait until later to mark down prices.

We call special attention to our

LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

Waterproofs, Flannels, Cassimeres, and Ladies' and Gents'. Under-Wear,

☞ It is our desire that everyone should come and look at our goods. It incurs no obligation to buy, but we want everyone to know where to find the BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS. ☜

WINES & WORDEN

20 SOUTH MAIN St.,

Dealers in General

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, RUGS, ETC.

Our Stock is full and we are prepared to give low Prices for Cash.

Ann Arbor, Fall, 1876.

IF YOU WANT A

GOOD OVERCOAT

AND WANT TO BUY IT CHEAP,

GO TO

WM. WAGNER'S

For He is

Selling Overcoats at Cost.

IF YOUR BOY WANTS

A BOX OF COLLARS

SEND HIM TO

WM. WAGNER'S

FOR THERE HE CAN GET THE BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD SUIT

MADE TO ORDER, go to

WM. WAGNER'S

21 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR.

A DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

NEW GOODS!

And prices LOWER THAN EVER.

I have purchased in New York, for cash, and I am now daily receiving one of the largest and most select stocks of Groceries in Washtenaw County, consisting of a full and well selected

LINE OF TEAS,

All of the new crop—including Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons, Hysons, Japans, Oolongs, Formosas, Congous, Souchongs, and Twankays,

Together with a full line of COFFEES, consisting of the following brands: MOCHA, OLD GOV'T JAVA, MARACAIBO, LAGUAYRE, SANTOS and RIO, both roasted and ground; a full and well selected stock of

SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,

Together with everything in the line of Pure Spices, Canned fruits, and Vegetables. We have a full and complete line of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES

And Hosiery. Also, a choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear Call and examine Goods and Prices and we will insure satisfaction.

EDWARD DUFFY.

"Maynard's Block," cor. Main and Ann streets Ann Arbor, Mich.

☞ Highest cash price paid for all farm produce. ☜

RAILROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NOV. 10, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal. Accom.	*Jackson Exp.	‡Evening Exp.	†Pacific Exp.
	A. M.	A. M		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 10		4 20	6 05	[illegible]
G. T. Junction,	7 15	9 25		4 35	6 20	[illegible]
Wayne Junction	7 46	9 50		5 18	6 57	[illegible]
Ypsilanti,	8 15	10 17		5 50	7 25	[illegible]
Ann Arbor,	8 35	10 35		6 12	8 00	[illegible]
Delhi,	8 50	—		6 31	—	
Dexter,	9 00	—		6 38	8 22	—
Chelsea,	9 18	—		6 58	8 37	—
Grass Lake,	9 47	—		7 28	9 02	—
		P. M				A. M.
Jackson, Lv.,	10 20	12 00		8 00	9 30	[illegible]
Albion,	11 04	12 45		—	10 18	[illegible]
Marshall,	11 50	1 30		—	10 46	[illegible]
	P. M.					
Battle Creek,	12 20	1 57		—	11 16	[illegible]
Galesburg,	12 55	—		—	11 53	—
			A. M.		A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	1 15	2 38	4 00		12 16	[illegible]
Lawton,	1 56	—	4 41		1 00	—
Decatur,	2 15	—	5 00		1 27	—
Dowagiac,	2 41	—	5 26		2 00	—
Niles,	3 11	4 07	6 10		2 35	[illegible]
Buchanan,	3 25	—	6 25		2 50	—
Three Oaks	3 56	4 43	7 04		3 25	[illegible]
New Buffalo,	4 13	‡4 55	7 21		3 44	—
Michigan City,	4 40	5 20	7 50		4 15	[illegible]
Lake,	5 23	5 59	8 35		5 15	[illegible]
Kensington,	6 20	6 40	9 40		6 10	[illegible]
Chicago, arrive,	7 05	7 25	10 25		6 55	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	*Mail.	*Day Ex.	*Kal.	*Jack. Ex.	Atlantic Ex.	‡Night Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 00	8 30	3 50		5 15	[illegible]
Kensington,	5 45	9 12	4 35		5 57	[illegible]
Lake,	6 40	9 54	5 23		6 45	[illegible]
Michigan City,	7 32	10 40	6 25		7 40	[illegible]
New Buffalo,	7 55	11 00	6 51		—	[illegible]
Three Oaks,	8 09	11 13	7 09		8 11	[illegible]
Buchanan,	8 41	—	7 50		—	A. M.
Niles,	9 00	11 55	8 20		8 55	[illegible]
Dowagiac,	9 27	—	8 48		—	[illegible]
Decatur,	9 52	—	9 15		—	[illegible]
Lawton,	10 10	P. M.	9 35		—	—
Kalamazoo,	10 50	1 15	10 10		10 25	[illegible]
Galesburg,	11 12	—			—	[illegible]
Battle Creek,	11 47	1 57			11 16	[illegible]
	P. M.					
Marshall,	12 45	2 40			11 40	[illegible]
Albion,	1 10	3 02		—	—	[illegible]
				A. M.	A. M.	
Jackson, Lv.,	2 15	3 45		7 25	12 05	[illegible]
Grass Lake,	2 45	—		7 53	12 50	[illegible]
Chelsea,	3 10	—		8 20	—	[illegible]
Dexter,	3 25	—		8 37	—	[illegible]
Delhi,	3 37	—		8 50	—	—
Ann Arbor,	3 52	4 55		9 05	2 10	[illegible]
Ypsilanti,	4 15	5 10		9 27	2 27	[illegible]
Wayne Junc.,	4 43	5 29		10 00	2 48	[illegible]
G. T. Junc.,	5 30	6 00		10 45	3 20	[illegible]
Detroit, Ar.,	5 45	6 15		11 00	3 35	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen'l Supt., Detroit.
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
Corner Main and Huron Streets

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

To take effect December 31st, 1876.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Fr'ght.	Mail.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ypsilanti....	7:00	6:00
Saline..	7:57	6:35
Bridgewater..	8:30	6:55
Manchester.	9:10	7:18
	P. M.	
Hillsdale.....	12:35	9:17
Bankers,....	12:55	9:30

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail	Fr'ght.
	A. M.	P. M.
Bankers......	6:00	[illegible]
Hillsdale ..	6:15	[illegible]
Manchester..	8:00	[illegible]
Bridgewater	8:30	[illegible]
Saline.......	8:50	[illegible]
Ypsilanti....	9:20	[illegible]

Trains run by Chicago time.
To take effect, Dec. 31, 1876.

W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINT BETWEEN DETROIT,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK, NIAGARA FALLS, BOSTON

Philadelphia,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

☞19 MILES the Shortest Line from Detroit to Buffalo and Points East.
☞45 Miles the shortest line from Detroit to Niagara Falls and points East.

Sure Connections at Suspension Bridge and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways.

The Track and Equipments of the GREAT WESTERN are perfect, and it is managed with a view to the SAFETY and COMFORT of its Patrons.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS

Should bear in mind that the GREAT WESTERN Railway is the Shortest and most Comfortable Route between Detroit, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, and is the only line which crosses Suspension Bridge in full view of the falls.

For information and tickets via this popular route apply to

G. W. SHARPLESS,
Agent M. C. R. R., Ann Arbor Mich.

TREES! TREES!!

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

R. G. SMITH, at his Nursery, West Liberty street, is ready to take and fill orders for fruit and ornamental trees, including

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Evergreens, Horse Chestnuts, Kilmarnock Willows, Grapes, Small Fruits, Roses, & Ornamental Shrubs.

☞ Buy of resident dealers, and don't be cheated by unknown traveling agents. ☜

Prices to Suit the Times.

R. G. SMITH.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 20, 1876. 1614yl

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, - - $3,000,000.

Assets Jan 1, 1876,
$6,792,649.98.

Losses Paid in 55 Years,
$44,760,391.71.

Surplus over all Liabilities, including Re-Insurance Reserve,
$4,735,092.86.

Net Surplus over Liabilities, including Re-Insurance and Capital Stock,
$1,735,092.86.

C. MACK, Agent, Ann Arbor.

GEORGE W. CROPSEY,

Late of the firm of CLARK & CROPSEY, and A. KEARNEY, late of Texas, under the firm name of

KEARNEY & CROPSEY,

Have established themselves at No. 33 South Main St., Ann Arbor, and propose to do general

Grocery Business

They will also keep CROCKERY, GLASS and WOODEN WARE, and a full line of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN FRUITS. They have fitted and furnished

A First-class Eating Department,

Where Meals can be had at all hours, or board by the week.

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs, and all Country produce. Goods promptly delivered in any part of the city. Remember the place.

33 South Main Street.

KEARNEY & CROPSEY.
Ann Arbor, April 26, 1876. 1588

Brick Store for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Brick Store, Corner of Huron and Fourth streets, opposite Cook's Hotel. This is one of the most desirable business locations in the city, and will be sold at a bargain.
1598 JOHN G. GALL.

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—F. D. Woodruff proposes to publish a new city directory.

—W. A. Lovejoy has closed out his tobacco and cigar stock and retired from business.

—The University Orchestra is drilling for a concert,—now proposed to be given February 16.

—That junior hop is set down for February 9, and the bidden belles already begin to count the hours.

—The Dexter *Leader* credits John Bross, formerly of this city, with "a fourteen pound daughter."

—Charles A. Chapin, of this city, has been appointed clerk to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

—John Harris, Jr., of the *Tribune* job office, Detroit, formerly of this city, reports a "fat take:" a 12 lb. boy.

—The boarders at the county house average about 112, varying from day to day by the temporary visitation of "tramps."

—Mrs. Dr. McAndrew, of Ypsilanti, is to address a union temperance meeting in the M. E. Church, Dexter, on Sunday evening next.

—If you want to buy one of the best stock farms in the county read the advertisement of David Henning in another column. There is no difcount on it.

—Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit, is to Lecture before the Ann Arbor Scientific Association, in the Law lecture room, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: The Volcanoes of Hawaii. Admission free.

—The Peoples' Bank at Manchester, organized under the State banking law, reports a deposit account of $54,711.73, and loans and discounts amounting to $75,001.25. The paid up capital is $50,000.

—Attention is invited to the advertisement of Joe. Jacob's annual reduction sale; and Joe. says that the overcoats are disappearing at such a rate that those in want had better buy before they are all gone. The weather machine has been run in Joe's interest this winter.

—Dr. Palmer talked about homeopathy and the formula for preparing homeopathic medicine on Friday evening last, in the medical lecture room, in response to a request of a number of medical students. Dr. Palmer is always ready to discuss *that* subject on the least provocation.

—This item comes from Ypsilanti, via Detroit: "On January 18 the dead body of an infant, not more than a week old, was found in a jar, with a coffin by its side, in a house now vacant, and but recently occupied by a man by the name of H. S. Thomas, a cancer doctor on Cross street.

—If "punctuation is sometimes advisable," a knowledge of mathematics—at least of simple numbers—is an accomplishment, if not a necessity to a newspaper itemizer. Lacking such accomplishment, a local journalist asserts that $12,500 is ten times $2,500. We might moralize about that "mote," but forbear.

—"Bought and forgot to leave the change:" that is how the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* chronicles the taking of a pair of rubber boots from the store of Hewitt & Champion. He was one of the "bull dosed race" and he made too many and too rapid tracks for the proprietors to overtake and make known their affection for the "man and brother."

—Capt. Allen's home organ, the Ypsilanti *Commercial*, makes mince-meat of him for going in for the laboratory investigation, and says, among other things. "Had it been known that he would have waded in that dirty puddle, he would not have been elected." Pat's wits always come bubbling to the surface at a very late hour.

—Our former fellow citizen R. W. Ellis, now of Oakland, Cal., surprised his friends here by putting in a "personal appearance" on Saturday last. He was looking well and happy, and reported the Ann Arbor colony at Oakland and San Francisco "enjoying the same blessing." Ellis is now in the wholesale drug trade in San Francisco, and was *en route* for New York on business.

—This is how the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* puts it: "Advertising is now getting dull, and the receipts of printing offices fall off after the holidays. The expenses of a newspaper establishment, however, are about as heavy as ever. On this account, and because we ought to have the money due us, we would urge those subscribers who are in arrears, to *pay up*." That is just our fix and our desire.

—On Friday last several German citizens, on pleasure bent, arranged for a "surprise" party in the country. The driver employed to carry them, "surprised" at their number backed out of the job, but not being of the back out kind other conveyances were engaged and the ride taken. The third "surprise" consisted in finding that their obstinate German friend had locked his doors against them, compelling them to search for more hospitable quarters.

—The Ypsilanti *Commercial* goes for some poverty-oppressed chap who can't afford to take a local paper, in this wise: "A man who can raise 900 bushels of corn on ten acres, at a cost per bushel of only 7 cents, ought to be able to take at least ten local papers and not complain of giving the ordinary price." Never mind neighbor, he'll take all the puffs you can write up without a word of complaint.

—Jake Martin is spoiling for more fame as a wrestler, and has challenged Owen,—the Vermont boy who made way with McLaughlin.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Risdon, wife of Lewis C. Risdon, died on Friday last, after nearly two years of severe and painful illness. Mrs. Risdon was married to her husband, at Albion, in 1851, and has ever since resided in this city, respected and beloved by a large circle of friends who sympathize with her bereaved husband and daughters. Her aged mother, Mrs. Judd, is now residing in San Francisco.

—Miss Clara F. Gregory, aged nearly 18 years, daughter of A. A. Gregory, Esq., died on Friday last, of bronchial pneumonia. She was in the junior class in the High School, and ranked as one of the best scholars.

—Norman Chapin, an old resident of this city, and brother of the late Volney Chapin, died at his residence, corner of Fifth and William streets, on Tuesday evening last.

—The wife of Hon. Benj. Brown, of this city, who has been under treatment for cancer for some months, at New York and elsewhere, died on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The funeral services occurred yesterday afternoon, and the remains of the deceased were taken to Walled Lake, Oakland County, for interment. During her brief residence here Mrs. Brown had made many warm friends.

—Yesterday afternoon Capt. Fred. Huson, living near this city and who has been sick for some time, was reported dying.

THE LABORATORY DEFALCATION.—The Senate and House committees on the University, charged by concurrent resolution with investigating the Laboratory defalcation or deficiency, arrived in this city on Monday, looked over the ground on Tuesday, and commenced work on Wednesday. Up to 4 P. M. yesterday President Angell and Regents Walker and Grant had been examined, and at that hour ex-Regent McGowan was on the stand. The committees ruled out attorneys, and conducted the examination by its own members, allowing written questions to be proposed through the committee. Our space does not permit an abstract of the testimony, and at this stage of the examinations we have no comments to make upon the methods of proceeding,—which, however, have a little squint like the methods of a Louisiana returning board.

Commissions for the following persons appointed by Gov. Croswell to the high and honorable office of Notary Public have been received at the office of the County Clerk: William Allaby, J. Willard Babbitt, James Boyd, B. Frank Bower, Hezekiah H. Brinkerhoff, Byron W. Cheever, D. Oliphant Church, John Clancy, William J. Clarke, Sidney W. Clarkson, Isaac N. Conklin, Jeremiah D. Corey, Densmore Cramer, Alexander D. Crane, Allen Crittenden, William H. Dell, James Donovan, Mary E. Foster, S. Olin Foster, Robert E. Frazer, John N. Gott, Alexander W. Hamilton, William Hanke, Fred W. Hawkins, Adolphus E. Hewett, Henry R. Hill, Thomas C. Howard, Fred. A. Hunt, Henry Hurchofer, John S. Jenness, William H. Jewett, Ezra Jones, Francis E. Jones, Frank Joslin, Michael Kappler, Reuben Kempf, Charles J. Kintner, Eugene Laible, John F. Lawrence, Charles H. Manly, E. Luther McGee, David W. Palmer, George R. Palmer, John A. Palmer, Samuel Post, George H. Rhodes, Andrew Robison, Ransom Salsbury, Nathaniel Schmid, G. Edwin States, Howard Stephenson, Joseph D. Stevens, Wm. N. Stevens, Ward W. Swift, Peter Tuite, George W. Turnbull, Warren E. Walker, Charles K. Wallace, Noble R. Waterman, William M. Whedon, August Widenmann, Philip Winegar, John W. VanCleve, John D. VanDuyne, William K. Yost, Thomas Young. They can get the aforesaid commissions by filing their bonds and forking over that little fee—$1.75.

The Churches.

—Prf. Ryder, of Oberlin, O., preached in the Congregational Church on Sunday last, and will minister to the same congregation on Sunday next.

—Chas. T. Donnely has been elected librarian of the St. Thomas Church Library Association.

—Bishop McCoskry will make his annual visitation to St. Andrews' Church, February 11, in the afternoon.

—M. L. Woolsey, of the senior class, has been appointed lay reader in St. Andrew's Church.

—Rev C. H. Brigham will give on next Sunday evening, at the Unitarian Church, a lecture on "The Contest of Luther with the Roman Church." Students' class at 9:30 a. m.

—Rev. I. Butterfield, of Jackson, will preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday,—morning and evening.

From Saline.

EDITOR ARGUS:—It has been so long since you had a word from Saline that you begin to doubt the existence of such a village. Nevertheless she still waves, but the fact is Mr. Editor your humble servant has been holding his breath since Nov. 7, in the vain endeavor to ascertain whether the "bloody shirt" business really succeeded, or whether our worthy opponents had great "skill in counting votes. I am not of the opinion that the former proved a very great success, but as to the latter, well, *practice* makes perfect, you know, and they have the inside row. Yet, despite all their pretensions I believe that the man who was fairly elected will be duly inaugurated on March 5, and that man I believe to be Samuel J. Tilden.

Our school is not as full this winter as usual, but under the excellent management of Prof. Gunner, so ably assisted by subordinates, it is doing its share of the good work of teaching the young idea how to sprout.

The following persons were recently elected officers of Saline Lodge F. & A. M.: W. M., A. M. Clark; S. W., W. W. Dell; J. W., A. C. Clark; Treas., J. W. Kinnon, Jr.; Secry., D. S. Hallock; S. D., Orrin Parsons; J. D., Geo. E. Schairer; Tyler, C. N. Howe.

At a regular meeting of Saline Lodge I. O. O. F., held January 11, the following officers were duly installed in their respective chairs: N. G., E. M. LeBaron; V. G., M. E. Easterly; Sec., D. S. Hallock; Per. Sec., George K. Fulkerson; Treas., C. Jackson.

The *Oracle* still issues as ever, and is likely too, considering the grit of its editor.

Saline, Jan. 24. E. A. R.

The February Magazines.

The following magazines for February are on our table:

The *Atlantic Monthly*, with poems by Whittier, The Witch of Wentram, a six page ballad; by Longfellow, A Dutch Picture; by E. C. Stedman, News from Olympia; by Edgar Fawcett, S. M. R. Piatt, Celia Thaxter, and by Oliver Wendall Holmes, How not to Settle It (the Presidential Question), humorous and characteristic. In prose we have: Studies of Animal Nature, by Bayard Taylor; Christmas Eve in a Sicilian Abbey, by Luigi Monti; The American, chaps. XIX. and XX., by Henry James, jr.; The Political Condition of South Carolina, by a South Carolinian; Out of the Question, parts I. and II. of a comedy, by W. D. Howells; and, Old Woman's Gossip, XIX., by Frances Anne Kemble. The "Contributors' Club" is a new and attractive feature; Celia Thaxter's poem is set to music, and the notes on Literature, Art, and Music, are full. $4 a year. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston. The *Atlantic* and ARGUS, $3 75.

—The *Eclectic Magazine* has thirteen selected papers from original leading periodicals, including; On Popular Culture,—an address by John Morley: Towards the North Pole, from *Cornhill*; The Secret Chamber, *Blackwood*; Automatism and Evolution, by Charles Elam, M. D., second paper; Notes on the Turk, by Edwin DeLeon; Charlotte Wemyss, concluded; The Rings of Saturn, by Richard A. Proctor; Henry the Fourth and LaBelle Gabrielle, *Temple Bar*; and the Fabulous in Zoology, by Andrew Wilson. The Editorial tables are well filled, and there is a fine steel portrait of George Macdonald, with a brief biographical sketch. $5 a year. E. R. Pelton, New York. With the ARGUS, $5 75.

—*Scribner's Monthly* has: Trout-Fishing in the Rangely Lakes, by E. Seymour, beautifully illustrated; Winter on the Nile, by George B. McClellan, second paper, also illustrated John Romeyn Broodhead, by T. W. Chambers; Nicholas Minturn, Holland's new story, chaps. V–VII; Farmer Bassett's Romance, part I, by Saxe Holm; White, of Selborn, by E. S. Nadal, illus.; That Lass o' Lowrie's, by Fanny Hodgson Burnett, chaps. XXII–XXIII; "How do I know what is the Bible?" by Tryon Edwards; The Microscope among the Flowers, by Mrs. S. B. Herrick, with fifteen illustrations by the author; Farragut in Mobile Bay, by Henry Baldwin; How Mr. Storm met his Destiny, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyeson; and several poems and well-filled editorial departments. $4 a year. Scribner & Co., New York. With the ARGUS, $4 75.

—*St. Nicholas* is capital in picture, story verse, riddle, rebus, and enigma. The most noticeable features are: A Talk with American Boys, by Thomas Hughes; Pattikin's House, a serial story for little girls, by Mary A. Hallock; The Peterkins at the Centennial, by Lucretia P. Hale; His Own Master, VIII. and IX., by J. T. Trowbridge; A Talk About Canaries, by Ernest Ingersoll; Clever Joe, by Henry L. Williams; The Artist Soldier, or True Story of Major Andre; The Stars in February, by Prof. Proctor. The boys and girls will read every page. $3 a year. Scribner & Co., New York. With the ARGUS, $4.

—The *Catholic World* has: Frederick Ozanam, biographical; Amid Irish Scenes, II., sketchy and entertaining; A Story of the Far West; Up the Nile: Three Lectures on Evolution, in which Prof. Huxley and his theories are handled without gloves; Six Sunny Months; Dr. Knox on the Unity of the Church, critical and polemical; Monsieur Gumbard's Mistake, concluded; The Home, Life of some Eighteenth Century Poets (Swift, Pope, Thomson, Gray, Goldsmith, and Cowper); Letters of a Young Irish-woman to her Sister; Modern Melodists, and New Publications. $5 a year. The Catholic Publication House, New York. We did not receive the January number.

Real Estate Sales.

The following are the recent transfers of real estate in this county, deeds of which have been recorded in the Register's office during the past week:

Newton Sheldon to Olive S. Warren, 26 acres off section 7, Pittsfield. $1,300.

Amzi A. Quigley to John Barber, 9 acres off section 31, Lyndon. $225.

Henry Dreuse to Mary L. Pfeifle, 143 acres off sections 15 and 22, York. $4,800.

Henry Krause to William April, 100 acres off section 27, Scio. $8,500.

Jay Everett to Michael J. Noyes, lot 9 in block 16, J. Congdon's third addition to Chelsea. $200.

Chas. Thayer to John T. Hallock, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11, in block 7 south, range 9 east, Ann Arbor. $800.

John Braun to L. D. Watkins, 14 acres off section 7, Manchester. $200.

John Crandall to A. J. Johnson, 100 acres off section 4, Salem. $4,400.

John Armbruster to George Armbruster and Jonh Stierle, 130 acres off sections 13 and 24, Lodi. $6,500

Julia Alexander to George Morman, 20 acres off of French claim No. 681, Ypsilanti. $3,000.

E. N. Stringham to Jas Scott, lot 6 in block 3, Granger & Morgan's addition to Manchestea. $650.

Abraham Culver to Robt. Sherwood, two acres off section 13, Superior. $200.

Hugh S. Peoples to Arthur Burns, 154 acres off section 28, Superior. $11,600.

We understand that there is a desire in certain quarters to have the city charter amended (if not improved) in certain respects. One of the favorite schemes is to have a recorder's or police court, charged, we suppose, with special jurisdiction in all cases arising under the city ordinances. Now, in our individual and humble opinion, no such court is cecessary, and the advantage to accure would in no wise compensate for the increased expense. When we have doubled our present population will be full soon enough to put on such airs. A better amendment would be to reduce the number of justices of the peace to two. A single question to the advocates of the new court: Will the people elect any fitter or more competent recorder or police justice than they now do justices? If improvement in quality cannot be guaranteed a change of name would prove only a farce.

In the annual report of F. N. Farquhar, Major of Engineers, on the "Preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony," Mississippi River, we find this mention of a former resident of our city and graduate of the University: "Assistant Engineer J. L. Gillespie has had charge of the work. Great credit is due to Mr. Gillespie for his great intelligence and energy in carrying on the work." The work is one of the most important of the many important works in charge of the Engineer corps, and Mr. Gillespie has been fortunate to link his name with the improvement. We are pleased to chronicle his success.

SATISFIED.—Many housewives who have been using Soda for years, have become satisfied that D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is better for all purposes than Soda, and therefore cannot be induced to use Soda, or any other brand of Saleratus.

Notice.

A large number of subscriptions to the ARGUS expires with the last issue. We send this number to all old subscribers hoping for a prompt renewal in every instance, by a payment of the advance price, $1 50.

A few subscribers have not yet paid for 1876, and by our advertised terms are indebted to us in the sum of $2 00. If they will *immediately* make payment for the year in arrears and for 1877, $3 00 will be accepted for the two years. By *immediately* we mean *before the first day of* February. After that date the $2 will be exacted in every instance.

Ann Arbor, January 3, 1877.

E. B. POND.

Wonderful Succes.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen bottles per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person who has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Drug gists, EBERBACH & Co., and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; Sample Bottles, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case, Don't neglect your cough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO RENT.

The Brick Store on the Northeast corner of Main and Liberty streets, belonging to the estate of John Gerner, deceased. Location good, and terms reasonable.

C. MACK, Administrator.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 25, 1877. 1619tf

JOHN L. BURLEIGH,

Attorney & Counselor at Law

No. 5 North Main Street,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

HENRY R. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And dealer in Real Estate. Office, No. 3, Opera House Block, ANN ARBOR.

City Scavenger.

THE undersigned offers his services as scavenger. Vaults, cesspools, etc., cleaned to order, and at reasonable prices. Orders may be left at J. H. Nickel's meat market, State street, or made through the Postoffice. W. ACTION.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 3, 1876.

CALL

AND SEE THE

JACKSON TRUSS ROD WAGO

Also, the **New Right-Hand Burra ll Iron Corn Sheller,** at

M. ROGERS'.

Farm for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE!

ONE IN A THOUSAND.

I have recently come into possession of the old homestead farm of the late Thomas Wood, admitted to be one of the finest pieces of property in Washtenaw County,

Containing 304 Acres

LOCATED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PITTSFIELD, WITHIN ONE MILE OF SALINE VILLAGE.

I find I am unable to give it the care and attention that any property requires to make it a profitable investment, and having acquired it at a cost within its value, I have determined to dispose of it as best I can, and shall sell the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Thursd'y, Feb. 15, '77

At one o'clock P. M., on the premises. Will give the length of time desired and low rate of interest. I will accept, in fact would prefer, one-third cash and balance on long time. To those acquainted with the property I need offer no recommendation. For the benefit of those unacquainted I would say its first recommendation is its

TWO APPLE ORCHARDS OF 25 ACRES EACH,

One all Baldwins just in their prime, from which have been harvested 2,000 barrels of apples in a single season. With proper attention the orchards alone should yield ample revenue to meet the yearly payments. The balance of the farm is unsurpassed for stock growing. The buildings and other improvements are arranged with a view to dividing the farm into two fine farms of 152 acres each if desired.

For any further information desired, address me at 40 Aldine Square, Chicago, Ill. 1619w3

D. HENNING.

MY REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

WINTER GOODS

OVERCOATS, GLOVES, MITTENS

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.,

Will continue until February 17, 1877.

JOE. T. JACOBS.

Room in Bank Block, Ann Arbor.

N. B.—A few more of those splendid SCOTCH UNDER SHIRTS & DRAWERS, left to be closed out at cost and less. DON'T FAIL TO GET SOME OF THEM.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

BACH & ABEL

Invite the attention of buyers of Dry Goods to their immense stock—the largest, the best assorted, and at the lowest rates of any ever brought to this city.

FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES

FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WOOLENS,

At prices much less than the cost of production.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Ever shown by us. BLACK CASHMERES, ALPACAS AND BRILLIANTINES, A SPECIALTY. WE OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.

A Large line of Table Linens,

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

At Very Low Prices.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WOOLEN UNDER-WEAR

HOSIERY, &C. The best assortment in the city and at the lowest prices. 500 lbs. of Gray Woolen Yarn, AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Tickings, Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, bought early in the season, before the recent advance, and sold by us at NEW YORK JOBBER'S PRICES.

Our Business is conducted on a cash basis. Purchases made exclusively for cash, and prices will always be found the lowest.

BACH & ABEL.

Sewing Machines

THE SINGER,

NEW DOMESTIC,

And the HOWE,

And several good Second-Hand Machines at the SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, Ann Arbor. Also

Needles for all Machines

The very best that are made, and attachments and parts for nearly all machines.

SINGER MACHINES

Repaired better there than anywhere else in America. If your machine don't work well, trade it for one that does, or have it repaired. All machines sold on easy payments at the office.

Second door east of Post Office, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1556)

I. L. GRINNELL, Agent.

FOR SALE!

Stone Lime, Water Lime, Cleveland Plaster, & Plastering Hair, either at my Lime Kiln or at my shop.

J. VOLLAND.

FARMERS.

WOOD WANTED

In exchange for Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Horse Blankets, Whips, Gloves and Mittens, etc., at my harness shop.

J. VOLLAND.

1690m6

MISS MANTIE M. MILNER,

Teacher of the Piano.

Instruction given at the residence of the pupil if desired.

For terms inquire at residence, No. 48 South State street. 1614m3

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

Chancery Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw.—In Chancery: Silas H. Douglas, complainant, vs. James McMahon, Fanny McMahon, William C. Hughes, Hannette W. W. Gray, John T. Bradlee, and George O. Sears, and also Elizabeth Hutchinson, Edward Packard, and Charles Louis Fincke, executors of Samuel Hutchinson, deceased, defendants. Upon due proof by affidavit that William C. Hughes, Harriette W. Gray, John T. Bradlee, George O. Sears, Elizbeth Hutchinson, Edwin Packard, and Charles Louis Fincke, defendants in the above entitled cause pending in this court, reside out of the said State of Michigan, and that said defendant Hughes resides in the State of Indiana; and the defendants Gray, Bradlee, and Sears reside in the State of Massachusetts; and the defendants Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke reside in the State of New York; and on motion of Alpheus Felch, solicitor for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in the said cause, within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed by said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke: And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed in the said County of Washtenaw, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendants Hughes, Gray, Bradlee, Sears, Hutchinson, Packard, and Fincke, personally, at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.

Dated this 20th day of Januaay, A. D. 1877

C. R. WHITMAN,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Washtenaw County, Michigan.

A true copy—Attest—PETER TUITE, Register.
A. FELCH, Solicitor for Complaiannt. 1619w6

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 Jacob F. Stierle, 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 late residence of said deceased, in the township of Freedom, in said county, on the 16th day of April and on the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, January 15, A. D. 1877.

JOHN F. GROSS,
FREDERICK LAUBENGAYER,
Commissioners.

1619w4

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 William Burkhart, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of said deceased, in the town of Lyndon, in said county, on Monday the 16th day of April and on the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims

Dated January 15th, A. D 1877.

HENRY M. TWAMLEY,
WALTER WEBB,
Commissioners.

1618w4

VISITING CARDS—NEW STYLES

AT THE ARGUS OFFICE,

Estate of John Miller.

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 eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Jdnge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John Miller, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ignatz Forche, praying that the claim of said Ignatz Forche may be heard and allowed by said court.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the twentieth day of February 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1619 Judge of Probate.

Estate of William Dillon.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of Washtenaw County, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the eighteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Dilion, deceased.

On reading and filing the application of Abraham Millage and Janett Millage, for an appeal from the decision of the Judge of Probate of said county, allowing the last will and testament of said deceased.

It is ordered that said appeal be and the same is hereby allowed.

And it is hereby ordered, that notice of said appeal and the hearing thereof in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, be given to the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, within the jurisdiction of this court by delivering to each of them a certified copy of this order, and of said application for appeal, within sixty days from the date of this order, and by serving notice thereafter of the hearing of said appeal, acccordto the course and practice of said Circuit Court. And it is further ordered, that said appellants give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said appeal and the hearing thereof in the Circuit Court for said county, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks from the date thereof.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1619 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Edward Reeve.

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 17th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Reeve, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edward L. Boyden, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to mortgage the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the seventeenth day of February next, at ten o'clack 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 circulated in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1618 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Frank Steffan, Senior.

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 thirteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Steffan, senior, deceased.

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

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twelfth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks from the date thereof.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1618 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Emily Olmsted.

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 thirteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emily Olmsted, deceased.

Daniel Hiscock, administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator. Thereupon it is ordered that Wednesday, the fourteenth day of February 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 administrator 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1618 Judge of Probate.

Chancery Sale.

IN PURSUANCE and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Michigan, in equity, made and entered on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1876, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Charles J. Howell is complainant, and Hannora O'Hara and Edward Duffy are defendants: Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the Washtenaw County Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, the following described property, to wit:

PARCEL NO. 1. Situated in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: Being lot No. 7 in block No. 2, south of Huron street, and range No. 12 east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL NO. 2. Lot number nine in block No. two, south of range number twelve east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL NO. 3. Lot number eight, in block number two south of Huron street, range number 12 east, according to a recorded plat of the Ann Arbor Land Company's Addition to the Village, now City, of Ann Arbor.

PARCEL NO. 4. Also, another piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of Ann Arbor, aforesaid, known, bounded, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of lot number one (1), in block number one (1) north of Huron street, and range number three (3) east, in said city, fifty-five (55) feet south from the northeast corner of said lot; running thence west fifty-six feet; thence north eighteen and one half (18½) feet; thence east fifty-six (56) feet; thence south to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 5. Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land, bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing thirty-six (56) feet and three inches south of the northwest corner of block one (1) south of Huron street, range four east, in the City of Ann Arbor, aforesaid, and in the east line of Main street, in said city; running thence east parallel to Huron street twenty-two feet and two inches; thence south thirteen feet and nine inches; thence west twenty-two feet and two inches to Main street; thence along the east line of Main street thirteen feet and nine inches (13.9) to the place of beginning. Also, commencing at the east end of the first above described line, and running thence east four feet and two inches; thence south thirteen feet and nine inches; thence west four feet and two inches; thence north along the east line of the foregoing described piece of land thirteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning, and extending upwards as high, and no higher, than the space now occupied and covered by the first story of the building standing upon said lot mentioned in the described premises. Also the right and privilege of ingress and egress up and down a stairway to the second floor of the adjoining building on the east, to be built and kept in repair by the respective owners of the joint lots, and expenses, to be used and occupied jointly by the said adjoining owners, which said stairs are to be built as aforesaid, two feet and six inches in width in the clear, directly adjoining on the east of the last above mentioned and described premises. Also the right and privilege of ingress and egress up and down a stairway and along a hall leading to the second story of the hereinbefore described premises, about six feet in width, and situated twenty-two feet and two inches (22.2) east of the northwest corner of block one (1) south of Huron street and range four (4) east in said city.

Dated, January 10, 1877.

ADDISON MANDELL,
Master in Chancery Circuit Court of U. S., Eastern District of Michigan.

JOHN N. GOTT, Solicitor for Complainant.
ALFRED RUSSELL, of Counsel. 1617

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.

The undersigned, Regisler of Deeds, will promptly and carefully make Abstracts of titles,

From the Original Records,

For Attorneys, Agents, Owners, or Purchasers. No pains will be spared to give a complete chain of title, and show all encumbrances. Charges reasonable.

CHAS. H. MANLY.

Ann Arbor, January 10, 1877. 1617.

Estate of Hamilton Vanatta.

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 eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matier of the estate of Hamilton Vanatta, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Daniel N. Smith, praying that Newland C. Carpenter may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the fifth day of February 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 Arpor, 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 heaing thereof, by cousing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
1617 Judge of Probate.

Estate of Nelson S. Halleck.

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 ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Nelson S. Halleck, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lewis L. Hallock, praying that James B. Halleck, or some other suitable person, may be appointed administrator of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fifth day of February 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

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CHICAGO elevators contain 3,511,911 bushels of wheat; 1,686,838 bushels of corn; 641,080 bushels of oats; 216,661 bushels of rye, and 1,103,608 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,160,098 bushels, against 4,217,322 bushels at this period last year....Five Sioux chiefs, bearing a flag of truce, were recently pounced upon by Crow scouts and murdered, within a few hundred yards of Tongue river cantonment. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy....The Michigan Legislature has re-elected Mr. Ferry to the United States Senate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS has commenced suit in the District Court of New York for $150,000 against ex-Gov. Tilden, for alleged non-payment of income tax.

THE WEST.

A BOLD attempt was made at Chicago, the other day, to rob the express car on the Chicago and Alton railroad. Three thieves boarded the car as the train was pulling out of the depot and compelled the messenger to give up the key of the safe. The robbers, as the result shows, were not experts, for in a very bungling manner they proceeded to unlock the safe. Having accomplished this, they made a hurried search through its contents. The treasure account was light, not exceeding $25,000, of which $19,000 was for the Paymaster of the Alton road at Bloomington. In the rapid scramble for wealth, the thieves snatched what was most prominent in sight, and in trying to fill their arms, dropped several packages. Among them was one containing $19,000 which was found on the platform. Another of $3,000 was picked up on the floor, after the robbers took their departure. All they succeeded in getting away with was the Springfield bag, which contained valuables to the extent of $137 and a lot of drafts for collection. The robbers escaped.... Three exceedingly well executed $1,000 counterfeit notes have been discovered in circulation in St. Louis....Franklin Moore, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Detroit, is dead.

THE funeral services of the unidentified victims of the Ashtabula disaster occurred in that place last week. Nineteen bodies were buried in one grave....The clergy of Ashtabula, assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic order at the grave. Three bodies still remain in the vault in the hope that their friends may be able to identify them by pieces of clinging clothing to them.

THE long drought in California has been succeeded by copious rains, and there are cheerful reports of the crop prospects from all parts of the State....Chicago papers announce the failure of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., one of the oldest book firms in the city....Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, committed suicide at Cleveland, a few days ago. More or less blame for the Ashtabula disaster had been placed at his hands, and it is supposed that the weight of censure which he felt sure the public laid upon him led him to commit the tragic deed.

A REPORT reaches Sioux City that a train coming out of the Black Hills was recently captured by Crazy Horse's band of Indians, and that twenty men who were with the train were massacred.

THE SOUTH.

MRS. MINNIE BLAZEN, of Dayton, Ky., arose from her bed the other night, and, without arousing her husband, dressed herself, took her ten-day old infant, and, proceeding to the river, threw herself and babe into the stream and was drowned. Temporary insanity.

HON. GEORGE WELLS, for the past fifty years President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Annapolis, Md., is a defaulter in the sum of $65,000.

THE lower house of the Florida Legislature has passed an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice President.... Three men were killed and several dangerously wounded, near Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in a shingle factory.

POLITICAL.

MESSRS. BLAINE, of Maine, Ferry, of Michigan, and Windom, of Minnesota, have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislatures of their respective States. In Arkansas, ex-Gov. Augustus H. Garland has been chosen to succeed Mr. Clayton in the Senate.

THE Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor....The Republicans of the First and Second New Hampshire Districts have nominated Gilman Marston and James Briggs for Congress.

ALVIN SANDERS has been elected by the Nebraska Legislature to succeed Mr. Hitchcock in the United States Senate.

THE Tennessee Legislature, on the 73d ballot, elected James G. Bailey to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson....The Legislature of Massachusetts has chosen George F. Hoar as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Senate from that State.

IT is said that the method of selecting the Supreme Court wing of the Presidential tribunal appears to have been one of the most difficult problems to solve satisfactorily with which the joint committees found themselves confronted. It was known or supposed, says a Washington correspondent, that Justices Clifford and Field had supported Tilden and Hendricks at the last election. It was also known and believed that the other Justices, with the exception of Davis, had supported Hayes and Wheeler. The position of Justice Davis, so far as political bias was concerned, was the subject of much discussion and doubt. The Republicans generally regarded him as a Democrat, and the Democrats considered him an independent Republican with Democratic proclivities. If the five senior Justices were taken the commission would consist of Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field. It was claimed that, while this should be regarded as eminently fair, it did not suit the Republicans, who believe that what chances of bias there were were against them. Finally the geographical idea was suggested; and further, that it would hardly be fair to take Justices in the States in which the candidates resided. The Chief Justice and Justice Swayne reside in Ohio, and Justice Hunt in New York. It was then proposed that Justices Clifford and Swayne be taken, and that these should choose two others, and that the four thus chosen should select the fifth. This did not suit all around, and the proposition ensued that Justice Clifford, who is the senior Justice, and who resides in Maine, should be taken as one, Justice Strong, who resides in Philadelphia, and Justice Miller, who lives in Iowa, and Justice Field, of California, as the three others, and these four should name the fifth member of the tribunal. This proposition was at last accepted, and it is regarded probable that the fifth member to be chosen will be Justice Swayne or Davis.

WASHINGTON.

MR. FERRY authorizes a contradiction of the rumor that he contemplates resigning the Presidency of the Senate.

THE tribunal for the decision of controverted questions growing out of the counting of the electoral votes, as proposed by the joint committees of the two houses of Congress, stripped of all ambiguity and stated in unadorned Saxon, is as follows: By agreement the meeting to count the vote will take place as usual in the hall of the House. Tellers will be appointed as in the last count. The Vice President will open the returns, and those not objected to will be counted. In case of objection upon any point, the question of law and fact is to be referred to a commission composed of five members of the Supreme Court (Miller, Strong, Field and Clifford are named as four of the Justices, and they are to select the fifth). Each house is to appoint five members in such a way as to give five Republican and five Democratic Congressmen on the joint commission. Of these the Senate appoints three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House three Democrats and two Republicans. The Board of Arbitration thus constituted is to consider all disputed points, and its decision is to stand unless both houses concur in rejecting it ... All the money appropriated to defray the expenses of the Senate investigating committee in Louisiana has been expended, in consequence of which the committee is compelled to suspend operations.

GEN. ANDERSON and ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived in Washington the other day, and were immediately arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left the same day for New Orleans to bring Kenner and Cassanave, the remaining members of the board, to the bar of the House.

CHARLES FISHER, who was recently convicted of purloining papers from the office of the District Attorney, in the District of Columbia, and subsequently pardoned and conveyed by his friends to the lunatic asylum, has made his escape from that institution.

THE breaking up of the ice in the Potomac, last week, did considerable damage. Several schooners and tugs were sunk and the wharves at Washington sustained serious injury.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the President has expressed his intention of signing the bill providing for counting the electoral vote, in case it passes both houses of Congress.

THE Washington *Chronicle* has suspended publication....The State Department has received notice that the German Government has determined to abolish what are called the honorary Consulates in the United States, and to establish and maintain no consulates henceforth except those to which a fixed salary is attached.....Beverly Nash (colored) a Hayes elector in South Carolina at the recent election, testified before the Senate South Carolina Investigating Committee, the other day, that he was offered $40,000 by one Childs, a banker of Columbia, to cast his vote for Tilden in the electoral college. Childs denies the story, and says Nash manufactured it out of whole cloth.

GENERAL.

THE revival labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been brought to a close in Chicago, and the evangelists go thence to Boston, where a tabernacle has been provided for them. Records of the work performed in Chicago show that 1,338 converts professed religion directly under the ministrations of the evangelists, while the total accessions to the various churches in the city since the revival began number no less than 2,385.

THE United States navy mourns the loss of its oldest officer, Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, who died a few days ago at Washington. Admiral Smith entered the navy sixty-seven years ago, and made his last cruise at sea in 1845.

THE President has given his reasons for not upholding the Packard Government and dispersing the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. He referred to his experience in the prompt recognition of the Kellogg Government three years ago, and to the fact that he was not sustained by the Republican Senate or the Republican party at large, and said that this experience had suggested to him the propriety of proceeding with greater deliberation and caution in the present instance.

RECENT commercial failures: Michigan Salt and Lumber Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Keystone Burial Case Company, Sterling, Ill., liabilities, $300,000; L. J. Bigger, packer, Kansas City, Mo., $500,000; J. B. Caya & Co., Montreal, boots and shoes, $80,000; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren, Me., woolens, $150,000....A serious war has broken out in Pennsylvania between the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the employes of the latter corporation have been amusing themselves by cutting down the poles and destroying the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople of the 15th inst. says: "At yesterday's sitting of the conference the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the Powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. After making his communication, Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instructions to quit Constantinople."

LATE advices from Mexico are to the effect that the army of Iglesias has been defeated and captured by Diaz' forces. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life.

SUCH relics of the American Polaris expedition as the late English Arctic expedition, under Capt. Nares, was able to find and transport, were collected together and taken to England. These curiosities have now been forwarded by the British Government to the Government of the United States....Howes, the defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., has been arrested in London, Canada.... A Berlin dispatch says negotiations have been reopened with France, and there is a probability that Germany will participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1878....A telegram from Calcutta, India, says the cost of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay is £6,500,000.

AT a meeting of the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, at Constantinople, on the 18th of January, the proposals of the conference were unanimously rejected amid shouts of "Death before dishonor!" There is no opening for counter proposals, or for a renewal of the negotiations in any form; the conference has announced its ultimatum, and the Porte will have none of it. Turkey has decided to defy all Europe, and it remains to be seen what all Europe, more particularly Russia, proposes to do about it.

THE feeling in London seems to be that Turkey must paddle her own canoe henceforth, without relying upon England. The *Times* thinks the peace may be maintained, notwithstanding the failure of the conference.... Cuban advices state that two important engagements have recently been fought on the island, the patriots coming off victorious in both affairs....The rinderpest has again broken out in Europe.

A BERLIN dispatch says Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that, the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia.

AFTER the formal dissolution of the conference at Constantinople, the Russian representative, Gen. Ignatieff, publicly declared that if Turkey should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocations, and would consider what course ought to be adopted....Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Woosung, China, is stopped by native mobs, the rails obstructed and the workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvements is the cause of the disturbance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the Resolution Ordering the Arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-named gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as a monstrous one. Under it there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to be called before a committee of the House and compelled to produce its original records. He held, on the contrary, that Congress had no more to do with the Returning Board of Louisiana than he as an individual had. It seemed that nothing was sacred from the Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day the committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from the National Republican Committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money, collections, etc. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, etc., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them that would indicate fraud in Louisiana, Florida or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed the Republicans had carried these three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell—I do not think the gentleman has the right to charge the Democratic party with stealing when his Republican committees robbed the poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign.

Mr. Frye—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question that he wanted to interject a little Demagogical stump speech that would meet the applause of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell—Do you deny that it is so? You were on the Republican National Committee and you know that the poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the campaign.

Mr. Frye—There is a committee of members of the House—intelligent members of the House—which is investigating that very subject. The committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. Luttrell attempted to make another remark, but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Luttrell, "he bulldosed them."

Mr. Frye declared that the Republican Committee had never assessed, demanded, or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request to the gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. Luttrell—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. Frye—It was not so understood and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. Luttrell—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. Frye—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished for refusing to make a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from the department clerks.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he would not follow the argument of the gentleman from Maine, which had been sufficiently answered by the badinage of the gentleman from California and by the ironical cheers of the galleries. The point before the House was simply whether the authority of the House should be disregarded by the Returning Board of Louisiana.

Mr. Kasson argued against the resolution because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon the Governor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office, and could bring that high official before the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt.

Mr. Hooker said that he would not follow the example of the gentleman from Maine (Frye) in seeking to avoid and evade the plain, simple proposition submitted by the report of the Judiciary Committee by stating with the emphasis which that gentleman did that he believed that for a series of years a great body of citizens of Louisiana had determined to deny the right of suffrage to a certain class which was entitled to it. What was there that surrounded the Returning Board of Louisiana with a sanctity which prevented it from giving to the committee of the House information as to whether there had been an honest vote in that State? Should it be said that the Returning Board had power to cast out votes from this or that parish and that there was no power which could investigate whether it had legally done so?

Mr. Garfield argued that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the Presidential election were imperative, and left no time or authority for a contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed that Congress had the power (within the five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the votes of one State were examined, the votes of all States might be, and thus an election of President might be at any time rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty-eight States of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant.

Mr. Garfield—If the galleries will stop their chatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there only as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure a count of all the votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but least of all were we there to direct any body in Louisiana to violate the laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

Mr. Davis—By what authority did the President invite them there?

Mr. Garfield—If the gentleman needs to know by what authority an American citizen travels anywhere in the United States, he will learn the authority by which I for one, went to Louisiana.

Mr. Davis—Why was it that four years ago your party threw out the electoral votes of several States?

Mr. Wood, of New York, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had seen fit to close an otherwise admirable argument by a mere partisan allusion which was entirely unnecessary to the discussion of the present matter. He wanted no partisan influence or reflection to enter into the discussion; and wanted the question determined on principles higher than party principles. He held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with law. The constitution placed certain limits on the States, not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) maintained.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of the discussion he was met with suggestions about the interference with the State authorities in the Oregon case. In response to these suggestions Mr. Garfield expressed his hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in.

The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over.

Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.—*Senate.*—Mr. Patterson presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain and others, of South Carolina, setting forth that many of the statements of Wade Hampton and others, recently presented in the Senate, are untrue. Read and ordered printed....Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill, known as Bland's Silver bill, without recommendation, and asked that it be placed upon the calendar. He also gave notice that he would, when it was taken up, offer a substitute from himself personally, and not originating in the committee. The substitute was ordered printed....A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces....Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing D. H. Chamberlain as the lawful Governor of South Carolina. Referred....Mr. Withers called up the message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on election day, and yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Johnston, who spoke at length on the subject. Mr. Withers also addressed the Senate upon the subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks submitted the following, which was agreed to: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine whether the construction of the laws touching the elective franchise promulgated by the Attorney General in general orders No. 96, of date Sept. 7, 1876, be correct, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

House.—The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to attend the international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was laid on the table. Yeas, 125; nays, 104....Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the committee on election in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-mentioned gentlemen. A long and lively political discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Frye, Luttrell, Cox, Kasson, Garfield, Wood, Lawrence, and others, at the conclusion of which the previous question was seconded and the resolution went over....The Speaker laid before the House a communication from E. W. Barnes, the recusant witness, declaring that the answer which he made when last before the bar of the House was made in good faith, and that he was entirely willing to produce the messages demanded if it were in his power, and that he would make every effort to obtain said messages, and asking that he be permitted to make the attempt, promising that if he was unable to do so he would again place himself in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee....Mr. Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting Wm. Orton, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to proceed under his charge to New York for the purpose of consulting his physician, and providing that he should return to Washington on Friday. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.—*Senate.*—Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the money appropriated to carry on the investigations now being made by that committee had been expended. A bill appropriating $35,000 additional to defray the expenses of the committee had passed the Senate but was delayed in the House of Representatives.....Mr. Morton replied to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President, and argued that under the law the President had the right to send troops to any polls in any State for the purpose of keeping the peace. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Johnston, Sherman and Withers, after which the subject was laid aside.

House.—The House passed a resolution permitting Barnes, the contumacious witness, to return to New Orleans, in charge of a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, to see whether he can procure the telegraphic dispatches called for by Mr. Morrison's committee. ....Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stone, of Missouri, to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahama; by Mr. Kidder, extending the time of the payment for public lands in cases where the crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers; also, establishing a land district in the Black Hills....Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill....Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and duties of the House to report what number of electoral votes is necessary under the constitution to elect a President. Referred.... A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee in relation to the refusal of members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board and their production before the bar of the House to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 158; nays, 81.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.—*Senate.*—Mr. Edmunds, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. The report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees, with one exception. The committee was of the opinion that the measure they recommended was not what could be called a compromise, but it was a measure of justice, and in aid of constitutional Government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect....Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the petition of the four Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice President be counted instead of that cast by the electors on the other side.

House.—Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on counting the electoral votes, made a concurrent report of the two committees of the House and Senate, which report having been read it was, on motion of Mr. Payne, recommitted and ordered printed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State declaring that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted......The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed... Louisiana was the theme of another long and lively debate in the Senate, in which Messrs. Bogy, of Missouri, and Sherman, of Ohio, were the chief participants. The former, in the course of his remarks, bitterly assailed the present State Government of Louisiana, and was loudly cheered by the galleries, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared of spectators.

House.—Mr. Hunter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without division... J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker, that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana Returning Board shall arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.... This was a gala day for the female suffragists in the House. By a preconcerted arrangement twenty-five petitions were presented by members from as many different States in behalf of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution guaranteeing that the franchise shall not be denied in any State on account of sex.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up. Mr. Edmunds proceeded to address the Senate at length, in advocacy of the measure. The following are some of the points made by him in favor of the bill: The purpose of the commission is to decide what is the electoral vote of a State. The election of the Congressional part of the commission by a viva voce vote renders intrigue impossible. The commission is large enough to prevent the possibility of corrupting influences. The Judges named are chosen according to geographical locality. To guard against any caviling, the oath makes partisanship impossible. The commission is not to decide a policy or determine a future. It is to pass on the irrevocable past. The commission is to discover what is the paper, if any, which speaks the constitutional views of a State, and how many and what persons were elected electors. The plan, he claimed, holds the scale of justice in absolute equality and gives nothing to either party. The commission is to determine whether the electoral vote was cast according to law. Mr. Edmunds neither affirmed nor denied that the commission had power to go behind the returns. He only said that if Congress had the right to do this, the commission had, or would have, and that was one of the questions submitted to it. Mr. Edmunds affirmed that the constitutionality of the bill was without a doubt. He maintained the President of the Senate has not the right to count the votes. He insisted that by no legal interpretation could it be held that the opening of the vote implied the right to count. Nor was the Vice President a Judge. If that theory is admitted, the monstrous proposition must be conceded that the Vice President can try and determine the case and finally declare himself President of the United States. He argued that the constitution had been so framed that there is but one provision in it which executes itself. That related to the capture of slave property. Every other provision is only executed by Congressional regulations. The President is Commander-in-Chief, but every act is regulated by law. The functions of the judiciary are prescribed by the constitution, yet their procedure is entirely controlled by law. The constitution, which was adapted to all time, was framed so that Congressional legislation could adapt it to the varied emergencies of different generations. He denied the fact emphatically that the precedents show that the President of the Senate has counted the votes. On the contrary, Mr. Edmunds affirmed that, as an arithmetical proposition, he had never even counted one vote. The tellers were always appointed, and that from John Langdon to Schuyler Colfax the two houses dictated to the presiding officer of the Senate the course he should pursue.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the day to debate, the speeches taking a wide political range.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.—*Senate.*—Mr. Morton addressed the Senate in opposition to the Compromise bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. He bitterly assailed the measure, characterizing it as "the product of the Mississippi plan," declaring that "the shadow of intimidation had been seen in the Senate chamber." He believed Gov. Hayes had been elected under the forms of law, and that should he be counted in there would no revolution. He argued in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. The President of the Senate did count the vote for seventy-two years; tellers were mere facilities for making calculations and keeping accounts. They counted what the President handed them down to count, and handing them down the certificates to count was the declaration of the vote. It continued from 1789 to 1861. Whether the electors were eligible was a matter left with the States under the injunctions of the constitution. The handing down of the certificate by the President of the Senate was a declaration of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect the bill. It will be taken by Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind him when he denied the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill. Mr. Morton's chief objection to the bill was that it gave the commission power to go behind the returns, and ascertain alone what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional, and regarded, besides, as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He argued in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, and denied that it gave the commission power to go back on the papers submitted to see how returning boards performed their duties. After Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat nobody rose to speak. Mr. Edmunds wanted to push the bill to a third reading, as no amendments were offered. Mr. Sherman pleaded for delay. Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn, and it was voted down. Mr. Edmunds explained the necessity of prompt decision for or against the bill. Mr. Sherman wanted the members of the committee to give their views upon it. Mr. Thurman explained that they had done so in their report, and its opponents should now make themselves heard. Mr. Cameron made a brief speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair, gotten up by three or four Republicans to gratify their political opponents. Mr. Edmunds finally consented to let the bill go over.

House.—Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the trial of contested elections for the offices of President and Vice President. It provides that an election may be contested by any eligible person who has received the vote for President, and that the court for the trial of such contested election shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Judges of the Circuit or District Courts, to be selected by the Chief Justice. Bills were also introduced by Mr. Caulfield to regulate the disposition of troops in the District of Columbia, and by Mr. Sayler to reform the civil service.

The Fluctuations in the Price of Gold.

The rapid decline in the price of gold renders interesting a statement of its value in Federal currency since the beginning of the war. On the 13th of January, 1862, it was quoted at 103, and by the 18th had fallen to 101⅞. An advance began in June, and on the 18th of July it was quoted at 119. In October it reached 133, and at the close of the year was quoted at 133½. By the end of January, 1863, the price was 159@160⅞; in February it reached 172½; in July it declined to 123¼, and in December it advanced to 152½. In January, 1864, it opened at 151⅞@152; in April the highest price was 181⅞; on the last day of June the price was 245@250; in July it reached 285, and remained above 200 nearly all the rest of the year, closing at 224½@227⅞ on the 1st of December.

There was a gradual decline in 1865 until May, when the lowest quotation was 128⅝; the price was higher during the rest of the year, closing at 144⅞@145⅛ on the 30th of December.

In 1866 the highest price was 157, on the 26th of June; and the lowest 126, on the 16th of April. It closed at 134 on the last day of December. In 1867 the highest price was 146⅝, and the lowest 133. In 1868 the highest price was 150, and the lowest 133¼. In 1869 the highest price was 162½ (on Black Friday), and the lowest 119⅝. In 1870 the highest price was 123¼, and the lowest 110. In 1871 the highest price was 115⅛, and the lowest 108⅛. In 1872 the highest price was 115⅜, and the lowest 108⅝. In 1873 the highest price was 119⅝, and the lowest 106⅛. In 1874 the highest price was 114⅜, and the lowest 109. In 1875 the highest price was 117⅝, and the lowest 111⅛.—*New York Post.*

Emancipation in Brazil.

The emancipation of Brazilian slaves is progressing in a slow but continuous manner, according to recent statistics. In the province of Goyaz the 8,903 slaves registered in 1872 had on the 31st of December, 1875, become reduced to 7,888 by 357 deaths, 222 liberations and 436 removals. At the same date there existed 921 freeborn children of slaves. In the province of Pernambuco, during the same four years, the 106,201 slaves diminished 3,386 by deaths and 1,049 by emancipations. From Sept. 28, 1871, to the end of December last the number of children of slaves born free under the law of 1871 was 12,312, of whom 2,802 died, leaving 9,510. In the province of San Paulo there died, from April, 1872, to the end of 1875, of the 147,746 slaves registered, 8,561, and 3,410 were emancipated. In 111 of the 151 parishes the freeborn births were 18,176, of whom ,861 had died.

THAT place near New York where Hell Gate used to be is frozen over.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

Speech of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, Delivered at Indianapolis.

THE DISPUTE IN LOUISIANA.

Soon after the late Presidential election, when Democratic rejoicing was exchanged for the chilling apprehension of defeat and disaster through the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee requested sundry gentlemen of the Northern States to repair to the city of New Orleans in the interest of "peace, and a fair and honest return" of the votes cast in that State. The President of the United States ordered the presence of an imposing military force "to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties." He declared, in this military order, that "should there be any ground of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once," and that "no man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it, if counted in or placed there by fraud." He also appointed a number of prominent public characters and representative men in the party with which he is associated to visit the State of Louisiana, "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast," and expressed the hope that "fair men of both parties" would attend to this duty. The Returning Board itself so far recognized the gravity of the situation and the wide-spread distrust of its integrity, that an official invitation was extended to the visitors from distant States of the Union to attend its session, while canvassing the returns and ascertaining the result of the Presidential election in Louisiana.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THESE TROUBLES.

These are very remarkable proceedings. They have no precedent in the history of American politics, and they bear witness to the fearful decay of public virtue, and the alarming drift of public affairs toward abnormal and revolutionary methods. At whose door lies the just responsibility? Who is to blame for the atmosphere of suspicion which now covers the land, and the feeling of national peril which recalls so painfully the opening of the year 1861? The answer to these questions is not unknown to the people. The present government of the State of Louisiana was founded on flagrant usurpation and barefaced fraud. It was conceived in the illegal order of a drunken and corrupt Federal Judge, and midwifed by the political knaves and traders who controlled the National Administration four years, as they control it to-day. While the people of Louisiana have been prostrate and helpless under the heel of Federal tyranny, the Returning Board has been the vile instrument of that tyranny in the furtherance of its baleful purposes, which it has sought to drape over under the forms of law. It is the creature of the same organized political rapacity which has trampled down law and insulted decency in the States of the South during the past eight years. Under the act creating this board, its members hold their places for life, with power to appoint their successors. There is no appeal from their decision, whatever it may be, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court of the State, and no accountability to the people for their acts. Although they are a tribunal of special and limited jurisdiction, and their acts, whether ministerial or judicial, are to be construed strictly, and are absolutely void if not authorized by the law from which they derive all their power, yet, according to the authority cited, there is no redress against their rulings, however defiantly they may transcend their jurisdiction or trample justice under their feet. For any reason or for no reason at all, they may count in or count out the vote of any parish or precinct in the State, and thus arbitrarily determine the character of the Government under which her people are to live, contrary to their choice, and the character of the National Administration for four years, should it depend on the vote of the State. While the guilt of the board in an act so heaven-daring would be multiplied by the millions whose voices it would stifle, these millions would be utterly without remedy, even in the Congress of the nation, according to the leaders of the Republican party.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

And who are the men constituting this autocratic if not omnipotent institution of the Republican party in Louisiana, concocted in the worst days of carpet-bag government, and for the most nefarious purposes? Two of them are white men and two colored. They are the same men who sat upon the board in 1874, and after the election in that year took the majority of votes away from one side and gave it to the other by "unjust, arbitrary, and illegal action," as admitted by a Republican Congressional committee, of which one William A. Wheeler was a member. They are all members of the Republican party, and one of them holds a custom-house office under the spoils-hunting system of the present administration. J. Madison Wells, the President of the board, who was elected Governor of Louisiana under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, was summarily ejected from that office in 1867 by Gen. Sheridan, for violating an act of the Legislature respecting the repair of her levees, and seeking to prostitute the funds of the State to partisan purposes. Gen. Sheridan branded him as a "political trickster and a dishonored man," and charged him with "subterfuge and political chicanery." He declared that "his conduct had been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake," and that "he had not one friend who is an honest man." After a stay in New Orleans of over three weeks, and mingling freely with the people when not engaged in watching the action of the Returning Board, I have no hesitation in indorsing the statement of Gen. Sheridan as true. Gov. Wells is not only a journeyman and expert in rascality, through long years of training and experience, but he is a scoundrel aboriginally; and in saying this I believe I simply give expression to the general sentiment of the State. Anderson, the other white man on the board, is not quite so vicious. The element of humanity is not so fatally left out of his composition. He is not so coldblooded. If placed in command of a pirate ship he might falter in some emergency which his more intrepid and satanic companion on board would enjoy as a luxury. But he is not wanting the qualities which have made the Returning Board famous, for he is a thoroughly accomplished knave and swindler. He counts well, and is, in a word, the fit companion and associate in office of the President of the body. Cassanave, one of the colored members of the board, is an undertaker by occupation, and was a slaveholder before the war. He is a man of limited education and intelligence, and not at all qualified by capacity or training for the position he occupies. He is a very strong partisan, but is regarded as a kindly, well-disposed sort of man, whose worst misfortune is that the thoroughly unprincipled men on the board use him as their tool. This must be regarded as certain, in the absence of any proof that he has ever opposed the confessed illegality and fraud of his associates. Kenner, the other colored man, and junior member of the board, is a very small, light mulatto, quick and sprightly in his movements, but altogether unfitted by talents, education, or experience, for so responsible a position. He is a gambler and grog-seller, a very low fellow, and a few years ago was kicked out of a saloon in New Orleans for stealing the money of his employer.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED AND REJECTED—THE REASONS.

Representative men of both political parties had reached the theater of trouble, as the avowed missionaries of peace and fair dealing. The men who represented the Democratic side of the controversy, fully appreciating the seriousness of the situation, addressed a brief letter to Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and other representative Republicans who had been deputed by the President, proposing a joint conference "in order that such influence as they possessed might be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes as by its fairness and impartiality should command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties." I submit to all just and reasonable men that this was a fair and manly proposition. I am sure it was made in good faith, and that not a man who joined in it would have been willing to see Tilden and Hendricks counted in by fraud. We simply asked for a fair count, and the supervision of the canvass by a conference representing both sides of the disputed question. It might not have accomplished any valuable result, but in so threatening an aspect of public affairs the effort was certainly to be commended, and could not honorably be declined. What was the answer to our proposition by the deputies of the President and leaders of the Republican party? They say in the outset that they "know of no reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities will be made." Gentlemen, would any of you have believed it morally possible for Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, and their Republican co-laborers in Louisiana to face the American people with a statement so shockingly incredible? And yet they were equal to the extraordinary task, and they are "all honorable men." I will not be so ungenerous and impolite as to call in question their veracity, but it can only be defended by an impeachment of their intelligence, almost as disgraceful as lying. No reason to doubt that a perfectly honest and just declaration of the vote in Louisiana would be made by the infamous Returning Board! Then they had mingled freely with the people of New Orleans without ever having heard of the notoriously bad character of three of the four members of that board? William A. Wheeler, two years ago, pronounced it a "disgrace to civilization!" They had never heard that it was proved before a Congressional committee of Republicans, about the same time, that the President of this board perjured himself in the testimony he gave respecting the election of 1874! They had never heard of the perfectly well-known fact that in that year this board illegally and unjustly took the majority of votes honestly and fairly given to the Democratic ticket, and counted them on the other side, as admitted by the Congressional committee referred to, which was composed of the political friends of these surprisingly innocent and ignorant politicians, and of the members of the board itself! They had never heard that Gen. Sheridan had summarily turned the President of the board out of his Gubernatorial office in 1867, on account of his shameless rascality and disregard of law! Who would have supposed that our country was afflicted with so rare an assemblage of political Rip Van Winkles as that which reported for duty in New Orleans under the lead of Sherman, Garfield and Kelly?

FURTHER REASONS—"THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

But these Republican patriots declined our proposal for a joint conference for the further reason that they were present as mere "witnesses, without power or legal influence" over the action of the board. They said they were "strangers without official functions," and that "it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self government for persons like ourselves, without official rights, to attempt to interfere with or control" the actions of such a tribunal. Will wonders never cease? John Sherman and his confederate Republicans preaching the gospel of State rights and local self-government in Louisiana. The chief apostles of Federal usurpation and the Christianity of the bayonet striving to hide the villainies of a Republican returning board under the mantel of Thomas Jefferson. The sanctities of law invoked by the assassins of a State! Could anything be more sublimely impudent or more charmingly satanic? These emissaries of the President know that the men who proposed a joint conference were not such idiots as to suppose it would possess any official power over the legal functions of the board. When Senator Sherman pretended not to know this, the man was forgotten in the pettifogger. What we hoped from the presence and co-operative action of leading Republicans and Democrats was the exercise of such a *moral* influence over this suspected tribunal as would secure publicity, impartiality and fairness in its methods of canvassing the votes and ascertaining the result. Our purpose was unmistakable, and it accorded perfectly with the declared wish of the President, that "representative and fair men of both parties" would visit Louisiana "to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast." The presence of these Republican leaders in New Orleans in response to the invitation of their chief, was a clear recognition of the very power which they afterward disclaimed by styling themselves "strangers," with no right to "control or influence any of the officers of the board as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or political duties." Fellow-citizens, can any of you divine what brought these gentlemen to New Orleans? They recoil from the very thought of exercising any influence, legal or moral, over the action of the board, or the method of its proceedings. They say they know of no reason to doubt that it would make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the result of the election. And yet here were twenty-six "eminent citizens" and "Christian statesmen" simultaneously leaving their homes for Louisiana at the call of the President and attending the sessions of the Returning Board in successive squads till its work was done. What is the meaning of all this? They say they went as "witnesses," but why go so far to witness a performance that would undoubtedly be conducted with perfect honesty and fairness? Why make a long journey for the mere purpose of becoming spectators of a proceeding over which they could exercise neither legal control nor moral influence? These provoking questions are rendered all the more so by the singular fact that this formidable body of "witnesses" which the President detailed for duty at New Orleans disobeyed their orders. The private citizens and strangers, whose innocent and useless mission was that of simple spectators of the doings of the board failed even in that duty. They were in the court room in which the board sat while canvassing the returns and examining the papers, but with rare and very slight exceptions they gave no more attention to what was going on, and manifested no more interest in the proceedings than if the whole affair had related exclusively to the denizens of another planet. Their confidence in the board seemed to be so gushing and unreserved that they peacefully resigned themselves to their correspondence, their newspapers, and their cigars, while the presence of a formidable military force in this city to "see that the members of the board were unmolested in the performance of their duties," was probably felt as a superadded solace to their souls. They may have been "witnesses" to some of the acts of the board, but if so, it must have been at night, in some appointed gathering of the politically-elect, into which no friend of Tilden and Hendricks could be admitted. Gentlemen, I desire to do injustice to no man. Unfounded suspicion is mean and cowardly; but in the light of the facts I have stated I again ask the question, why did this remarkable troupe of political partisans visit the State of Louisiana? Did they go to see the orange groves and sugar mills of the State, or the jetties of the Mississippi? Was it a trip of mere pleasure, or private business, accidentally happening at the time the Returning Board was in session? Was the invitation of the President utterly without meaning? If their mission was political, do you believe they went as an embassy of peace, putting party under their feet in the overmastering desire to tranquilize the public mind and enforce justice and law in counting the votes of the State? Or did they go as the backers and accomplices of the Returning Board, in the conspiracy to count out the lawfully elected President of the United States, by wrenching from the people of Louisiana for the third time the precious right of self-government? Answer these questions for yourselves, after you have followed me in the further development of my subject.

THE VACANCY IN THE RETURNING BOARD—PETTIFOGGING.

The board entered on its regular duties on the 20th of November. Was it legally constituted? The law creating it declares that it shall consist of five members, and that all the political parties of the State shall be represented. But there were but four members, and these all Republicans; and yet Senator Sherman, in the Senate the other day, said "the board was legally constituted." What does he mean by so reckless a statement? It is not denied that the action of four members would be as legal as that of the whole, so far as numbers are concerned; but here is a positive requirement that all political parties shall be represented on the board. This is just as binding as the provision fixing the number of the body. A board consisting of two members could not act, because it would lack the numerical qualification prescribed by law, just as a board composed exclusively of members of one political party lacks the political qualification prescribed by the same law. The first duty of the board, therefore, without which I think it was powerless to perform any other, was to fill the vacancy, which the law expressly authorized and required it to do. The counsel for the Democratic candidates formally asked for the performance of this obvious and imperative duty, suggesting the name of a most worthy and well-qualified man for the position; but the board refused. It defiantly trampled under foot the two-fold command of the law to fill the vacancy, and to supply the political element which was wanting. President Wells, "the plain man," who seems to be a great favorite of Senator Sherman, said the Democrats had lost their right to a member of the board by the resignation of Mr. Arroyo, which I think took place a year and a half ago. He further said that the board had failed to agree as to the appointment of the gentleman suggested, as if no other man could be found among the more than 80,000 Democrats and Conservatives of the State. He made the further pitiful plea, that when this Returning Board was first created there was no such organization as the Democratic-Conservative party in the State, as if that fact could furnish the slightest excuse for violating the law to-day. This miserable drivel, by the side of which the worst forms of pettifogging become respectable, is paraded in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Sherman as a vindication of the board; while in a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hale, of Maine, sought to extricate Gov. Wells from his despicable dilemma by saying that at its late session the board had offered the vacancy to as many as six Democrats, who successively declined it. This statement is absolutely untrue. Not a Democrat was offered the position, although the board was urged, morning after morning during its sessions, to fill it. Why did it refuse? For the perfectly manifest reason that a Democratic member would be an unmanageable obstacle to the work to be done. He would have a right to take part in the oral examination of witnesses. He would have a share in the work of canvassing the returns. He would have a right to be present in the secret conferences of the board, during its protracted public sessions. And he would be present at the final cooking of the returns by which the State was to be cheated, and would be the witness of the transaction. These are exactly the reasons why the board stubbornly and brazenly refused to fill the vacancy; and I believe no man will deny it who is acquainted with its history, except the innocent and childlike Senator Sherman, and the guileless political babes who played their part as "witnesses" so inoffensively at New Orleans. Gentlemen, the defense of such lawlessness by honorable men in either branch of Congress would be a melancholy fact, even if this Board had been able to point to a record of unimpeachable good behavior in the past. But its character was bad, in the judgment of all political parties. It had thwarted the will of the people of Louisiana two years before, by making the ballot the football of knavery and fraud. Its integrity was suspected by intelligent men throughout the entire land, and its action in thus violating the principle that no man shall be a judge in his own case, was as shameless as would be that of a Judge of one of your own courts who should claim the right to occupy the bench and charge the jury on the trial of an indictment against himself, after a former conviction for the same offense. Its audacity in clutching at party machinery and scouting the virtues of honesty, impartiality, and fairness, while proceeding to decide the grave issues of a State and national election, is enough to provoke the laughter and amazement of devils. Senator Sherman defends it. He thinks Gov. Wells "the peer of any man in the Senate," and he sees nothing wrong in the further fact that the clerical force of the board was also packed with Republicans. He says there was no law requiring a political division of the clerks, and that Democrats, when they have the offices, do not divide with the Republicans. But this is a very transparent dodge. The point here involved is not one of law, but decency. The Returning Board is covered with public suspicion. Its character is stained by fraud. If bent upon further rascalities it would, of course, want a body of faithful clerical scullions, skilled in the work of falsely and fraudulently canvassing and tabulating the votes, and all acting harmoniously in the service of their master. This, of course, would be seriously interfered with by the presence of Democrats, while no harm would be done if honor and fair play were to be the governing principles. All this is as palpable as the moral blindness which hinders very distinguished and honorable gentlemen from seeing it.

SECRECY AND SKULKING.

But the board not only signalized the beginning of its work by openly violating the law affecting its organization and functions, but it still further confirmed the popular distrust of its integrity by excluding the public from its sessions. Judge Spofford, one of the counsel for the Democratic candidates, made a very earnest and eloquent appeal for publicity. He reminded the board that forty millions of people were watching its proceedings, and quoted the language of the President, that "should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent counting on the other side, it should be reported and denounced at once." In the name of the American people he asked that no part of the work should "be done in a corner," and declared that there was "no call for privacy in applying the rules of arithmetic." But the board refused to listen to this demand on the flimsy pretext that if it was surrounded by a multitude of people it would be disturbed and delayed in its proceedings. What the country wanted was, not only an honest count of the vote, but that the proceedings should be conducted with such evident fairness as to make this unquestionable to the people of all parties. If at all possible, suspicion should have been entirely disarmed by invoking the full light of day upon a transaction so pregnant with interest, both to the State and the nation. But "men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." The people of Louisiana were not allowed to witness the canvass of their own votes. The press reporters, representing the leading newspapers of the country, were excluded from the court-room on their petition to be admitted. The Supervisors of Registration and Elections who desired to witness the canvass of the votes were not allowed to be present, either in person or by their counsel. The Democratic candidates and their attorneys were also excluded, except on the hearing of contested cases, although their presence was exceedingly important during the entire proceedings, owing to their familiarity with the different parishes and voting precincts, and their ability to detect any indications of fraud on the opening of the returns, which the visiting committee present would necessarily fail to discover. The board, it is true, so far yielded to the pressure from without as to permit the presence of two political committtees, with a reporter for each, but this was an exceedingly frail barrier against secret manipulation and fraud in the returns. These committees were composed of strangers from distant States, wholly unfamiliar with the practical roguery of Louisiana officials, while the exclusion of the general press reporters, the people of the State, the Supervisors and Registrars of Elections, and the candidates for office, was wholly indefensible, and utterly irreconcilable with an honest purpose to serve the interests of truth. It perfectly accorded, however, with the action of the board in other respects. It had openly violated the law as to its organization. It had excluded from any share in its deliberations every element that would not yield unhesitating obedience to its base purposes. It had usurped the right to sit as final judge of its own flagitious acts. It had fully recorded its purpose to re-enact the foul game of 1874. It was entirely natural, therefore, that it should wrap itself in the mantle of darkness when entering upon the final chapter of its unhallowed conspiracy to cheat the people of the United States.

THE LAWLESS ACTS OF THE BOARD.

But let us follow the board in its work. The counsel for the Democratic candidates, at the outset, protested against the right of the board to canvass the electoral vote at all, but the protest was summarily overruled and no opportunity allowed for argument. With characteristic one-sidedness, the board ruled in favor of its own jurisdiction; and Senator Sherman, in his late letter to the President, declares that its action is "independent of State and national laws other than those of Louisiana," and "finally and substantially conclusive as to the votes cast and candidates elected." In support of this position he cites a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, well knowing at the time that Chief Justice Ludeling, who pronounced that decision, had been branded with "fraud and breach of trust" by the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case which brought his character in question. But conceding that there is no appeal from the decision of this board, their finality certainly could not be admitted as to questions beyond its jurisdiction. It has no right to wander away from its appointed work, and pass upon questions not cognizable by it, under the law from which it derives its authority. Judge Trumbull and his associates, in their late Louisiana report, have conclusively shown that the law of 1872 creating this tribunal, and under which it acted, makes no provision as to the manner of appointing electors for President and Vice President, which seems to repeal all other laws on the subject of elections. They show that if the previous act of 1870 respecting the appointment of Presidential electors is repealed, there is no law of the State on the subject, and the board is consequently without authority to canvass the votes for such offices; but that if the act of 1870 is not repealed, the canvass of the votes for electors must be made by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, a Judge in the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, as required by that act. The public has been made acquainted with this argument, and I need not repeat it at length, and although Mr. Sherman refers to it as "an array of technicalities," its soundness has been indorsed by some of the ablest lawyers of the country, and has not been successfully impeached in any quarter.

But even if the board had the right to canvass the electoral vote, it clearly transcended its legal authority in throwing out votes on account of intimidation and violence. Its simple duty was to canvass and compile the returns and proclaim the result, unless the Commissioners of Election or the Supervisors of Registration imposed upon it a further duty by laying a legal foundation for it as provided for in sections 26 and 43 of the State Election law. That foundation must consist of the affidavit of the Supervisor of Registration or Commissioners of Elections, supported by the affidavits of three or more citizens, setting forth the facts of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable election, and showing the number of qualified electors deterred by such proceedings from voting or registering. This statement must be made out within 24 hours after the receipt of all the returns for the different polling-places, and shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Supervisors of Registration of the parishes. If this foundation is not laid, the board has no jurisdiction whatever except to count the votes returned. It has no right to attack the returns from any poll, ward or parish in the State, for any of the causes specified. If the decision of the board is final, it is because its proceedings have tracked the law, and are therefore backed by its authority. The board has no ex-officio power to institute complaints against any poll. The special provisions of the law have an unmistakable meaning. Their purpose is that all the Supervisors shall be engaged simultaneously in their several parishes in completing their returns and statements on the spot where the election was held, without communication with each other or with persons beyond the parish, and before they can obtain information of what has been done in other parishes, or any clear knowledge of the result. The design is to exclude from the consideration of the Returning Board all *ex post facto* complaints which might be trumped up at the last moment for dishonest purposes. And this was the declared opinion of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, in their famous report of February, 1875 in which they say: "We are clearly of opinion that the Returning Board has no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificates of the Supervisor or Commissioner provided in the third section." I believe no such foundation for the jurisdiction of the board as the law requires was laid in any parish of the State, and certainly not in any of the five which have been the chief theater of alleged intimidation and violence. The action of the board, therefore, in seeking to defeat the will of the people of Louisiana, by disfranchising more than 13,000 Democratic voters, was not only a flagrant usurpation of authority, but a most unpardonable sin against "the habit of obedience to the forms of law," which the visiting committee of Republicans at New Orleans lately solemnly warned us "should be sedulously inculcated," and that "'the resort to extra-constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing, and tending to disorder and anarchy.'"

A MAD cow owned by a Mr. Dugger, of Granby, Mo., attacked the log cabin in which the Dugger family resided, and tore down one side of it, one of the falling logs striking an infant 6 months old, and killing it.

Costly Laces and Jewelry.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, possesses a collection of old laces which cannot be equaled in Europe, and which is worth several millions. Productions of all countries, kinds and ages are there, all perfect in work, and of infinite richness. One dress of point D'Alencon is worth more than 100,000 francs. Some full sets of trimmings in old point, belonging to Her Majesty, are in themselves a fortune. That collection of lace is the pendant to that of cashmeres belonging to Queen Victoria, which is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 of francs. Her Majesty possesses India shawls to which the labor of more than twenty years had been devoted, and which, at no matter what price, could not be reproduced at present—existing workmen having lost the secret of such an art. We do not speak of certain shawls woven with the threads of gold, and in which the embroidery is ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Turning to other matters of female ornamentation, we can say that the finest emeralds in feminine jewelry are possessed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, just as the richest and most perfect collection of rubies extant is the property of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimer, grand-daughter of Paul I, Emperor of Russia. Pearls and turquoises, which are without rival, belong to the Russian imperial family, as do sapphires to the British house of Guelph. As for diamonds—except the crown jewels of various nations—private collections can vie with those of Queens, and not disadvantageously.—*Paris Sport.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	9 75 @12
HOGS	6 50 @ 7
COTTON	13⅛@
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75 @ 6
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45 @ 1
CORN—Western Mixed	60 @
OATS—Western Mixed	@
RYE—Western	84 @
PORK—New Mess	17 50 @17
LARD—Steam	11 @
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00 @ 5
Choice Natives	4 75 @ 4
Cows and Heifers	2 75 @ 3
Good Second-class Steers	4 00 @ 4
Medium to Fair	4 40 @ 4
HOGS—Live	6 30 @ 6
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 8
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00 @ 5
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30 @ 1
No. 3 Spring	1 16 @ 1
CORN—No. 2	43⅛@
OATS—No. 2	35⅛@
RYE—No. 2	72 @
BARLEY—No. 2	61 @
BUTTER—Creamery	33 @
EGGS—Fresh	26 @
PORK—Mess	16 75 @17
LARD	10⅛@
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 39 @ 1
No. 2	1 33 @ 1
CORN—No. 2	45 @
OATS—No. 2	34 @
RYE	74 @
BARLEY—No. 2	81 @
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 54 @ 1
CORN—Western Mixed	40 @
OATS—No. 2	34 @
RYE	73 @
PORK—Mess	16 50 @
LARD	10⅛@
HOGS	5 00 @
CATTLE	4 00 @
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 45 @ 1
CORN	44 @
OATS	33 @
RYE	82 @
PORK—Mess	17 00 @17
LARD	10¼ @
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 53 @ 1
Amber	1 48 @ 1
CORN	45⅛@
OATS—No. 2	35 @
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Medium	6 25 @
WHEAT—White	1 44 @ 1
CORN—No. 2	48 @
OATS	38 @
RYE	70 @
PORK—Mess	17 25 @17
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers	6 40 @
Philadelphias	7 00 @
CATTLE—Best	5 75 @
Medium	4 50 @
SHEEP	4 00 @

O.K.H.

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