



The Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. I have taken pains to ascertain, as far as I am able, the views of persons well acquainted with the United States, the Southern in particular, as to the probable effect of the President's emancipation edict.

Strengthening the Monitor.

Within the last few weeks the uncompleted vessels built on the Monitor plan have undergone considerable improvement. As the changes necessarily delayed the finishing of the ships, it was deemed best not to mention the fact until the work was ended.

Synopsis of the Postal Bill.

Senator Collamer's postal bill empowers the Postmaster General to appoint all Postmasters whose annual salary is less than \$1,000; requires Postmasters, mail agents and persons employed in the general postoffice to make oath of their fidelity and loyalty; awards compensation in five classes—the first between \$1,000 and \$3,000, the second between \$3,000 and \$2,000, the third between \$2,000 and \$1,000, the fourth between \$1,000 and \$500, the fifth less than \$500; the salaries to be assigned by the Postmaster General from a comparison of average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two years.

Famine in Ireland.

A famine may be said to exist in Ireland. The means of the small farmers were almost completely exhausted, the laborers were unemployed and in want of food, the manufacturing industry of the kingdom was greatly depressed and landlord evictions were multiplied.

Lake Traffic.

The Chicago Journal speaks of a piece of paper lying upon a table in the Custom-House about fifty-six feet in length. It is simply a statement of the lake traffic during the last three months in the year, the footings up being 1,686 vessels, and tonnage of which was 459,463, and which were worked by 15,822 men.

Postage Stamps.

Of the \$300,000 worth of postage stamps offered for redemption at the New York Postoffice, \$30,000 worth were rejected as having been used on letters.

The United States steamer Pocahontas on the 6th inst., captured a British steamship off Mobile, laden with munitions of war.

The Income Tax.

Some misapprehension having arisen in relation to the time and manner of paying the income tax levied by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, it is useful to know the exact provisions of the law. They are stated by the New York Evening Post as follows: No tax upon incomes can be levied or collected until the first day of May, 1863.

Free Negro Cotton Culture a Failure.

The Fourierite experiment of a negro plantation got up at Beaufort, South Carolina, under the auspices of some crack-brained abolitionists and witless Brigadiers, has signally failed. The negroes were to be put at cotton-raising; and the downfall of slavery was predicted from the wonderful success of free negro cotton culture.

One of the reasons for the change is the discrepancy between the financial profits of last year's cotton crop and the government capital invested in it.

Thus everything these philanthropists promised us have failed—every effort in the way of war, every enterprise of peace. The negro was to rush to the rescue of our arms—but he did not! He was to sustain and feed our armies; but he is a burthen on them. He was to supply the North with free-labor cotton! He fails in that. He is now to be sent to raising corn, as if that must not still more surely fail.

The Charleston Blockade "Raised."

At about 5 o'clock this morning, the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the U. S. blockading fleet off the harbor of the city of Charleston, and sunk and dispersed, or drove off out of sight for the time, the entire hostile fleet; therefore, we, the undersigned, commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States, from and after this 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

Headquarters Army Potomac.

Parties who crossed the river here, yesterday, under a flag of truce, state that the rebels in Fredericksburg were very jubilant over news from Charleston, among which was the official Proclamation of Gen. Beauregard and Com. Ingraham declaring the blockade at Charleston raised.

General McClellan has accepted the invitation of the committee of citizens to attend a levee in Faneuil Hall, some day next week.

Resolutions have been offered in the New Jersey Legislature calling on the government to restore General McClellan to the position of General-in-Chief.

Gold has fluctuated during the week, in New York between 63 and 59c premium, closing firm Wednesday at 57c.

Morgan is reported as advancing on Cincinnati, and preparations are being made to receive him.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, Friday Morning, February 6.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1863, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and candidates for Regents of the University, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

Each county comprising one or more representative districts will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature from such county; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative in the lower house of the State Legislature, will be entitled to one delegate.

The last State Convention adopted a resolution to the effect that, no delegate should be entitled to a seat in any future Democratic State Convention as a representative from any county in which he does not reside.

Democrats and conservatives, who wish a restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the constitution and laws in their integrity, come and let us take counsel together in this hour of our humiliation and peril.

Detroit, December 23, 1862.

LEVI BISHOP, WM. A. RICHMOND, H. N. WALKER, ADAM L. ROOF, STEPHEN G. CLARK, AUSTIN WALKER, N. A. BALCH, H. H. HARMON, H. C. LYBROOK, J. G. SUTHERLAND, O. M. BARNES, JOSEPH COULLE, L. D. NORRIS.

Democratic State Central Committee

Judicial Convention.

A Judicial Convention for the 4th Judicial Circuit, composed of democrats and all other persons in favor of maintaining the Union and the Constitution, will be held at Bronson's Hall, in the City of Jackson, on Thursday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Judge for said District.

The Counties comprising said District are Washtenaw, Ingham and Jackson, and are entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the Lower House of the State Legislature.

J. A. C. WOOD, T. C. COULLE, Committee.

Dated, January 20th, 1863.

The Coming Judicial Election.

We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, held in this city last Saturday, published in another column of this paper. It will be seen that the Convention unanimously instructed the delegates to the Judicial Convention, called to convene at Jackson on the 12th inst., to present the name of LYMAN D. NORRIS, of Ypsilanti, as the choice of the Democracy of this County for Circuit Judge.

There are many reasons why Washtenaw is rightfully entitled to this nomination. We propose to review a few of these.

1st. As the preamble to the resolution of instruction truthfully asserts, Washtenaw is the leading county in this district, in her population; in her legal business, and in her Democratic vote and majority. Comparing her vote with Jackson, the next county in population in the district, we find that in '44 Washtenaw gave 715 greater majority than Jackson; in '52, 117 greater for Pierce; in '58, 141 less for Fremont; in '58, 178 less for Winsor; in '59, 238 less for Martin; in '60, 93 less for Lincoln; in '62, 360 greater for Stout.

2nd. When the Judicial District was formed in '50-1, Jackson County furnished the successful Democratic candidate—DAVID JOHNSON—who occupied the Bench nearly six years, until he resigned. When the Democratic Convention met to nominate for the Spring election of '57 at Jackson, F. LIVERMORE of Jackson was nominated and the Convention adjourned. Mr. LIVERMORE declined, and the Convention was again called together, and G. T. GRIDLEY of Jackson was nominated. Mr. GRIDLEY also declined, but the convention insisted upon his nomination. This way of getting a candidate was a perfect wet blanket upon the Democracy of this county. No effort was made for the unwilling candidate, or as far as we know by him! and yet notwithstanding Fremont's majority in November '56, in this district, was 1930—Judge LAWRENCE beat Mr. GRIDLEY in April '57, 407 votes clearly showing that a little more zeal, faith and willingness to work, and if needful to suffer for the good of his party, on the part of either of the Jackson nominees would have secured their election. Jackson has had then, from the Democracy three nominees for Circuit Judge, and one successful candidate for Congress, (GEORGE B. COOPER). Will she wish to stand in the way of Washtenaw when her delegation appear in Bronson's Hall and ask for this nomination?

3d. It is certain that Judge LAWRENCE will be re-nominated by the Republicans. The opposing candidate should come from the same county, otherwise county pride and local home popularity may take Judge LAWRENCE far ahead of his ticket in this county, and secure his election, for it is Washtenaw that must furnish the majority to make this district Democratic. There is no one in this county who can better keep Judge LAWRENCE from making any inroad on the Democratic vote of this county than LYMAN D. NORRIS. We rather guess the boot would be on the other leg. In November '61, Mr. NORRIS ran for Prosecuting Attorney in this county. He challenged his Republican opponent to a joint public canvass, which was declined. In that canvass the Republican was successful, though Mr. NORRIS ran 291 ahead of his ticket.

He is thoroughly identified with the interest of this county, from a residence

here since 1828, (except a few years spent in St. Louis). He was the first student who entered the University of Michigan, where he remained till the second term of Junior year of 1844, when (owing to the want of apparatus and other facilities for the study of natural science,) he left the University for Yale College, and keeping his rank, graduated there in the Summer of 1845. He read law with Mr. FRAZER of Detroit, and in April 1847 was admitted to the Bar. From '47 to '54 he practiced his profession successfully in St. Louis, and was called home by the increasing infirmity of his father, MARK NORRIS, deceased, and has since that year practiced in this and adjacent counties, with a full measure of reputation and success. We believe Ingham County has no candidate for this office. Nor do we believe that Jackson County will interpose any obstacle to the unanimous wish of the Democracy of this county. If Mr. NORRIS is nominated he will assuredly be elected, and will prove fully equal to his "illustrious predecessors," in all the qualities that go to make the Bench honored and respected.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention was held in the Court House, in this city, Jan. 31st, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and District Judicial Conventions, and was called to order by A. C. Blodget, chairman of the County Committee.

George Danforth was elected Chairman, pro tem, and E. F. Uhl, Secretary.

On motion of A. C. Blodget, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to examine credentials, and report the names of delegates entitled to seats in the Convention.

The committee reported sixty five delegates from fifteen towns and as permanent officers, George Danforth, Pres, and E. F. Uhl, Sec'y. Report adopted.

The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: A. C. BLODGET, E. M. COLE, D. B. RIDGE, N. B. NYE, C. H. RICHMOND, H. M. MOWRY, PHILIP BEUM, CALLEB MOORE, L. H. REYNOLDS, HENRY WARNER, PETER TUIT, JOHN W. COWAN.

And the following to the Judicial Convention: Benjamin Follett, Chanancy Joslin, John Brewer, J. N. Gott, M. J. Spencer, S. G. Sutherland, J. D. Corey, Daniel LeBaron, William Judd, Elias Haire, R. A. Beal, John C. Depew.

The delegations were instructed to fill any vacancies that might occur in their number.

The following preamble and resolutions were moved by J. N. Gott, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The County of Washtenaw is the leading County, in her population, in her democratic vote and majority, and in the amount of her legal business, among the counties comprising the 4th Judicial District, and

WHEREAS, The County of Washtenaw has never yet received a Democratic Judicial or Congressional nomination, since the adoption of the Constitution in 1850, while the County of Jackson has had Democratic Judicial and Congressional candidates, (most of whom have been elected), in the persons of David Johnson, G. T. Gridley, and Geo. B. Cooper; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judicial delegation from this County be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of LYMAN D. NORRIS, of Ypsilanti, for Circuit Judge of this Circuit.

Resolved, That a majority of the delegation may, if they deem it expedient, elect a Chairman, and direct him to cast the whole vote of the delegation in such way as to best promote the above instructions.

On motion of A. C. Blodget, it was Resolved, That until another census, each Township and City in County Conventions shall have the following representation: Ann Arbor Town, 3; Grand Haven, 3; Jackson City, 13; Saline, 3; Augusta, 3; Salem, 3; Bridgewater, 3; Scio, 3; Dexter, 3; Sharon, 3; Freedom, 3; Superior, 3; Lima, 3; Sylvan, 3; Lodi, 3; Webster, 3; Lyndon, 3; York, 3; Manchester, 4; Ypsilanti Town, 4; Northfield, 4; Ypsilanti City, 10.

By Chauncey Joslin: Resolved, That until further ordered, the majority of the delegates from this county, in all conventions, be instructed to cast the vote of the delegation as a unit. Carried.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Michigan Argus and Ypsilanti Sentinel.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

GEO. DANFORTH, Pres. E. F. UHL, Sec'y.

The House, on Monday, by a vote of 85 to 55 passed the Stevens' bill, providing for enlisting 150,000 negro soldiers. They are to be paid \$10 per month, clothing, and rations, and are to be officered either by whites or blacks as the President may appoint. The slaves of loyal citizens of the States exempted by the President's proclamation of Jan. 1st, 1863, are not to be enlisted, and no recruiting offices are to be opened in Delaware, Maryland, Western Va., Kentucky or Tennessee without the consent of the Governors of said States.

We have not yet seen the 900,000 men promised in advance of his proclamation and conditioned on it, and we shall now see—the Senate permitting—how many negro substitutes can be raised.—We predict that not 10,000 negro volunteers will be raised.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan was elected on Tuesday by the New York Legislature to succeed Preston Kres in the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Judicial Circuits.

We intimated in our last issue that the Republicans in the Legislature, fearing that two or three Democratic Judges might be elected at the coming April election, were proposing to so re-district the State as to effectually guard against any such contingency. To accomplish this object a bill has been introduced into the House, districting the State as follows:

- I. Wayne, Monroe. II. Lenawee, Washtenaw, Livingston. III. Hillsdale, Jackson, Eaton, Ingham. IV. Branch, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Calhoun. V. Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan, Barry. VI. Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Montcalm. VII. Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron. VIII. Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton. IX. Gratiot, Saginaw, Tuscola, Bay, Midland, Isabella, Clare, Gladwin, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Isère, Alcona, Ascension, Crawford, Osceola, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque, Isle, Cheboygan. X. Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, Osceola, Manistowic, Leelanaw, Grand Traverse, Kalamazoo, Antrim, Emmet, Mecosta.

It will be noticed at the first glance that this bill disregards entirely business interests of counties as unavoidably defined by the avenues of communication and the points of trade, and also the convenience of Judges, and only regards the supposed political complexion of the proposed circuit. We need only point to this bill to disregard entirely business interests of counties as unavoidably defined by the avenues of communication and the points of trade, and also the convenience of Judges, and only regards the supposed political complexion of the proposed circuit.

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But fortunately there is a constitutional snag in the way of this nice little arrangement, unless the powers that be shall hold that our State Constitution has gone down before the cursed rebellion with the National Constitution, the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and other individual rights it guarantees.

By article VI, section 20 of the Constitution the election of Judges must take place on the first Monday in April next; and by article IV, section 20 no public act of the legislature can take effect until ninety days from the end of the session at which the same is passed, unless two thirds of the members elect to each House shall otherwise direct. The present circuit is not, therefore, to be changed in time to operate upon the coming election unless the amendatory bill is made perfectly satisfactory to the Democrats in the Legislature, who fortunately number more than one third in each House. We may take it for granted then that no material change will be made in the present circuits before the election, and any act taking effect after the election can not remove a Judge from office.

We presume the legislative majority will attempt to ignore this provision of the Constitution on the pretence that the Judges do not go into office until the first day of January next, but let them reflect whether an election of Judges in Circuits that do not exist at the time of the election will be legal or not.

Almost daily private letters are shown us from officers and privates in the Army of the Potomac, and all speak of the condition of the army as deplorable. All—without distinction of political preferences or associations—attribute this demoralized state of a lately proud army, jointly to the long delayed payment of the troops, the change of commanders to gratify partisans, and the proclamation of the President. A letter from a Republican officer, shown us yesterday, says that a majority of the soldiers openly express their condemnation of the emancipation proclamation, and further says what we hope is not true that many soldiers are only waiting for their pay to desert. A letter expressing similar sentiments and results, from a Republican soldier in the Southern army, was also exhibited to us a few days ago. We declined publishing these letters, but make a note of their contents that our readers may know what the soldiers feel and think.

The Legislature was in session but four days last week, having adjourned on Thursday until Wednesday of this week. The journals contain little or nothing of interest to our readers.

The House passed a bill on Thursday regulating the election of Regents of the University in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted at the last election. It provides for electing eight Regents by general ticket, the eight to be distributed by lot after their election into four classes of two each, two to be elected hereafter each two years, and to hold their office eight years. At least one Regent is to reside in each Congressional district.

Messrs. KELLOGG, of Illinois, THOMAS, of Massachusetts; and GRANGER, of Michigan; are the only Republican members of the House who did not vote for the Stevens' negro soldier bill. We do not believe they will ever have reason to repent their votes.

50,000 stand of arms have been forwarded to this State from the Springfield Mass., Arsenal, and put into the Arsenal at Dearborn. They are the Springfield Rifle, and prepare this State for any emergency that may happen.

From the 20th Michigan Infantry—

Thanks to Dr. Porter. CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Va., 20th REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY, JANUARY 29th, 1863.

Ma. Editor:

Luxuries among the soldiers are very rare, and especially so when the paymaster has not visited them for five months. Beef, pork, and "hard tack," better known among us as U. S. pies, and sometimes labeled 1812, and sometimes E. C., constitute our usual fare. Still the most of us thrive well upon them.—But let the news pass round that some one is coming from home, who has kindly offered to bring to the soldiers things that their friends may wish to send them, and every eye kindles with expectation. Nor is this because the soldier desires only to gratify his appetite, but because these little gifts remind him more forcibly than anything else can that his friends have not forgotten him, and that they appreciate the sacrifices he is making for his country. Our friends send us newspapers, but from them we often learn that there are influential men who care more for party and political emolument, than for their country and the soldiers who are fighting in her defence. But when a loyal hearted civilian comes among us, (especially if his proportions be such as to prevent him becoming a soldier,) the doors of our little cabins fly open spontaneously to give him the most hearty reception.

Four weeks since we heard that Dr. Porter was to give us a visit. At first we discredited such good news, for rumor is too busy here to give us any confidence in her reports. But when we saw it in the Argus, we believed it, for we knew that your offices were in close proximity, and that you lived on the most amicable terms. Two weeks ago we heard that he was in Washington. Then came the order to be ready to march with three days' cooked rations. And this was followed by another: "Be ready to march to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock."

Meanwhile a furious storm arose and our pontoons and cannon stuck fast in the mud, and of course our advance stopped with them. All were willing to go and leave the good things that were coming, for all were confident of success, and there was one good reason at least, for such confidence; viz: the newspapers did not inform us and the rebels also, of the precise point where our attack was to be made. There is yet some hope that we can make a movement and not even the papers know it beforehand.

Last Thursday morning the Dr. arrived, and I assure you, I never saw a man receive a more hearty welcome than he did from his friends in the 20th Regiment. It did every one good to see his honest countenance among us, and to hear a voice ring from home. All hurried to see him, and to inquire about their friends; some would be obliged to go and see him if they saw him at all, for it is a matter of doubt whether he could enter all our cabins on account of the medium size of our doors—you must be aware that soldiers do not build cabins nor make doors any larger than is necessary for their own convenience. I never saw a good illustration of old Santa Claus, till I saw the benevolent Dr., his face beaming with good nature, standing in the midst of those presents and handing out bundles and boxes to the eager recipients, who crowded around him.—The sight would have done you good—Here was one rolling off a barrel; there another turning a box as he could not wait to get a comrade to help him, and others carrying parcels; too, numerous to mention, to their quarters. Many thanks to our worthy friend, the Dr. for his kindness, and many more to our friends at home for their generous presents.

We are glad that he is to remain with us some days, and shall see him depart for his home with regret.

Good health now generally prevails in the Regiment. I am happy to state that Company D has lost none by death.

The boys are all anxious to meet the enemy again. We hope the elements will be favorable next time, and that the decisive blow may be struck which shall bring this cursed rebellion to an end.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article to be found on the first page of this sheet, credited to the New York Observer, and headed "Conditions of Peace." This article gives some extracts from a recent sermon by Rev. ALBERT BARNES, the distinguished Commentator. Coming from an original anti-slavery man his views are worthy of scrutiny. One thing is certain, had these views been adopted by the anti-slavery men at an earlier day we should have had no war. Whether their general adoption would now bring peace is more than we can say.

HENDRIK B. WRIGHT, member of Congress from Pa., a Democrat in great favor with the Republicans, made a speech last week in which he severely reviewed the conduct of the war, and in the name of the soldiers demanded the recall of Gen. McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. What say the radicals to that. Do they longer swear by Wright?

The leading New York hotels have raised the price of board to \$3 a day, and the second class hotels to \$2 a day.

From Cairo.

Special Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press. Cairo, Feb. 3.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, an attack was made on Island No. 10, by a large number of rebels—probably 3,000—composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery.

They had crossed the Obion River in flat-boats and skiffs, and stationed themselves on the Tennessee shore with three six-pounders.

Transports, with troops, were passing just as they arrived, and were fired at and compelled to come to.

The light draught gunboat New Era arrived, with six twenty-four pounders, while stationed at the Island was attacked. She returned the fire, and shots were exchanged for some time quite freely.

After one hundred rounds were fired the enemy gave way and beat a precipitate retreat, since which time they have not shown any disposition to renew the attack.

The transport was of course re-leased. No casualties are reported. The troops on the Island did not participate in the fight.

The New Era continued to shell the Tennessee shore until yesterday morning, and conveyed passing boats.

The iron-clad gunboat Eastport, thickly plated and heavily armed, went down yesterday morning to remain at the Island, and, with the New Era, will sufficiently protect the works here and keep the enemy at a respectable distance.

At four o'clock this afternoon the following telegram was received: Paducah, Feb. 3. J. W. Tuttle, Brigadier-General: The rebels came in sight of Fort Donelson about ten hours ago. We sent a force out to meet them. They are still fighting.

GEO. STILLMAN, Operator. Nothing further concerning this action has been received up to 7 P. M.

Colonel A. C. Harding, of the Eighty-second Illinois, is in command of the fort.

It is supposed that the two parties of rebels are under the command of Forrest, and they intend another raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A large number of prisoners are continually arriving, and have to be sent to other places for quarters.

Cairo Feb. 4. The latest news from Donelson is that the rebel loss in the recent fight was 135 killed, and 50 taken prisoners.

The wounded and prisoners are constantly being brought in. The rebels are in full retreat. Gen. Forrest was wounded and a rebel Colonel killed.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 3. Gen. Loan, commanding the central district of Missouri, has issued an order that all bushwhackers, guerrillas, robbers, Confederate recruiting officers, emissaries who act under rebel authorities, found in that military district, shall be promptly executed by the first commissioned officer into whose hands they may be delivered, and all persons knowingly harboring, or in any way aiding or abetting, such parties shall suffer like punishment, and their houses be destroyed, and all the personal property on the premises seized and appropriated for the indemnification of Union citizens. Any officer failing to promptly execute this order will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders.

The English steamer Antona, recently captured by the gunboat Pocahontas in the Gulf, had on board a valuable cargo of munitions of war intended for the rebels.

According to the Washington Star General Hooker has chalked out his plan.

Married.

In this city, on the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father by C. H. Vanderveer, Esq., Dr. BERNHARD HESSE, of East Saginaw, to Miss MARY, daughter of COLEMAN KRAFF, of this city.

On Thursday evening, January 29th, at the house of the father of the bride, by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, ORANGE H. RUSSELL, of Pioneer, Ohio, and ROSALIA, daughter of J. G. MORRISON.

Died.

In this city, on the 1st of February, after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. SABIN FELCH aged 61 years.

Mr. F. was born in Nat'k, Mass., in 1811. He emigrated to this State in 1836 and to Ann Arbor, the following year, (1837) where he has resided up to the time of his decease. He was extensively known as a man of decided moral worth; one of our best citizens, deeply interested in whatever looked to the benefit of his neighbor, the citizens of the State, or to community at large.—Journal

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. 80 ACRES of excellent timber land—the S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, Town 9 N. Range 3 W., Chittenden County. It is in a good neighborhood, about four miles from Lowell and ten from Lansing. For terms inquire at or address: A. B. OFFICE, 85MI Jan. 29th, 1863.

HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE!

I will sell my house, with nearly two lots of land, siting on Broadway and running through to Tuttle Street, in the Fifth Ward. Terms reasonable. S. B. McCracken. Ann Arbor, Jan. 29, 1863.

I am bound for the

CHELSEA SHOEING SHOP! J. C. SOUTHER & R. A. JOHNSON, Blacksmiths.

Will do Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Jobbing in their line at the shortest possible notice. Also Carriage and Wagon Work done to order, and satisfaction given or no pay. CHELSEA, Washtenaw Co., Mich. Feb. 2, 1863.



