The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XXVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1872. No. 1386

THE MICHIGAN ARGUS

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick block, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, MICH. Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Gregory House.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 a Year in Advance.

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JOB PRINTING.

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

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

M. F. FASQUELLE, M. D. Office over A. A. Terry's store. Residence Washington Street, four doors east of State. 1373y1*

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

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

I. E. BROWN, Agent for the Finkle & Lyon "Victor" Sewing Machine. They are silent, positive, run easy and make the lock stitch. No. 7 South Main Street, Ann Arbor. 1340y1*

MACK & SCHMID, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. No. 54 South Main Street.

MICHAEL MURRAY, Roofer. Fire and Water Proof, Felt and Composition Gravel Roofs put on to order and warranted. Residence on Jefferson Street, Ann Arbor.

R. W. ELLIS & CO., Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, etc. No. 2 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

W. H. JACKSON, Dentist, successor to C. B. Porter. Office corner Main and Huron streets, over the store of R. W. Ellis & Co. Ann Arbor, Mich. Anesthetics administered if required.

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence corner of Huron and Division Streets first door east of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

LEWIS C. RISDON, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. No. 31 South Main street.

BACH & ABEL, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, &c. &c., No. 26 South Main street, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & SON, Grocers, Provision and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Water Lime, Land Plaster, and Plaster Paris. No. 16 East Huron street.

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

WM. WAGNER, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. 21 South Main street.

GILMORE & FISKE, Booksellers and Stationers. Medical Law and College Text Books, School and Miscellaneous Books. No. 3 North Main street, Gregory Block. Ann Arbor.

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

NOAH W. CHEEVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW!

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

J. F. SCHAEBERLE,

Teacher of Music. Gives instruction on the

PIANO, VIOLIN AND GUITAR,

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

PIANO TUNING,

made a speciality and satisfaction guaranteed. 1324y1

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE & GROCERIES,

J. & P. Donnelly,

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

No. 12 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor.

1128tf J. & P. DONNELLY.

JOHN G. GALL,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

LARD, SAUSAGES, Etc.,

Orders solicited and promptly filled with the best meats in the market. 31 East Washington street.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 16th, 1869. 1285tf

J. F. BROSS,

Manufacturer of

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

All work warranted of the best material. Repairing done promptly and reasonable. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 68 South Main street. 1343y1

N. [illegible]RKSEY,

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

AND SLEIGHS, of every style, made of the best material, and warranted. Repairing done promptly and prices reasonable. Detroit street, near R. R. Depot, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1384 1.

DR. C. A. LEITER

CONTINUES TO PUT UP AND FILL

Physicians Prescriptions,

At all hours, at No. 1 Gregory Block.

C. A. LEITER & CO.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22d 1871. 1354

DR. C. B. PORTER,

DENTIST.

Office in the SAVINGS BANK BLOCK, Ann Arbor.

All Operations on the Natural Teeth

PERFORMED WITH CARE.

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES AND EXPERIENCE

—IN—

SETTING ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

TO GIVE EACH INDIVIDUAL;

Dentures of the proper size, shape, color, firmness and natural expression. 1244

LOVEJOY,

TOBACCONIST!

Deals in both

FINE CUT AND SMOKING

TOBACCO,

Snuff, Pipes, &c.,

AT NO. 7 EAST HURON STREET,

Next to the Express Office,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

1348tf

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Passenger trains now leave the several stations, as follows:

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Day Exp.	Dexter Accom'n.	Eve'g Ex.	Kal. A cc.	Pac'c Ex.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit, leave,	7 00	9 20	4 05	5 50	8 15	9 40
Ypsilanti,	8 30	10 25	5 32	7 17	9 48	10 48
Ann Arbor,	8 55	10 42	6 00	7 50	10 15	11 07
Dexter,	9 25	——	6 30	8 13	10 45	——
Chelsea,	9 45	——		8 32	11 05	——
Grass Lake,	10 15	——		9 00	11 35	A. M.
Jackson,	10 50	11 55		9 35	1 00	12 15
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo,	2 10	2 28		12 25	4 20	——
Chicago arrive,	8 45	7 30		6 30	10 20	7 30

GOING EAST.

	Atlantic Express.	Night Ex.	Dexter Accom'n.	Detroit Express.	Mail.	Day Exp.
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
Chicago, leave,	5 15	9 00			5 30	9 30
		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
Kalamazoo,	——	2 20		5 00	11 30	2 28
	A. M.				P. M.	
Jackson,	12 35	4 40		8 10	2 55	4 40
Grass Lake,	——	——		8 40	3 25	——
Chelsea,	——	——	A. M.	9 07	3 55	——
Dexter,	——	——	6 25	9 25	4 15	——
Ann Arbor,	1 58	6 00	6 55	9 55	4 45	5 40
Ypsilanti,	2 22	6 20	7 20	10 20	5 08	6 00
Detroit, arrive,	3 35	7 25	8 45	11 30	6 35	7 00

The Atlantic and Pacific Express run between Jackson and Niles on the Air Line.

Dated July 22, 1872.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND Saginaw Railroad.

The most direct route to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points south and southwest. Trains run by Chicago Time.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	*Express.*	*Angola Acc.*
Jackson,	7 15 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	4 40 P. M.
Hanover,	7 54	12 49	5 20
Jonesville,	8 25	1 20	5 50
Angola,	9 53	——	7 35
Waterloo,	10 33	——	8 15
Auburn,	10 47	——	8 29
Fort Wayne,	11 45	——	9 25
Indianopolis,	6 00 P. M.	——	10 30 A. M.
Cincinnati,	8 50	——	——
Louisville,	10 45	——	10 45 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	Angola Acc.	*Express.*	*Mail.*
Louisville,	9 10 A. M.	——	10 25 P. M.
Cincinnati,	——	——	7 10 A. M.
Indianapolis,	4 00 P. M.	——	10 10
Fort Wayne,	7 05 A. M.	——	4 25 P. M.
Auburn,	8 00	——	5 22
Waterloo,	8 13	——	5 37
Angola,	8 50	——	6 35
Jonesville,	10 18	3 05 P. M.	8 02
Hanover,	10 50	3 36	8 32
Jackson,	11 30	4 15	9 10

At Jackson—Close connections are made with Michigan Central, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Grand River Valley Railroads.

At Jonesville—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

At Waterloo—With Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (Air Line).

At Fort Wayne—With Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Toledo, Wabash & Western, and Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroads.

W. A. ERNST, Supt.

ROB'T. RILLIE, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

July 25, 1872.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness which women are especially subjected, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

1355-y1.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair. To Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called woman's crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed hair, with head and coat covered with dandruff. Visit a barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what **Lyon's Kathairon** will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses, and a Clean Head, is noticeable and irresistible.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores.

1356e3w1y

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

J. R. WEBSTER & CO.

NEW BOOK STORE

NEAR THE

"EXPRESS OFFICE."

LOOK TO YOUR

INTEREST AND CALL.

BOOKS.

ANN ARBOR

Mineral Springs House.

This beautiful resort for health-seekers is now open, with its

IRON, MAGNESIA, AND SULPHUR WATERS,

Commodious building heated by steam, and large and well-ventilated rooms.

WATER AND AIR BATHS,

Of all temperatures, also Shower, Vapor, Medicated and Electric Baths are employed with advantage in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases and diseases of females. Special attention paid to diet.

With pleasant surroundings, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful cities in the country, it possesses attractions for invalids or for pleasure-seekers seldom found.

The analysis of the Springs will be furnished on application.

Persons desiring circulars to send to their friends can procure them at the office of the Proprietors on Huron street, or at the Springs.

Address all letters of inquiry to

MORRIS HALE, M. D., Supt.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Sutherland and Whedon, Prop's.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 11, 1872.

WHO TOLD OUR SECRET?

The south wind came laden with perfume
From pink and white blossoms at play,
And brought the warm kisses of summer
To the delicate rose lips of May.

The light sifted down through the branches
In tremulous dance with the shade,
And flecked with its gold the green carpet
Beneath the old apple tree laid.

The branches were flushed, as if morning
Had touched them with roseate light,
While, drifting like snow flakes fell softly
The cloudlets of crimson and white.

You remember the nook where you told me
The love that shone clear in your eyes,
While I listened, and wondered, and trembled,
Bewildered with sweet, glad surprise!

Ah! you thought in the silent old orchard,
That no one could hear our sweet words:
Did you think of our mischievous neighbors,
The impudent, eaves-dropping birds!

Did you think, as we kissed 'neath the curtains
Of gossamer, crimson and white,
Of round little eyes just above us,
That peered at us full of delight!

Ah! Bobolink heard us and watched us!
The king of the gossips is he!
He caroled and shouted the story
Through meadow and thicket and tree.

So now, when I sit in the orchard,
And watch the last blossoms float down,
And think of that day with its story,
I dream when the leaves shall be brown.

You will sit here once more by your darling,
And my heart by sweet fancies is thrilled;
Then suddenly over and round me
The soft summer air is all filled

With twitter, and bubble, and warble
From scores of the brown little throats,
That pour out their rapturous gladness
In silvery, jubilant notes.

The red-breasted robin pipes loudly
"He loves her!" and, sweeping around,
The swallows respond with their twitter,
And the blackbirds re-echo the sound.

The oriole hangs from the tree-top,
And whistles it mildly and shrill,
And the thrush warbles clearly, "She loves him!"
With flute-like cadenza and thrill.

But king of the gossiping singers,
That bobolink gossips and sings,
And dancing and tilting above me,
He giggles and titters and swings;

He saucily laughs at my blushes
With tipsy, delirious glee—
Oh, leave those dull books in the city!
Come here for yourself, love, and see!

—*Boston Daily Globe.*

Only a Woman.

A young lady who has been teaching school for a living in the West, full of the quenchless yearning for a wide field and fair play, tells a story which it would be well for those having voice and authority in such matters to heed. On the threshold of her career, finding one obstacle to her success being the difference in the amount paid to a man and a woman for the same labor, she complained to a friend, who quoted Daniel Webster to her. "There is 'room enough up stairs.' If you would receive better wages, fit yourself for a better position. Do you not see that you are surrounded by an incompetent host? Come up higher." She had long lamented the fact that so many of her sister teachers worked on from year to year in a groove, neither improving their own minds nor learning better methods for the development of those entrusted to them. She knew that many of them were deserving of pity more than blame, because the time employed by gentlemen teachers for rest and recreation must be used by them in sewing and housework, on account of their small salaries. She determined to find a place "up stairs," if untiring efforts would secure it. Her days were spent in school, and much of the night over her books. Time and money were spent in visiting first-class schools, studying the best methods of school government, and the simplest and clearest way of imparting instruction. After long months of toil, she felt and knew that she was master of her work, and looked for the reward of her labors. After teaching one or two terms, she applied for a position as first assistant in a school, and a few days afterward was waited upon by the president of the board, who informed her that upon strict inquiries they had discovered that she was competent to conduct the school herself. Upon the reception of this news her heart beat with joy, as she felt she had reached the "room up stairs." Filled with this thought, and thankful that her efforts were to be crowned with success, she did not think of remuneration, until asked what pay she expected, when she inquired what they usually paid, and was informed that she was a woman, and this was an experiment. They had paid a man, the last year, seven hundred dollars for six months, but they proposed to try her for three months at fifty-five dollars a month, telling her that if she succeeded her pay would be raised at the end of that time. This time passed quickly, when the school was pronounced a success, the board informing her that such entire satisfaction had never been given before. Parents and friends congratulated her and the noble corps of assistants who had worked out her plans so ably; and with cheerful endeavor the work of the year went on. Then the next term came, and that finally closed, as did the first. The large boys and young men who had been her pupils, and had finished their school-days under her teaching, gathered about her with tearful eyes, and thanked her with trembling lips for her untiring efforts in their behalf. The girls vied with each other in offering tokens of love and respect, while all expressed the hope that she might be with them the coming year. With mingled feelings of joy and sorrow she closed her school-room door, half wishing the long vacation over, and herself ready for work again. The secretary of the board, in giving her the order for the last term's pay, waxed eloquent over her success; but when she glanced at the paper he gave her, and found only fifty-five dollars allowed her per month, he had nothing more to say, and referred her to the president. Thinking there must be some mistake, she sought the president, who informed her that she had done nobly, telling her the school had never been so well conducted, and that she had saved them lots of money. Upon her asking if he had not agreed that she should have her salary raised the second term, he said: "Well—yes! But we talked it over, and concluded that fifty-five dollars was enough for a woman!" This conversation took place in Mr. F——'s bank, just at the hour of closing. At the door, in a carriage, waited his elegantly-dressed daughter. Our "teacher" felt almost wicked as she passed her, with the father's words in her ears—"enough for a woman!" There was no written contract, and she was helpless. Bitter tears were shed in the solitude of her room that night, for she felt she must seek work elsewhere. They would gladly have employed her another year, in order that they might "save lots of money;" but finding her services could not be secured for less than they gave a man, they let her go. And this is too generally the case in the management of such matters. God speed the day when ability, and not sex, shall decide the question of position and pay, when the key to the "room up-stairs" may be held by those competent to judge of the merits of those who would enter.

— F. A. Pike, an ex-member of the House, is the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans against Zack Chandler's son-in-law, Eugene Hale, with the prospect of laying him out.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1872

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

— In his recent speech at Jackson Postmaster-General Creswell overhauled Gov. Blair's recommendations. The *Tribune* report says: "The most interesting case was that of Col. Henry S. Dean, postmaster of Ann Arbor, who superseded Col. Claudius B. Grant on Blair's recommendation. There has been a movement lately among certain citizens of Ann Arbor to secure the removal of this gentleman also; his successor had been named, and a cry had already been raised over another martyr to a despotic and partisan Government. Mr. Creswell said, however, that Mr. Blair needn't fret any considerable portion of his system into fiddlestrings on this score, as he had investigated the matter on his trip to Michigan, found that Col. Dean was an able and satisfactory officer, and added that he should keep his position." Now if the rest of Creswell's assertions were as truthful as the one charging that Col. Grant was "superseded on Blair's recommendation," they were a worthless lot, for it is well known here that he was "superseded," we should write it removed, despite Gov. Blair and against his protest. Creswell should study his lesson better before leaving Washing again.

— This is the way the Detroit *Tribune* excuses Postmaster-General Creswell for certain "misrepresentations" of that journal made in his Lansing speech: "We are not inclined to hold the Postmaster-General guilty of any intentional misrepresentation of us or of our position and acts. He is in this State as the guest of Senator Chandler, and his personal knowledge of Michigan politics is without doubt derived from that gentleman and his followers." Chandler's mouth piece and echo is what that defense or excuse makes Creswell to be. An honorable position?

— The following quotation is from the *Free Press* report of the proceedings of the recent Republican State Convention at Lansing: "Mr. Bingham, chairman of the State Central Committee, read a telegram from Washington, stating that 10,000 majority for the Grant ticket would to-morrow be given in North Carolina, if the negroes were not intimidated. He asked them all to "go home and make bonfires." And now we suggest to Bro. Bingham that he make a circuit of the State and light those "bonfires." They will "spile" if he don't, for the builders have no idea of lighting their own pyre.

— Capt. Burrows charges in his speeches that the desertion of the Republican party by Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz and Blair was owing to inability to get all the patronage they wanted, though he says "the latter has received a great number of appointments, and has little reason to feel dissatisfied." And Postmaster-General Creswell asserted at Jackson that Blair had asked from his department 79 appointments and received 69, which don't prove that want of patronage alleged by Burrows as the reason for defection. Try again, Capt. Burrows.

— In a recent speech at Janesville, Wis., Senator Howe is reported as saying: "I know of no difference between Republicans; a rebel is as good as a Democrat; and I think as highly of the meanest rebel as I do of Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Thomas W. Tipton, or Reuben E. Fenton." And this Senator Howe, who so looks down upon his fellow Senators, has the ear of Ulysses the I., and reflects his sentiments. Will Republican admirers of the famed Senators vote for Grant?

— Our Radical friends who placed so much confidence in a victory in North Carolina, and swallowed would-be Vice-President Wilson's gloomy predictions of the results of a defeat, should remember the story of the timid boy and his musket loaded thirteen times but fired nary once. Granny came to his aid, fired the national salute, was kicked over by the double ender, and was greeted with the following advice: "Run, granny, run, there are twelve more to come."

— "Blair-ther-skite," "liar," "slanderer," "sorehead," "renegade," "traitor" were a few of the pet names Postmaster-General Creswell, in his Lansing speech, bestowed upon ex-Gov. Blair. And Creswell a Cabinet officer! Couldn't he have preserved the dignity of the Government just a little by detailing some underling to do such dirty work?

— Grant has made another speech, equal to his other two immortal efforts, "Let us have peace" and "I like this gravy." This last one was at Utica, N. Y., in response to the reception speech of Mayor Butterfield, and reported phonographically and in full was: "I suppose I am to be the guest of Senator Conkling."

— $8,000 a year: that's what Secretaries Boutwell and Delano, and Postmaster-General Cresswell are paid by Uncle Sam for perambulating the country and defending the Administration. Could n't they make more capital by staying in Washington and attending to their legitimate duties?

— The Bay City *Chronicle*, Republican, says: The Sixth district is large, and has a Republican majority of only 1,300. If Hon. O. M. Barnes should receive the Liberal nomination, Mr. Begole will have a lively time to maintain that majority." Bring out Barnes.

— A dispatch from Jackson to the Chicago *Tribune* says that Creswell's recent speech—if the dictionary don't rebel at having the bilious discharge called by that name—in that city made three hundred votes for Greeley and Brown.

— The Toledo *Commercial* insinuates that Gen. Banks wanted a nomination for Vice-President, and that that's why his head is "sore."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To and in Tubingen—The Students and the Storks.

BAD SODEN, ON THE TAUNUS, }
PRUSSIA, July 16th, 1872. }

E. B. POND: The country from Stuttgart to Tübingen is a fine agricultural region, and when one looks down upon it from some considerable hill it presents to the eye that variety of colors in long narrow strips of diverse vegetation, grain or grass or hoed crops, which resembles nothing so much as one grand piece of mosaic, and as beautiful as a vast expanse of landscape gardening, all the more steep hillsides being clad in the verdure of hop and grape vines. There is something in the location of these German towns and villages which is particularly interesting, and nestling, as they generally do, in some lovely vale or at the foot of some overlooking hill, they present to the casual observer romantic pictures of that rural simplicity and beauty which Goldsmith could so well describe, but which a closer inspection sometimes sadly dissipated. It is not easy for us to admire with poetic fervor the location of stables beneath one's living rooms, or a circular deposit for manure and all sorts of old decaying garbage in the center of the front door yard; yet this is an arrangement for home comfort very common indeed in all these little villages, and to which enchantment is imparted by distance. I do not speak of this as any indication of the interior discomfort or uncleanliness of the dwellings of the peasantry, for, as I am told, quite a different style of tidyness displays itself when once you cross the threshold of the dwelling proper. I should mention in this connection the important fact that these numerous hamlets or villages which are spread so thickly over the country are in general but an aggregation of peasants' dwellings, and this will account in part for the unattractive arrangements to which I have referred.

In traveling across the country, everywhere cultivated to its utmost limit of thoroughness, an absence of the farmhouse and out-buildings upon the lands of each individual tenant or owner is noticeable. In fact the social habits of the people, the minute subdivision of the soil for purposes of husbandry, and probably the traditionary usages derived from feudal times, have all conspired to bring together into closer fellowship and convenience of villages, and upon lots extremely small, the peasantry or laboring population, and hence has resulted the too close proximity of stables and manure heaps. I may have occasion to refer hereafter more in detail to the peasantry and the agriculture of Germany, as I have observed it.

About Tübingen, as in all the more considerable villages and cities, are to be found provisions for out-door recreation. Across the Neckar and near the depot, are spacious grounds devoted to the public as a park, upon which are two avenues, quite half a mile in length, of some of the largest and the finest specimens of the Linden and the Plain and Horse-chestnut trees I have anywhere seen; but aside from the walks beneath these splendid trees the grounds appear uncared for except for sheep pasturage. Over a small mountain adjoining the east side of the city, a foot-path is laid out, and much used apparently, which leads to various lookouts, where rustic seats are placed, commanding several very fine and extensive views, reaching in one direction to the castle of Hohenzollern. We were informed that this and similar resorts are sought out, improved and kept in repair by a society of ladies having a German appellation nearly synonymous with "beautifying society."

The university buildings are quite numerous, but are most of them scattered about in various parts of the city, and in some cases quite remote from each other, so that students at certain lecture hours are to be seen tramping in every direction, with jaunty caps of certain distinctive hues, and their inseparable canes; and later in the day numbers of them resort to the gardens opposite our hotel, with their pet dogs, of which all who can possess at least one, where to a reasonably late hour, with their jest and song and beer, they manage to enjoy themselves as students here and elsewhere are apt to do.

Among the institutions duly protected by superstition and public approval in Tübingen, honorable mention must be made of the stork and its nests. As boys most of us have read and heard strange stories of this strange bird, but here we found it in full enjoyment of all its traditional rights. As portrayed in Æsop's fables and elsewhere, it seems to be about the size and general appearance of the crane, being of various colors, from black to nearly white, and it betrays a national trait for building enormous nests upon the high tops of chimneys, which in this country are quite generally covered over and with the flues opening into the sides. Some of these nests are fully two feet thick, with a circumference of from five to nine feet, formed of coarse hay, sticks, etc, and apparently held in joint proprietorship by as many storks as can occupy these spacious apartments. And to watch these singular birds come to their lofty homes toward the close of day, or sociably sitting upon and around their common domicils, was an unfailing source of gratified curiosity.

Our stay at this ancient and staid old city was much abbreviated by the advice of our physician, Professor Leibermeister, who recommended Bad Soden, a watering place near Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, as a more favorable residence in summer, and where we now are. Our short visit was made doubly agreeable by the constant kindness of Prof. F. and party, and we shall not soon forget the two brief days during which we were permitted to share their society in this center of this European world, and so far from our native land. It was at T. we first began to experience some of those inconveniences which are unknown in our own country. If the stranger wishes to buy a hat, or some body linen, or, indeed, almost any article so easily found in the smallest country store at home, he must here hunt in all sorts of out-of-the-way lanes, and through crooked streets, before he can find some very small room, with its single window, in which the dealer vends the particular article desired. There is seldom any passing into a street where store adjoins store, and all varieties of merchandize are to be found side by side if not in the same apartment, but where the dealer lives there he has his shop. In the large cities this difficulty is not so great, though one often finds commodities always associated in our own country quite disconnected and widely divorced here. When packing to leave T. it took C. and myself a whole hour to find and complete the purchase of a small dry goods box; and after it was packed a porter had to be called who, with a nondescript hammer, a pair of pincers and a few of those nearly headless wrought nails, in an awkward way fastened on the cover, for which service trinkeld, or drink money, was expected.

Our trip to Soden must be reserved for another time. Yours ever,

J. M. W.

Gen. Banks Declares for Greeley.

BOSTON, August 1.—The rumors of the defection of Gen. Banks from the support of Grant and Wilson are confirmed by the following letter:

BOSTON, July 31, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation to-day, the result of your invitation to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday evening to support the re-election of Gen. Grant and the policy of his administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country, nor from any portion of my fellow citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as representative of the citizens of Lynn to induce me to accede to your request. Their kindness to me many years since is a continuing life-remembrance, and nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to renew my associations with them; but I am not in accord with them with regard to the Presidential canvass. Against my wishes and my personal interests I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not to the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its truest good and prosperity, not to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment.

It is in view of general principles and public interest alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand result of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment of a general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war and in the reconstruction of States subsequent to the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and, for one, I can't reject it. It was what I desired. Its consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support. I can not advocate before your friends a different course, which neither my judgment nor my heart approves. It grieves me deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any of those with whom I have been so long associated, and to whom I am so greatly indebted; but I believe the result will justify my action, give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labor, and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many lives. Accept the assurances of my lasting friendship and esteem and believe me yours, etc.,

N. P. BANKS.

To James S. Lewis, Esq., Lynn.

A Defense of Pretty Women.

From the Saturday Review.

After all, is the world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing a woman's work in the world, not making speeches, nor making puddings, but making life sunnier and more beautiful. Man has foresworn the pursuit of beauty altogether. Does he seek it for himself, he is guessed to be frivolous, he is guessed to be poetic, there are whispers that his morals are no better than they should be. In a society resolute to be ugly there is no post for an Adonis, but that of a model or guardsman. But woman does for mankind what man has ceased to do. Her aim from very childhood is to be beautiful. Even as a school girl she notes the progress of her charms, the deepening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch with silent interest the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of a coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen. Insensibly, she becomes an artist, her room is a studio, her glass an academy. The joy of her toilet is the joy of Raphael over his canvas, of Michael Angelo over his marble. She is creating beauty in the silence and the loneliness of her chamber; she grows like any art-creation, the result of patience, of hope, of thousand touchings and retouchings. Woman is never perfect; never complete. A restless night undoes the beauty of the day; sunshine blurs the evanescent coloring of her cheek, frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Care plows its lines across her brow; motherhood destroys the elastic lightness of her form; the bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of her eye, fade and vanish as the years go by. But woman is still true to her ideal. She won't know when she is beaten, and she manages to steal new victories even in her defeat. She invents new conceptions of womanly grace; she rallies at forty, and fronts with the beauty of womanhood; she makes a last stand at sixty, with the beauty of age. She falls like Cæsar, wrapping her mantle around her—"buried in woolen! 'twould a saint provoke!" Death listens pitifully to the longings of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face smiles with something of the prettiness of eighteen.

Fanny Fern says that when she "sees a pretty man with an apple head and a raspberry moustache with six hairs in it, paint on his cheek, and a little jot of a goatee on his chin, with pretty little blinking studs on shirt bosom and a little neck-tie that looks as if it were rumpled, she always feels a desire to nip him with a pair of sugar tongs, drop him gently into a pot of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over the little remains.'

CHARLES SUMNER FOR GREELEY.

His Epistle to the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—The following correspondence has taken place between Charles Sumner and the colored citizens of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of our rights, and believing that your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both and your observation have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the laws respecting our civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and the greatest vigor. We hope and trust you will favor us with such a reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm, that in our opinion thousands of the intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice.

Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

(Signed)
A. T. AUGUSTA, M. D.
and 23 others.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1872.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11, which was duly placed in my hands by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wanted to reflect upon it and be aided by the information which time might supply. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me and listened to much on both sides, but my best judgment is in harmony with my early conclusion. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am the friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have held a constant course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold while life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice. In answering your inquiries I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek, nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn. Especially is there no room for personal feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore they must be brought to the standard of truth, that they may be seen in life and act. You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now narrowed down to

PRESIDENT GRANT AND HORACE GREELEY.

One of these is to be chosen; and assuming my acquaintance with both and my observation of their lives, you ask my judgment between them, asking me especially which of the two, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, would enforce the Constitution and the laws, securing your civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. Here I remark that in this inquiry you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I. Believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights, so that the two races shall live together in harmony. I also remark that you call attention to two things: the antecedents of the two candidates, and secondly, their present position. You wish to know from these which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights. In other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend. The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored fellow citizens in other parts of the country—I may say in nearly every State of the Union—have made a similar request; and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal; but if my opinion is given, it must be candidly, according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries, beginning with the

ANTECEDENTS OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commisson. One was trained as a civilian, the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a pro-slavery Democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan, fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery; full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that the colored citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side. Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it can not be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always beneficent with the poor, always ready for any good cause, and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities conspicuous in his life untiring industry, abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship, an amiable nature, a magnanimous soul, and above all honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war and the honors he has won can not change the record of conduct towards your people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor; while there are unhappy antecedents showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful but it must be told.

THE OUTRAGE ON HAYTI.

I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its 800,000 blacks engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is a most instructive antecedent, revealing beyond question his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by seizing the war powers of the government, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and then at great expenditure of money sent several armed ships of the navy, including monitors, to maintain the usurper Baez in power, that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship he proceeded to strike at the independence of the black republic in open menace of war, and without the sanction of Congress, to which is committed the war-making power. Sailing into Port-au-Prince with our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, properly manned for this service, also the frigate Severn as consort, and other monitors in their train, the Admiral acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by the officers of his squadron, and then, pointing to the great war ships in sight from the window, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Haytien ships. The President was black, not white. The admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated any such menace from any government in the world. Here was indignity, not only to the Black Republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, and especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast, keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was like a hawk sailing in the air, ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel proceeding found a victim among our white fellow-citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and his captivity was prolonged with the connivance of two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him, and is part of the military ring immediately around him. That such an outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black. I confess my trials as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the Administration and desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law—human and divine—that I was aroused; and then began the anger of the President and his rings—military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled that the great republic, acting through its President, could set such an example, where the national constitution, international law, and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race which was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible transaction, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can now judge how much the colored race can rely upon his "heartfelt sympathies."

GRANT'S PROSCRIPTION OF COLORED MEN.

Nor can it be denied that shortly afterward, on the return of the commission from this island, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence, was thrust away from the company of the commissioners at the common table of the mail packet on the Potomac, almost within sight of the Executive mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President, at whose invitation he had joined the commission, never uttered a word in condemnation of this exclusion, and when entertaining the returned commissioners at dinner carefully omitted Mr. Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated this indignity. Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President, but I can not forget

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL,

which is the cap stone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his Santo Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debate, but there was no word of "heartfelt sympathy" from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance this cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of "the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled," leaving it uncertain whether colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill, but nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account. Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity or industry of the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying, so freely given to the Santo Domingo scheme, would have averted those Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretence for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by character and the drawbacks of his own conduct. After violating the Constitution and international law to insult the black republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law-breakers. Second, passing from "antecedents," I come now to the

PRESENT POSITION OF THE CANDIDATES,

which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet, in all substantial respects, the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by a reform convention—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia—so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But it will not fail to be observed that the convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government; while on the other hand the convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the control of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, being the personal Government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duties, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of the Constitution and law, with general unfitness, and indignity to the colored race. All of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible for true Republicans. Therefore, the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, as far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms more worthy. Of the equal rights it states and claims: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever race,

"color, or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects the platform of Cincinnati is the most Republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against these unrepublican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity. From the two nominations and the two platforms I come to the

SUPPORTERS OF THE CANDIDATES,

and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in the government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion; being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a prominent part in the present Administration. The country knows too well the military ring, the Senatorial ring and the Custom-house ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back the diversified army of office-holders drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party, which comes forward to unite in the Liberal movement.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Democrats in joining Horace Greeley have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with a high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long abolitionist who represents pre-eminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are Republicans in reality, by the same title that those who sustain republican principles are Republicans. Or, rather, they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less republican because Democrats unite with them in support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in a multitude other than an individual. A political party can not if it would, and should not if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, the hundred, or the thousand; and so we find the supporters of President Grant announce with partisan triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic newspaper. On equal reason and with equal pride may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce the adhesion of the Democratic party, which, turning from the things that are behind, presses on to those that are before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice-President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary, it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice President with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his Administration and in the conduct of affairs Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irreversible finality. The hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be enslaved or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their equal rights. On the contrary, they have in his election not only the promises of the platform, but also the splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in the assertion of their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that Democrats supporting Horace Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform, with its two-fold promises, and intend in good faith to carry them out. Democrats can not turn back who, at the Convention adopting this platform, sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown—his soul is marching on." Seeking especially the establishment of character in the national government they will expect their President to be always true to himself. Therefore, I put aside the partisan allegations. That Horace Greeley has gone to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by Democrats, each is without foundation or reason, according to my judgment. They are attempts to avoid what you recognize as the true issue, being the question between the two candidates; or perhaps they may be considered as scarecrows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats; nor do I believe that when elected, Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that enlightened conscience which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents.

VOTE FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you, as colored fellow-citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and preserve the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated, as Vice-President, Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as a most determined abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotion to your rights not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice. Besides all this which may guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that as citizens of the United States and part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country. While it is prosperous you will be gainers. Therefore, while justly careful of your own rights, you can not be indifferent to the blessings of good government. It is for you to determine whether the time has not come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like Horace Greeley does not give a stronger assurance of good government that can be found in the insulter of the colored race, already famous from the rings about him, and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The supporters of President Grant compel us to observe his offences and shortcomings. The comparison they challenge can not be declined; it will be for others in the present canvass to hold it before the American people. Speaking now for myself, I have to say that *my vote will be given for Horace Greeley*, but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any less a Republican. On the contrary I am so much a Republican that I can not support a candidate whose conduct in civil life shows an incapacity to appreciate Republican principles, and whose administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially towards the colored race, by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson are technical and trivial. Unquestionably President Grant deserves impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors rather than a renomination, and on the trial it would be enough to exhibit his seizure of the war power and his indignity to the black republic, with its population of 800,000, in

VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

And here a contrast arises between him and Abraham Lincoln. The latter in his first annual message recommended the recognition of what he called the "Independence and sovereignty of Hayti," but it is at these that President Grant has struck. One of Abraham Lincoln's first acts was to put the black republic on an equality with other powers; one of President Grant's acts to degrade it. I am so much of Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a life-long abolitionist. I wish a President sincerely devoted to civil-service reform, beginning with the

THE "ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE,"

which President Grant once accepted but now disowns. I also wish a President who sets an example of industry and unselfish dedication to the public good, and I wish to see a President through whom we may expect peace and harmony instead of discord. Strangely President Grant seems to delight in strife. If he finds no enemy he falls upon his friends, as when he struck at the black republic, insulted Russia in his annual message, offended both France and Germany, and then in personal relations quarreled generally. My own personal experience teaches how futile is the charge that because Horace Greeley receives Democratic votes therefore he becomes a Democrat or lapses under Democratic control. I was first chosen to the Senate by a coalition of Free-soilers and Democrats; Democratic votes helped make me Senator from Massachusetts, as they also helped make my excellent friend Mr. Chase Senator from Ohio, and will help make Horace Greeley President. But neither Mr. Chase nor myself was on this account less faithful as Free-soilers, and answering for myself I know that I never became a Democrat or lapsed under Democratic control. I do not doubt that Horace Greeley will be equally consistent. The charge to the contrary so vehemently repeated seems to reflect the character of those who make it, except that many repeat it by rote. There is a common saying, "Principles, not men;" and on this ground an appeal is made for President Grant, feeling that in any personal comparison with Horace Greeley he must fail. But a better saying is

"PRINCIPLES AND MEN."

I am in favor of the principles of the Republican party in contradistinction to Grantism, and I am for the man who truly represents them. By these principles I shall stand, for them I shall labor, and in their triumph I shall always rejoice. If any valued friend separate from me now it will be because he places a man above principles. Early in public life I declared my little heed for party and my indifference to the name by which I am called, and now I confess my want of sympathy with those who would cling to the form after its spirit has fled.

THE RECONCILIATION MOVEMENT.

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration which can not be neglected by the good citizen. Watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley, it is easy to see that it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered, which found this expression. Sir Philip Sydney said of the uprising in the Netherlands: "*It is the spirit of the Lord, and is irresistible;*" and *such a spirit is manifest now*, notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians, Republican and Democratic. In the face of persistent ridicule, and against the extravagance and unscrupulous opposition, the nomination at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory, without concert or propulsion of any kind, can be explained only by supposing that it is in harmony with the popular voice. That Democrats, and especially those of the South, should adopt a lifetime abolitionist for President is assurance of willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow-citizens with that reconciliation of which Horace Greeley was an early representative. In standing by Jefferson Davis on his trial and signing his bail-bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial so that the discordant races find kindred hospitality in him, and he thus becomes a tie of union. The nomination has been adopted by the Democrats in convention assembled. This was an event which the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and as its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things except the rights of man. Thus far in constant efforts for the colored race I have sincerely sought the good of all, which I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the Declaration of Independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech, when I said: "Nothing in hate; nothing in vengeance." Never have I asked for punishment. Most anxiously have I looked for the time, which seems now at hand, when there shall be reconciliation, not only between the North and South, but between the two races, so that the two sections and the two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of irritating antagonism without end, there shall be sympathetic co operation. The existing differences ought to be ended. There is a time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for estrangement to cease between the people who, by the ordinance of God, must live together. Gladly do I welcome the happy signs. Nor can I observe without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail-bond given at Baltimore as the assurance of peace, holding the parties to the full performance of its conditions; provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure that it can not be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism, and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation; but every voter must act freely, without constraint from league or lodge. Much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship by which you are entitled to the equal rights if all have its fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to a true civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure where he needs support; but I see no early extrication, except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If Democrats unite with him, so much the better. The association once begun must naturally ripen in common friendship and trust. I am for peace in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace, and I welcome all that makes for peace. With deep felt satisfaction I remember that no citizen who drew his sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights, when the promises of the great declaration are all fulfilled and our people are united as never before in the enduring friendship of a common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation; nor can I withhold my hand. Freely I accept the hand that is offered and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am

AGAINST THE POLICY OF HATE;

I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life; I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish the hate: such is my desire. And now, turning to the Democratic party, I hold it to all the covenants solemnly given in the adoption of a Republican platform, with Horace Greeley as candidate. There can be no backward step. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat I knew and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes a proper key-note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph—"*Just laws and public virtue.*" This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key-note is, "*The Unity of the republic and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation.*" Such is my cry, and, wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these, humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause.

Accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen, to be your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To Dr. Augusta, William H. A. Wormley, and others.

The Candidates Interviewed.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been calling on Mr. Greeley in Brooklyn and President Grant at Long Branch. The following are some notes of these interviews:

MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley was dressed in an alpaca coat, linen pants, Dolly Varden vest, and slippers. His accustomed white hat hung on the rack in the hall. Mr. Greeley was in confidential conversation with one of the editors of the *Tribune* when I entered the room, which, after greeting me, he resumed, allowing me to wait upon him. The apartment in which I thus found myself was the luxuriant library of the house, which had been improvised by his beneficent host into an editor's office for Mr. Greeley's special use. The appointments of this room were in perfect keeping with the exquisite taste of its owner, which was visible on every side. In the well-filled shelves of choice books, the paintings on the walls, and in various forms and fashions the same delicate culture and refinement displayed itself. The greatest living editor of this country still retains the distinctive features of his profession, and as I looked at him, surrounded by a flood of fresh newspapers, covering every available space of the room about him, his desk filled with unanswered correspondence, the prospective President was sunk in the higher position already attained by him, through painstaking ability and a life of devotion to its demands. If Mr. Greeley is as successful a President as he has been an editor the country will not stop to ask by whose votes he was elected.

At last the interviewing editor took his departure and I found myself face to face with the sage, philosopher, farmer, and Presidential candidate. He greeted me kindly, giving me the small, white hand, for which I felt a throb of compassion when I thought of the ordeal awaiting it after the 4th of next March. We then naturally fell into conversation upon the political situation and his views of the campaign. "They have been bothering me about starting a Greeley paper in Washington," said he, "and want my friends to help with money, but I do not advise such an expenditure. Washington papers have no influence in the country; they never obtain a national reputation and I suppose could not live without Government patronage."

The atmosphere of the place he thought quite detrimental to influential journalism

"If I should be elected," said he, "I would not care if there was not a paper there that supported me. The support of a Washington paper, for any administration, signifies nothing to the country."

He said there were many places throughout the land where a paper would be of great benefit to them. Many Republican papers were hampered by stockholders, that would, if free, declare for him. The influence of such would be of use to the party.

"I suppose you consider New York sure for yourself, Mr. Greeley?" said I

"Beyond a doubt," he replied; "nothing can take New York from us. Ohio and Pennsylvania are doubtful territory. You see we are poor," he continued; "the Administration party have the offices and money. The moneyed interests of the country are not outspoken. The people are with us—there is no discount on that fact—but prominent men of wealth hang back. They will vote right, but they do not work. If we lose North Carolina it will be for want of means to carry the war successfully into Africa"

"I hope you will not impoverish yourself in the campaign," I said.

"Well," he answered, "this is the last time I shall run for office. I shall never be a candidate again, and perhaps I ought to spend a little on the canvass. Many men whose convictions are with us have not the courage to come out and declare for the new movement; many who are ambitious for public place and preferment would dig their political graves by so doing; but the people have nothing to lose and all to gain by the now departure."

PRESIDENT GRANT.

There has been so much written and said about the President's being no talker that I was very pleasantly surprised to find him entering into conversation without the least hesitation and giving his views quite freely upon the political situation, the woman question, and matters and things in general. The President said he had met with political opposition whenever he had appointed women to office, but that he had favored such appointments always, and made them whenever he could.

He has had a great deal of trouble with the politicians about the office which is held by Miss Van Lew at Richmond, Va Delegation after delegation has visited him to have her removed. There is no fault found with her conduct of the office, but the argument used is that the party needs it for political purposes. The President has been unmoved by all the clamor raised. He hears their story quietly, smokes his cigar, and continues the fight "on the same line." I asked him if the women had generally made good officers.

He replied that out of the 300 he had appointed but one had proved unworthy, and that was a postmaster who was a chronic defaulter, and they were obliged to dismiss her; but he appointed another in her place. He said he hoped to see many more of the clerkships in the departments filled by women. In answer to an opinion expressed in regard to the influence that women might wield in a political campaign he answered that he thought they might do him as much good by talking for him, perhaps even more, than by voting.

The President seems to have less anxiety about the election than many of his friends. In answer to an inquiry about the prospect in New York, he said he should not be surprised if the State went Republican. Advices he had received from reliable sources gave him this impression. Mr. Greeley's plan of resumption of specie payment, General Grant thinks not satisfactory to practical business men of the State, especially when, with the next breath, he proposes to use all the gold in the Treasury to buy bonds with. The abuse and slanders heaped upon General Grant, as well as the intense personal plan upon which the campaign is carried on, are very disagreeable features to him. He says he refrains from reading the opposition press, and newspapers generally for that matter, more than he should, for the reason that it has come to assume such fearful proportions he does not like to review them.

— The father of Congressman Dawes is a supporter of Greeley; also the son and nephew of Gerrit Smith.

The Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. AUG. 9, 1872

Democratic National Ticket.

For President—

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President—

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Luce's Hall, in the City of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, August 22, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential Electors and State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Each county will elect two delegates for each Representative to which, under the last apportionment, it is entitled in the lower branch of the State Legislature; but every organized county shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

In accordance with a resolution of a former State Convention, all counties, except those of the Upper Peninsula, must be represented by resident delegates.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

FOSTER PRATT, Chairman.

Jackson, July 25, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th,

at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect six delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Grand Rapids on the 22d of August; also delegates to the Second District Congressional Convention when called; and to transact such other business as the Convention may find necessary.

Each town and ward will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Ann Arbor City—		Pittsfield,	3
1st Ward,	3	Salem,	4
2d "	3	Saline,	6
3d "	3	Scio,	6
4th "	3	Sharon,	3
5th "	2	Superior,	4
6th "	2	Lylvan,	5
Ann Arbor Town,	3	Webste,,	3
Augusta,	4	York,	5
Bridgewater,	4	Ypsilanti Town,	4
Dexter,	3	Ypsilanti City—	
Freedom,	4	1st Ward,	2
Lima,	3	2d "	2
Lodi,	4	3d "	3
Lyndon,	3	4th "	2
Manchester,	6	5th "	4
Northfield,	4		

By order of the County Committee,

R. E. FRAZER, Sec'y

Ann Arbor, June 13, 1872.

Liberal Republican County Convention.

The Liberal Republicans of Washtenaw County will meet in Convention at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a County Committee and appointing six delegates to the Liberal Republican State Convention, to be held at Grand Rapids on the 22d day of August, also to appoint six delegates to the Second District Congressional Convention when called.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

WHITNEY JONES, Chairman.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1872.

Democratic Ward Caucuses.

Democratic Caucuses will be held in the several Wards of this city on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14th,

at 7½ o'clock, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on the 16th.

1st Ward—at Jno. N. Gott's Office.
2d " —at the Leonard House.
3d " —at the Court House.
4th " —at Firemen's Hall.
5th " —at the Washtenaw House.
6th " —at McDonald's Store.

The 5th and 6th Wards are entitled to two delegates each, the other Wards to three each.

By order of THE WARD COMMITTEES.

Dated Aug. 8th, 1872.

THE ARGUS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

With a view to increasing the circulation and influence of the ARGUS, we offer it to campaign subscribers from the next issue to and including November 15th—the paper for which date will give the result of the election—for ***40*** cts, or in clubs of *ten* or more at ***30*** cents each. We ought, at these figures, to get a list of *fifty in each* township, and of *two hundred* in this city. Money paid for weekly papers is better than an investment in poles banners or pamphlet documents.

The North Carolina Election.

All parties have had spells of rejoicing over the North Carolina election, which took place on the first inst. It has been Democratic and Conservative one day, and Radical the next. The first returns were extremely wild, and each day's changes have been as veering and unreriable as the wind. At this writing—Thursday afternoon—the Radicals claim the election of CALDWELL, Governor, and his associates on the State ticket, by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The Democrats elect five of the eight members of Congress, and get the Legislature by a large majority, which secures a United States Senator to succeed POOL, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. This is better than leading journals and canvassers promised before the election.

—The Montana election was held on Monday, and MAGINNIS, Democrat, is reported elected delegate to Congress.

GRANT was interviewed from his rural retreat among the Thousand Islands, and the telegraph reports him as saying—perhaps only "impressing" the interviewer—that "he was not anxious for a second term, but consented to receive the nomination simply because he thought that the best way of discovering whether the majority of his countrymen believed what was alleged against his administration and himself personally." Then this is exclusively a personal campaign: principles that underly the very foundations of the government are lost sight of; GRANT is on trial before the grand assize of the nation; and he wants to see what the people think of all the bad and mean things which have been said about him. Noble aspiration! grand results to come from so much labor and pain and travail. Which reminds us of an incident within our own knowledge. A drunken, unfeeling, brutal father—a physician of talent and education and skill, all sacrificed—lost a beautiful and promising little son—an only child. A friend sympathized with him, when he replied that "he didn't care much about the boy dying, but, then, he would have liked to have had him live, just to see what sort of a d——d man he would have made." A premature GRANT, for all the world.

THE attention of the Liberal Republicans of the several towns in the county is invited to the call for a County Convention to be held on the 16th, made in the absence of a County Committee by the Chairman of the State Committee. Our friends knowing of Liberal Republicans in their vicinity will promote the cause by giving them this notice.

THE LATE GOV. ANDREW ON THE ISSUES.

The issues involved in the political campaign now in progress are those of peace, not war, those of conciliation and reconciliation rather than the perpetuation of sectional strife and enmity: or, *such should be the issues.* Touching these let us quote the words of the late Gov. ANDREW, of Mass., uttered over eight years ago, but as true and appropriate now as then. Speaking of reorganization—miscalled reconstruction—Gov. A. said:

"We are desirous of their reorganization, and to end the use of the war power. But I am confident we cannot reorganize political society with any proper security: *First.* Unless we let in the *people* to a co-operation, and not merely an arbitrarily selected portion of them: *Second.* Unless we give those who are, by their intelligence and character, the natural leaders of the people, and who surely will lead them by and by, an opportunity to lead them now."

And again as to the condition of things at the South, and the sentiment of the people touching the changed relations growing out of or resulting from the war:

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men at the South accept the present condition of things in good faith; and I am also satisfied that with the support of a firm policy from the President and Congress, in aid of the efforts of their good faith, and with the help of a conciliatory and generous disposition on the part of the North, especially on the part of those States most identified with the plan of emancipation, the measures needed for permanent and universal welfare can surely be obtained. There ought now to be *a vigorous prosecution of the Peace*—just as vigorous as our recent prosecution of the War. We ought to extend our hands with cordial good-will to meet the proffered hands of the South; demanding no attitude of humiliation from any; inflicting no acts of humiliation upon any; respecting the feelings of the conquered;—notwithstanding the question of right and wrong between the parties belligerent. We ought, by all the means and instrumentalities of peace; by all the thrifty methods of industry; by all the recreative agencies of education and religion; to help rebuild the waste places and restore order, society, prosperity. Without industry and business there can be no progress. In their absence, civilized man even recedes towards barbarism. Let Massachusetts bear in mind the not unnatural suspicion which the past has engendered. I trust that she is able—filled with emotions of boundless joy, and gratitude to Almighty God who has given such victory and such honor to the Right—to exercise faith in His goodness, without vain glory; and to exercise charity, without weakness, towards those who have held the attitude of her enemies.

"The offense of war has met its appropriate punishment by the hand of *War*. In this hour of triumph, honor and religion alike forbid one act, one word, of vengeance or resentment. Patriotism and Christianity unite the arguments of earthly welfare, and the motives of heavenly inspiration, to persuade us to put off all jealousy and all fear, and to move forward as citizens and as men, in the work of social and economic reorganization, each one doing with his might whatever his hand findeth to do."

Gov. ANDREW living was good authority with Republicans; dead and almost regarded as a saint his words should be heeded rather than those of living demagogues who would promote sectional strife for personal and partisan ends.

IT WAS Gen. BUTLER who played upon the harp of the "Heathen Chinee," when he said,

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain
I name Speaker Blaine."

And the recent letter of the Speaker, intended to kill two birds with one stone—CHARLES SUMNER and the Democratic party—furnishes new and conclusive proof that he is up to his old "ways that are dark" and resorting to new "tricks that are vain." And in this resolution is found his indictment against the Democratic party, his proof that it will not abide in good faith—as pledged by the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform—by the amendments to the Constitution, a resolution offered by Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

Commenting upon this resolution, Speaker Blaine says:

"On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in favor of Gen Grant. All the nays were Democratic, who are now equally unanimous in the support of Mr Greeley. It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, that these amendments are valid parts of the Constitution, so long as the same men on the same day vote that the provisions of those amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation."

Mr. BLAINE indirectly asserts, and so means to be understood, that the Democrats of the House declared by their votes "that those amendments (the XIII., "XIV., and XV.) should not be enforced "by Congressional legislation." But the Democratic members, neither by speech nor vote, made any such declaration. In recording their votes against the resolution as given above, they simply refused to "recognize as valid and binding *all existing laws* passed by Congress for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments," that and nothing more. There is a wide difference between declaring that "the provisions of the amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation" and refusing to "recognize as valid and binding" certain laws previously enacted, and some of which laws they had protested against as unconstitutional and void, tested by the original articles of the Constitution or by the amendments cited. One of these amendments authorized the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* where there was neither rebellion nor invasion, in violation of the plainest and most positive Constitutional prohibition, and subjecting the citizens to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment at the will of the President or his partisan underlings.

Speaker BLAINE is welcome to all he can make against the Democracy on that line of attack. As to Senator SUMNER, he is capable of taking care of himself, and has done so most effectually in a reply to the Speaker's epistle.

The Monroe *Monitor* gives one of the candidates on the Republican State ticket the following left-handed compliment: "BYRON D BALL, of Grand Rapids, was put on the ticket for Attorney General. If he will work as hard for the public in that office as he has for lawless Radicalism out of it, and will study hard and gas less, he may make an Attorney General if elected for a second term."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

— Colfax has finally disclosed the reason why he does not propose active participation in the pending campaign: "the public opinion of the nation in its entire history has forbidden a President or Vice-President, who has not the excuse of being a candidate, entering into active stump-speaking in a Presidential campaign, with all its strifes and antagonisms and asperities and criminations and recriminations." In these latter days when Cabinet officers are detailed to take the stump and interfere in State elections, or when a Vice-President does the same thing—as two years ago—that dignity dodge is entirely too thin, Mr. Colfax; entirely too thin.

— The Christian *Union*—Henry Ward Beecher's paper—puts it thusly: "The mountain would not come to Mahomet, so Mahomet has gone to the mountain. The Democratic party declined to sink into Horace Greeley; and Horace Greeley now sinks into the Democratic party." This is to scare timid Republicans and prevent Greeley getting their votes. Next week the *Union* will take the other side and show that Greeley, the old abolitionist, has swallowed and digested the Democratic party. That will be to drive off Democratic support.

— Sylvester Larned made a speech—a regular Larned speech—at a Ward meeting in Detroit on Monday evening, in which he said: "He believed in augur ies when they were of good omen, and called attention to the fact that the ground on which they stood was formerly owned by a relative of the President." Can any lick-spittle or apes of royalty equal that? But then, was the relative a Grant, a Dent, a Casey, a Kramer, or a Coburn? Which branch of the royal family, that's the question.

— Speaker Blaine is reported as saying that "those who talk about Grant's gift-taking ought to be tarred and feathered." Blaine would make it a crime to speak evil of the President, and if the Radicals get control of the next Congress will probably have the old and odious alien and sedition law re-enacted.

— The New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads, with their western connections, have reduced their rates on western bound freight from 45 to 50 per cent., to be put up again about September 1st. The reduction to Detroit is from 88 to 53 cents per hundred.

— The reported balance in the State Treasury, at the close of business hours, July 31st, was $1,024,892.99. That balance is a fat goose for the banks of the Governor and State Treasurer to pluck. Has "Gov." Bagley a bank to aid in piecing out that $1,000 salary?

— It was William Lloyd Garrison who once pronounced the American Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell;" the same William Lloyd Garrison who now administers a rebuke to Charles Sumner for supporting Greeley and advising the colored citizens to vote for him.

— Mr. Sylvester Larned told the Third Ward Republicans of Detroit a few evenings ago that he believed "the election of Greeley would result in another internecine war." Not a bit of it, or he would support Greeley along with all the stock-jobbers and bummers throughout the land, no Grant men all.

— W. W. Wheaton, ex Mayor of Detroit, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, but never noted for ex-tra brains, has written a letter to Gen. Slocum which gives the Grantites great consolation "Small favors thankfully received" is their motto.

— Thos. Settle, President of the late Philadelphia Convention, had his hash settled by the recent North Carolina election. He ran for Congress and was defeated, and now writes d. b. after his name: that is "dead beat."

— Connolly is disgusted with politics and declines to participate in the Presidential campaign, while it is understood that Tweed favors the election of Grant and will give him aid and comfort. How now about Tammany!

— Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, now and for many years a Republican member of Congress, has come out for Greeley and Brown. His letter is an able one.

— The next elections in order are:
California, Monday, Sept. 2.
Vermont, Tuesday, Sept. 3.
Maine, Monday, Sept. 9.
Let the Republicans stand from under.

— A friend who has been up into Macomb County advises us that "they are all for Greeley up there." He had to take the Grant side for the sake of opposition.

— S. S. Tilton, late chairman of the Republican State Convention of California, has accepted the same position in the Liberal Republican organization.

— M. W. Field had to get a "certificate of character" from his attorney, in order to make his success certain in the Wayne district Congressional Convention.

— The *Atlantic Monthly*, a supporter of Grant as "the least of two evils," does not consider him a very "ornamental figurehead" to the ship of state.

— The New York *World* says: "There is no longer any doubt among well-informed politicians that the old Tammany-Tweed Ring support Grant."

— Tweed was and probably is a partner of Murphy, and Murphy has the ear of Grant. Could n't Nast find a field for his pencil in these facts?

— Spotted Tail and his party arrived at Washington on Monday evening, but found the big injun off on a hunt—for pleasure and rest.

SINCE our last report the Republicans have made nominations for Congress as follows:

1st *district*—MOSES W. FIELD, on the 4th ballot. His "strong holt" is being a protectionist of the E. B. WARD stripe. To put him through the convention it was found necessary to file a "certificut of karacter" made by his attorney. The Democrats can beat him with a good nomination.

4th *district*—Capt. J. C. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo, on the 152 ballot, the 151 being duplicates of the first. This district gave a majority for GRANT in 1868, of 4,870; and in 1870, for BALDWIN, 2,177.

7th *district*—Hon. O. D. CONGER, now representing the old 5th, on the 2d ballot. The counties comprised in this district gave GRANT 2,185 majority in 1868, and BALDWIN 1,954 in 1870.

8th *district*—Hon N. B. BRADLEY, of Bay, on the 15th ballot, his own county voting for LUTHER WESTOVER. In 1868 this district gave GRANT 2,285 majority and in 1870, BALDWIN, 1,680.

Nasby's Brother John "Dreams."

ANN ARBOR,
wich is in the State of Mich.,
August 1, 1872.

I am Nasby's brother John (wich don't live near Bascom's).

Upon takin up a noospaper last nite, I read Petroleum's letter dated Joon 22d, 1872. After readin I lay back in my chair, meditatin. While thus, I fell asleep, and in my sleep I dreamed (it runs in the family). It seemed as if I wuz travillin in what appeared to me a forrign countrie, and as I wuz journeyin along I met a man who wuz the awfullest lookin man I ever saw; he looked as though he had bin most unfortunate all his life, as his face wuz wobegone and gastly. I stopt him and axed him where wuz I, ez I had lost my way. To wich he said: "Stranger, I guess yer have come a long way if ye know not whar ye be. This is Nepodom, which is governed by His Royal Highness King Ulysses the First, whose palace is in that city yer see to the eastward." And here he suddinly started off, leavin me to ponder over a wus thing than Petroleum's letter. I sat down by the roadside and tried to imagine where under the sun Nepodom wuz. It never wuz in my jeography. As I wuz thus engaged I wuz startled by hearin groans near by. On lookin around I saw a most piteyin site: there wuz a man reduced to a regular skeleton lyin on the grass. I spoke to him, and he tried to answer; but a convulsion seized him and he died. On lookin into his face I perceived a name written onto his forehead, and it was "Christian." Not exactly afraid, but lonesum, I resumed my journey, takin the road that led to the city. After proceedin aways I come to an old church that evidently had not bin yused for menny years. I noticed that there wuz several graves round the yard, and, kuriosity promptin, I went in and endeavored to read the names, but as they wuz peculier it was some time afore I could understand em, and when I did I was astounded, for on them was written "Independence," "Union," "Freedom," and "Liberty." Had the moon upsot in the Hevins I would not have bin more scart. I wuz fritened and I ran away. Wuz them not the great truths in my countrie? What did it mean? And by the time I got through my thinkin I arrived at the city. I found it surrounded by a wall wich was called "Martial law," and it had big gates, onto wich was written, "Nepotism forever," "Down with reform," "Slavery as it was," "We glory in ignorance," and very many others. I entered the gate of ignorance, as I thot there were less sin in that than any other. I passed through and saw a great crowd of soldiers lounging around on piles of empty cigar boxes, smokin secesh tobaco. Filled with disgust and almost choked by the stench I hurried on, hopin to find pure air; but in this I was mistaken, as it was the same everywhere. I noticed the people had most sorrowful countenances, and that they lived in abject poverty (over taxation), and it seemed that *they were under military rule.* After wandering around I finally brought up against the Palace wherein King Ulysses held forth. Seeing the court-yard gate open I went in. I there beheld an immense concourse of about fifty thousand office-holders (many of whom can be seen every day), who were chanting praises to their Liege Lord Ulysses. On the throne sat the King, and around him were his forty-two relations, among whom I saw wuz Jesse lightin his cigar wid a greenbax. In front of the throne wuz a statute of Bachhus, who held a bowl in his hands wich wuz filled with korn whiskey (such as Petroleum likes), and very often the King and courtiers would drink stone blind. Ov course I wuz much surprised at sich proceedins, but my eyes become accustumed to the site and I continued gazin around.

Next I saw the statute of a man who was whippin a cullud pusson, and that wuz called "Slavery." I turned my eyes in another direction and I saw a site as makes my blood stand cold. There wuz immortal Washington and Abraham Lincoln hung in effigy! Then wuz I possessed of awful strength. With an awful vow I clímbed up the poles, and as I wuz agoin to cut em down I saw a great procession wich wuz three thousand miles long (as I wuz told afterwards), reachin from Maine to Calliforny, and a leadin that procession I saw Horace Greeley and B Gratz Brown. They had numerous banners, onto wich wuz written "Equal Rights," "Amnesty to All," "Reform," 'Liberty," and "Union." I saw the culled man walk with the white man, I heard the clarion notes of Austin Blair, Schurz, Sumner and Fenton huzzaing for victory, and I saw the editor of the ARGUS carryin the battle flag.

When King Ulysses and his court saw the procession I heard him say d——m Greeley, and they ran straightway to Salt River wich flowed near by, plunged in, and were last seen swimmin for dear life towards "Satanland" near Hell Gate. Then there ascended from the Greeley band such a shout as ne'er wuz heard before, and the echo of wich awoke me.

All of wich did happen unto
Petroleum's brother
JOHN,
(wich wuz not Post Master).

Michigan Central New Lines.

Superintendent Sargent, in his report to the President, gives particulars of the business of the lines recently opened.

The earnings of the Air-Line Division (Jackson and Niles) have been less than the expenses; but it should be noted that the road has been used for the passage of through freight trains east, and for one through express passenger train in each direction, for which no credit is given in the earnings. The road, track, and depot equipments are in very complete condition

The South Bend Division, finished about the same time as the above, is in equally good condition.

The Grand River Valley Division is in like condition, and the comparative earnings and expenses make a very favorable exhibit, with prospect of immediately and steadily increasing traffic.

The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw road has been operated under the same division name since its lease in August, 1871. It shows steady increase in earnings, with certain prospect of material enlargement as the road extends into the pine lumber region beyond water competition.

The Kalamazoo and South Haven Division is in excellent condition, ballasting on the west end having been completed the past year. The present favorable exhibition of earnings and expenses cannot fail to continue, and the revenues continue to increase when—as will soon be accomplished—the track is extended from the present terminus at South Haven, to the wharves.—*Railway Review.*

— L. Jenkins Jennings has been indicted for libelling Gen. Kilpatrick.

Why Not "Clasp Hands"?

Communicated to the Michigan Argus.

In remarking upon the leader in last week's *Courier* the writer of this would not be understood as defending the man whom that article assails, whatever may be that man's political professions and practices. At the outset, therefore, it should be known that he (the writer) does not belong to the Greeley party, or, for that matter, to the Grant party either.

The *Courier* contributor, quoting from Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance, asks what is meant by the "clasping of hands," etc., the forgetting of former enmity, and the hope of future brotherhood between the North and the South. The thought of treating the "rebels" as brethren seems to painfully affect him, and according to him they should be placed beneath the ban of perpetual suspension from all the rights and privileges which our system of government vouchsafes, yet subjected to the relentless infliction of its severest penalties; placing the people of the South in a condition of the meanest servitude, and the North over them as lord of the national manor. This, if I mistake not, is the burden of his song.

It matters not who wrote the article in question. Plantagenet or Stuart, it is all the same. To the infinite discredit of both author and publisher, there is the same bitter, insatiate hatred, the same disposition to open and cause to bleed afresh a wound well nigh healed. Grant Republicans, overflowing with sentimental patriotism, talk of "Union" and the "Monroe Doctrine," and in the same breath calumniate the very men with whom that union should be formed, and without whose co-operation that doctrine could not possibly be promulgated. How are States to unite if men will not—if the people of one State hate those of another? Yet, while ostensibly seeking the union which we all desire, the men in power during and since the war have sown the seeds of the most intense sectional hatred, and it is more than possible that those seeds were not all sown upon rocks and in barren places. Few will deny that Gen. Grant himself, if at first he had known the real issue of the war, would have been found upon the other side, and thousands of his men with him.

That is a strange course of reasoning which would attempt to show that fraternity could exist without friendship. The Union which our writer so loudly applauds, while at the same time he kicks and scorns one of its most important elements, is but a political fraternity, and the grandest of the age. Equally strange would be the argument that without a magnanimous exercise of his powers the victor could hope to win the respect of the vanquished. Than whose sword is the pen of this man mightier? Surely, not that of his champion, Gen. Grant.

He lays great stress upon the ridiculous assumption that if placed in power the Greeley party will bankrupt the national treasury through paying Southern war claims, and that it will repudiate the national debt. At any attempt to bring about such results the whole people, of all sections and parties, would "instantly call treason and raise the hue and cry" of determined resistance.

Appealing, not to intelligence and friendship, but to ignorance, fanaticism and sectional hate, the article in the *Courier* must fail to advance the interests of the Republicans. It is but a type, however, of the Republican editorial and speech everywhere of the last ten years.

A valuable possession for the managers of any government is the wisdom of conciliation—that principle of political science the full knowledge of which suggests the wisest policy in directing affairs of national honor, both at home and abroad. That knowledge is inherent in our people, and those of them who can best use it are the best to govern. In the policy of the government toward the South is involved a principle of honor and friendship. Charity, and a high regard for the wishes of both sections should be the ruling spirit. Then instead of widening the "bloody chasm," and filling it anew with the corpses of our Southern brethren, let us "clasp hands" across it, forget the animosities of the past, and anticipate the time when a community of interests shall make the North and South once more a brotherhood of men and of Americans.

R. G. M.

Make Room for One More.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 6.—Lewis Tillman, late Republican member of Congress, publishes a card giving the reasons which impel him to support Greeley. He says "I regard the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party as a complete abandonment of Democratic opposition to Republican principles and measures growing out of the rebellion, as if the party had nominated Grant on the Philadelphia platform. I believe the amendments to the Federal Constitution and the reconstruction measures of Congress irrevocable, though a Democrat should be made President, and am not only willing but anxious that the passions and hates of the war be buried out of sight. I believe the nomination of Greeley, whether elected or not, has done more to this end in the South than any other event since the war. We shall have freer discussion and a fairer election than any since, for both parties feel nearer to each other in supporting men so agreed in vital republicanism as Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley.

— Hon. S. S. Lacy and Hon. Wm. H. Brown, of Marshall, are balloted as "soreheads": that is supporters of Greeley and Brown.

— Col. Mosby is on the stump for Grant. The great guerilla chieftain is now "loil."

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, THURSDAY, August 1st, '72.

BUTTER—Prices remain at 10@14c.
BEANS—$1.75 per bu. is paid for good quality.
CORN—Brings 50@55c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 12½c.
EGGS—Command 12½c.
FLOUR—XXX, $4.25 per cwt.
HAY—$12@14 per ton, according to quality.
HONEY—In cap, 18@20c.
LARD—The market stands at 7@8c.
OATS—30c.
NEW POTATOES—65@75c.
TURKEYS—14c.
WHEAT—We quote White at $1.60@1.65; amber, 1.55@1.60; red $1.50@1.65.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Latest quotation for leading articles of country produce—August 8th—are as follows:

WHEAT—white, $1.55@1.70; amber, $1.50.
BARLEY—$1 25@1 55 per cental.
RYE—70@78c per bu
CORN—53@55c.
OATS—36@37c.
HAY—$15@$18.
WOOL—50@60c.
BUTTER—15@17c.
EGGS—13@15c.
HONEY—18@22c.

The Michigan Argus

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1872

WANTED—An apprentice to the printing business: a boy 15 or 16 years old with a desire to learn and a willingness to work. Apply at the ARGUS OFFICE.

August 1st, 1872.

Local and Other Brevities.

— Local items are scarce.

— We are enjoying(?) another heated term.

— The railroad right-of-way assessment juries are still at work.

— Attend the Democratic Caucuses on Wednesday evening next.

— FINLEY & LEWIS have just opened a new stock of Boots and Shoes.

— Another readable letter from J. M WHEELER will be found in this number of the ARGUS.

— Having "saved the old man," the Radical politicians in our city have shortened up their faces materially.

— See the advertisement of A D. SEYLER, late of GRUNER & SEYLER, who continues in the boot and shoe business at the old place.

— Attention is invited to the advertisement of lands for sale by T. A. CARTER Third Warders wanting out-lots would do well to look after it.

— Rev. L. D Chapin, formerly of this city, has been appointed "Chancellor" of Ingham University, at Leroy, N. Y. A young ladies' college.

— Rev. L. R. FISK will next Sabbath evening give a discourse to the young people of Ann Arbor who are not in college. Subject—The true policy, or put yourself forward.

— A match game of base ball was played on Tuesday between the Main and Huron street clubs, for ball, bats, and ice cream. The Main street boys were the winners, by a score of 65 to 8.

— There will be preaching in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning, as usual. One service will be held each Sunday during the progress of the repairs.

— Miss Julia M. Barry, of this city, has been appointed Preceptress of the Marshall High School, and Miss Ella M. Hill teacher of French and German in the same school. Good selections.

—Some local scribbler wrote to the Detroit *Post* that the Democratic and Liberal Republican meeting on Tuesday evening was a "fizzle." When such fizzles can be gotten up on a day's notice it forebodes no good to the Radical cause.

— Alva Freer, of Lima, informs us that on 8½ acres of wheat, on summer-fallow, he had 268 bushels or 31 bushels to the acre, without the rakings; and on 9 acres of stubble ground 20 bushels to the acre A neighbor had on 15 acres, put in as late as October 1st, 13 bushels to the acre. Mr Freer thinks that the crop of the town of Lima will go 20 bushels to the acre.

The Campaign Opened.

The political campaign was opened in this city on the part of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans on Tuesday evening. Pursuant to a request signed by over three hundred voters, and on a single day's notice calling a meeting to organize a Campaign Club, the Court House was densely packed at an early hour.

The meeting was organized by electing E. B. POND Chairman, and D. CRAMER Secretary.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of organization at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening, August 17th, as follows: R. E. Frazer, W. D. Harriman, J. J. Robison, L. D. Burch, and Charles J. Kintner.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs FRAZER, CRAMER and BURCH, of this city, one Democrat and two Liberal Republicans, and by Hon. H. S. CUTTING, of Buffalo, N. Y. The speakers were listened to with attention as they assigned their reasons for "the faith that is in them," and were frequently interrupted by loud and vociferous applause.

An adjournment was had at a late hour—though despite the extreme heat there was a call for more speakers—with three tremendous cheers for GREELEY and BROWN.

At the Old Settlers' meeting held at Cook's Hotel on Tuesday evening, pursuant to call in last ARGUS, Gen EDWARD CLARK was made Chairman and F. L. PARKER, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed to report a plan of permanent organization: Philip Bach, Lorenzo Davis, J N Gott, G. D. Hill, and C A. Chapin, after which the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next, August 13th, at the same place.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY with some of their applications to Social Philosophy. By JOHN STUART MILL. People's Edition. Boston: LEE and SHEPARD.

Mr. Mill is too well known to the political scholar to need any commendation to that small class of readers. To the general public—that is the people who imagine themselves the *real sovereigns* when they are only the tools of designing but no less ignorant men—his works are not "familiar as household words." Were they the demagogue, the pretender, and the man ignorant of the first principles of government, legislation, taxation, etc., would not be so generally successful in thrusting himself into places of responsibility and power, either in the legislative or executive departments of the government—state or national. The volume under notice, in its five books or divisions, treats of production, distribution, exchange, the influence of the progress of society on production and distribution, and the influence of government; and in the sections or subdivisions of the requisites of production; labor—individual co-operative, productive, unproductive; capital—circulating and fixed; property — acquisition and distribution, wages and rents; values—regulated by demand and supply by cost of production, by rents, of money, credits, paper currency, measures of value, and international trade; of wealth, taxation—direct and indirect, national debts, the functions of government, etc.

For sale by GILMORE & FISKE.

Public Schools.

The Public Schools of this city will re-open Monday, the 26th inst. Examination of candidates for admisson on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Central Building.

The Teachers are requested to meet in the Superintendent's room on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. W. S. PERRY, Supt.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1872.

The New Disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, meets the great want of something adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless, non-poisonous and harmless, and being largely diluted when used, its economy brings it within the reach of all who wish to employ this simple means for the preservation of health during the warm season. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., New Lebanon, and 176 William Street, N. Y. Sold by Druggists generally.

D. C. Forney Skins Cameron.

The following is the concluding portion of a letter from D. C. Forney to the Philadelphia *Press:*

General Cameron is the original author of all the corruption, debasement, plunder, and prostitution which have disgraced the elective franchise, the legislation and the management of the finances of Pennsylvania.

When he was first elected United States Senator, in 1854, he purchased the votes which secured him success. It was the first time a Pennsylvania Legislature was debauched by the use of money, and he is the first man who bought a seat in the United States Senate. In 1857 he repeated the same game, and so intense was the indignation felt all over Pennsylvania at the act, that the Legislature passed resolutions censuring the Senator elect, and asking the United States Senate not to receive him.

In 1867, when he was elected the third time to the Senate—the term he is now serving—it cost fifty thousand dollars to secure the result, and that money was made by the State Treasury Ring on deposits of State money in Cameron's own banks, which was loaned at usurious rates of interest to all classes of desperate speculators.

The result of such a public career has been to render General Cameron completely infamous—utterly odious to Pennsylvania. He is regarded there as the head of a union as villainous as that of the Tammany in New York. While he was Secretary of War his satellites were enriched as if by magic, and any one familiar with the banks of the Susquehanna river fronting Harrisburg, has seen, in the palaces which rise in that neighborhood, the results of the Cameron ring plunder while the old chief was Secretary of War.

The Camerons are known to the people as having become rich out of their malfeasance in office, coining gigantic fortunes while the nation poured out its richest blood, and gathering wealth in the enjoyment of contracts which were marked by such frauds as have sent the Tammany Ring of New York into criminal exile.

General Cameron, in connection with his son Donald, his brother William, and a few choice spirits of like qualities, own or control some nine banks, every one of which is carried on by deposits from the State Treasury.

The country remembers the way in which he managed to get into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet against the judgment and the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania. He was forced upon Old Abe, and to show how this was accomplished, I quote from one of Mr. Lincoln's biographers:

"It required a hard struggle to overcome Mr. Lincoln's scruples, and the whole force was necessarily mustered to accomplish it. 'All that I am in the world,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'the Presidency and all else, I owe to that opinion of me which the people express when they call me Honest Old Abe. Now, what will they think of their Honest Abe when he appoints Simon Cameron to be his familiar adviser?'"

Once in the Cabinet, General Cameron immediately surrounded himself with all the plunderers ready to gorge themselves at the public crib, making in less than a year a millionaire of his eldest son, who had a leading share in every contract filled in Harrisburg, forcing another son into the regular army as paymaster, and placing a brother-in-law in a similar position in the same service.

I have made this communication already too long, but give me room for a few more words. *The Republican party is sure to be defeated in Pennsylvania in October*, and Simon Cameron's personal rule and political prostitutions are the causes which will produce the disaster. It is the only way for the people to get rid of him and break up the vile combination which he calculates to fasten on the State after he descends to his grave. It is the only escape from his pollutions and the plunderings of those he has trained as his followers. It is the only way to light up the dark places in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania; to cleanse its auditing office; to fix proper guards around its Treasury, and prevent its Chief Magistrate from becoming a vassal of the Clan Cameron. A Republican defeat at this time, I admit, is a fearful venture, but the tremendous influences demanding it in Pennsylvania are like the knife of the surgeon which cuts deep into a rotten part to save an entire body from festering corruption and death. I rejoice to feel, therefore, that the people of Pennsylvania are moved by such a spirit, and the people of the whole country will be glad when this corrupt ring is sent to the grave of Tammany.

— The Long Branch races commenced again on Monday: and Grant loitering away his time among the Thousand Isles. What next?

— Jesse Olney, the geographer, died at Stratford, Conn., July 31st, aged 73 years.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which every one should have *ruthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C, B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago through Galesburg to Burlington, has achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Route to the west. At Burlington it connects with the great Burlington Route which runs directly through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to Califfornia and the Territories: and passengers starting from Washtenaw County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the C. B. & Q. and Burlington Route.

This line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B & M R R. Burlington Iowa.

DIED.

In Pittsfield, on Thursday, August 8th, WILLIAM ANDERSON, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, August 10th (to-morrow), at 10 o'clock A. M., at his residence in Pittsfield.

In this city on the 6th inst., WILLIAM CHEEVER, aged 61 years.

Mr. CHEEVER was one of our best citizens, and the place he has vacated is one not easily filled. Our whole community sympathize with the bereaved.

At Bad Soden, Prussia, on the 23d of July, CHRYSSIE L., second daughter of JOHN M. WHEELER, Esq., of this city, aged 22 years.

She fell asleep gently and resignedly, and among her last words were, "I have tried to be good." She was a loving and loved daughter and sister, and the intelligence of her death in a strange land caused abundant sympathy to flow out to the mourning family.

New Advertisements.

ERASTUS THATCHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 5 East Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1388

FOUND!

On my farm, in Webster, on the 31st of July, a small sum of money, which the owner can have by identifying and paying for this advertisement.

Webster, Aug. 3d, 1872.

1386w3 JOHN COYLE.

LOST!

On the 26th of July, on the Dixboro road, a memorandum book containing two notes of $100 each, one given by J. Backus to Isaac Dunn, or bearer, the other by Phineas Dunn to Aretus Dunn. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 7th, 1872.

1386w3 ARETUS DUNN.

Real Estate for Sale.

Theodore A. Carter, of Auburn, N. N., has recently become possessor of 35 acres of lands on the Cornwell road, and about 1½ miles northwest of the Court House. This land lies accessable to the road and could be divided into small parcels for pasturage purposes. This land can now be purchased at a bargain, or exchanged for city property, on liberal terms. Mr. Carter will remain in town for one week, and can be interviewed at the office of T. W. Root, Esq., during business hours.

THEODORE A. CARTER.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1872. 1386w1*

A NEW ARRANGEMENT!

I AM NOW OPENING

100 CASES

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Boots and Shoes!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

These goods have just been purchased of first hands, and as I have no expense of RENT, and give my entire personal attention to the business, I hope to

Compete Successfully

with all engaged in the

SHOE TRADE.

A. D. SEYLER,
No. 6 North Main St.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1872. 1386m3

THE

FIRST NEW GOODS

IN MARKET,

AT

FINLEY & LEWIS'

THE

Finest, Largest and Most Complete Stock of Fine Goods for Ladies, Misses and Children, at

FINLEY and LEWIS'

Burt's Fine Calf Boots at Finley & Lewis, and at NO OTHER Place in Town.

The Best Kip and Stoga Boots in Town at FINLEY & LEWIS'. The Best Boys' Boots at FINLEY & LEWIS'.

The Stock which is bought for CASH can be sold at better prices than those bought ON TIME.

Finley & Lewis

BUY

FOR CASH!

and can sell their goods at FAIR PRICES.

1386tf.

Drain Commissioner's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County will be at the house of Philip Blum in the Township of Bridgewater, in said county, on the (27th) twenty-seventh, day of August 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to meet parties to contract for the excavation and construction of a drain, to be known as the "Columbia Lake Drain, commencing at or near the center of section (3) three, running thence south and west across section three and the southeast quarter of section four, thence south across the northeast quarter of section nine, and the southeast quarter of section nine and the southwest quarter of section ten and the northwest quarter of section fifteen finding an outlet in what is known as the north branch of "Saline River Drain," commencing on section fifteen in the township of Bridgewater, also for a branch drain commencing on the southeast quarter of section three in what is known as the Schafer lake and running thence in a westerly direction across the Chicago road and finding an outlet in the main drain on section three.

I will also be at the house of Phillip Blum on Saturday, the 24th day of August, at which time and place I will exhibit maps of the above proposed drain and descriptions of the several parcels of land deemed by me benefited thereby, and the amount and description by division and subdivision of the above proposed drain by me apportioned to the owner of each description of land to construct, and to the township of Bridgewater to construct on account of such drain benefiting the highway, and to hear reasons, if any are offered, why such apportionment should be revised and corrected.

Ann Arbor, August 7th, 1872.

DAVID M. FINLEY,
Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw County.
1386w3.

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 John Eisele, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Augustus Widenmann, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of October, and Friday, the thirty-first day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 31st, A. D. 1872.

AGUSTUS WIDENMANN,
CHRISTIAN SCHMID,
Commissioners.

1386w4*

Estate of Oscar D. Stevens.

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 third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Oscar D. Stevens, deceased.

Newton Sheldon and Ann A. Stevens, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their first account as such Executors.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1386 Judge of Probate.

Estate of John C. Depew.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John C. Depew, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary E. Depew, administratrix, praying that she may be licensed to mortgage certain real estate where of said deceased died seized.

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

(A true copy.) HIRAM J. BEAKES,
1386 Judge of Probate.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

GREAT SUMMER

Cleaning Out Sale

AT THE METROPOLITAN

In order to make room for a complete New Stock of

DRY GOODS

this Fall, I will offer every article in the store at STRICTLY NEW YORK COST, so now is your time for bargains.

Sale to begin Monday, July 29th,

And to continue for Thirty Days.

Table Linens,	Table Covers,
Napkins, Towels,	Toweling, Hosiery,
Gloves, Corsets,	Hoop Skirts,
Lace Shawls,	Embroideries,
Laces, Vict. Shawls,	Swiss Muslins,
Jaconets, plain & fig.,	Nansook, plain & fig.,
Brilliantes,	Soft Finish Cambrics,
Linens, Shirt Bos'ms,	Counterpanes,
Dress Trimmings,	Handkerchiefs,
Buttons, Tidies,	White & Buff Piques,
Lace Curtains,	Ladies' Suits,
Ladies' Made-Up Under Garments,	
Parasols, Kid Gloves, Silk Fringes,	
White Cotton Trimmings,	
Cotton Fringes,	Perfumery,
Soaps, Brushes,	Pocket Books, Combs

MILLINERY OF ALL KINDS, BELOW COST.

And a thousand other articles in the Fancy Goods Trade too numerous to mention.

No. 33 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

H. COHEN.

1385tf

NEW BOOT & SHOE

STORE!

At No. 8 South Main Street.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he has opened a new business place, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

And everything in that line,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

Repairing Done Neatly and Promptly.

☞ Please give me a call.

L. GRUNER.

Ann Arbor, Aug 2, 1872. 1385tf

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

New City Grocery

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' STORE,

Call in and see our well-selected stock of Groceries and Crockery, just arrived from New York, and more on the road coming. We are prepared to sell cheaper than any other house in the city, and GEORGE takes delight and is always on hand to show goods to his customers. 1385w2

THE NEW DISINFECTANT

Bromo Chloralum,

NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS, POWERFUL

DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE

ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels restaurants, public schools hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats and in tenement houses, markets, for water closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, &c.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by

TILDEN & Co., New Lebanon, and 176 William St., N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

DON'T FORGET

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

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

IS AT

R. W. ELLIS & CO'S.

Corner Opposite the Savings Bank.

CALL AND EXAMINE

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

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

FLOUR.

GRAHAM FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
FEED OF ALL KINDS.

All the above articles are warranted to have no superior in market. For sale at

Partridge's Flouring Mills.

N. B.—Gristing done at short notice.

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

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Professor A. HENNEQUIN, lately arrived from France, will give instruction in the French Language. Private lessons at the student's residence, or in classes of four pupils and upwards. Mr. Hennequin can be seen or addressed at his residence, 70 Huron street, care of Mrs. L. Pasquelic, Ann Arbor.

1384 m3*

FOR SALE!

A new Phaeton Buggy and a second hand Carriage, for 1 or 2 horses, in good condition. Inquire of

SILAS H. DOUGLASS.

Ann Arbor, May 23d, 1872. 1375tf

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND

CAREFULLY PREPARED

BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

BACH & ABEL'S!

An Unusually Large and Attractive Stock is now being Received.

Special Attention is invited to our Dress Goods.

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

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

French and English Coatings and Suitings

That can be shown in the City.

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

ALSO STEWART'S ALEXANDER CUFF KID GLOVES.

29

29! 29! who will explain this simple sign,
Am I tell us will it pay to call at the big 29?
What mean those mystic letters three
Over the bran new grocery—C. O. D.?

C for Credit? and D for a dun?
That's the way business is often done:
But that's *not* the way to read the sign
Of L. COLBY, who sells groceries at 29.

C is for CASH: for the goods he sells so cheap,
'Tis better to buy them there your money to keep.
C. O. D.—*Cash on Delivery*—this is the way
He is able to sell so low and make it pay.
He has no bad debts to make him cross,
Or tax *you* more to make up *his* loss.
So that's the place to buy your food,
He will sell it cheap, and you will find it good.

At the C. O. D Grocery you will always find
The best of Coffee and Teas of all kinds,
With sugar, too, and fresh, ripe fruit,
Or canned, or dried, all tastes to suit;
Oranges, Lemons Figs and Italian Pears,
All the spices that tree or shrub of tropic bears,
Nuts, raisins and various kinds of Candy,
That children love and mothers find so handy,
To keep on hand a hidden store,
A "stick" of this will move them more
Than the old fashioned "rod" our fathers used,
When children were plenty and often abused.

He has all kinds of Provisions the palate to please.
Fish, bacon, flour, bread, butter and cheese
Cookies and crackers, cherries, chocolate and cake,
Things to boil, fry, roast, stew, steam or bake.
He has pecans, peanuts, prunes and pickle,
To coax the appetite, so capricious and fickle.

He has glassware, crockery, and vessels of stone,
French Lustral Soap—the best ever known;
Tobacco and cigars, both for chewing and smoking
And never will frown if you should be joking.
And many other things too numerous to mention,
All of which to sell *cheap for cash* is his intention.

Then come, good people, one and all,
And give the C. O. D. grocery a call.
Come try our prices and try our wares,
For in our profits the buyer shares.
You pay the cash for what you get,
With no tariff on losses to make you fret;
Don't ask for credit, though your a millionaire,
But buy your groceries for cash at prices fair.

Come from the country and the town,
Prepared to buy and pay cash down.
Come rich and poor, come black and white,
You will find provisions plenty and prices right.
Come, friends of Grant and friends of Greeley,
Shake hands at 29 and trade C. O. D. freely.

A FALSE REPORT! THAT

A. A. TERRY

HAS GONE OUT OF TRADE

HE STILL LIVES, AND HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS & CAPS!

JUST THE STYLE,

AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ALSO A FULL LINE OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

DON'T PURCHASE YOUR

SPRING AND SUMMER

OUTFITS UNTIL YOU

GIVE HIM A CALL.

15 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

1381-tf.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

A [illegible] for restoring tone health and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Dizziness, Piles, Headache, Nervousness, Dimness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kiddey Complaint, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies, It can well be called

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

Trees! Flowers! Bulbs! Seeds!

HEDGE PLANTS!

Nursery Stock! Fruit and Flower Plates!

Address F. K. PHŒNIX,

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY

ILLINOIS.

600 Acres: 21st year: 12 Greenhouses

Apples, 1,000 1 yr., $20; 2 y. $30; 3 y. $40; 4 y $50

4 Catalogues, 20 cents. 1384m4

CITY SCAVENGERS.

ACTON & FLOWERS

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor that they are prepared to clean Out Houses, and remove all kinds of rubbish and nuisances, on short notice, and at the most liberal prices. Address all orders to Box 773, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ACTON & FLOWERS.

Ann Arbor, July 26, 1872. 1384w3

MONEY WANTED.

Five or six thousand dollars, or more, on a mortgage of unincumbered real estate worth three times the amount. Enquire of

1366 E. W. MORGAN.

H. RANDOLPH WHITE, M. D.,

DENTIST.

Office at Residence, No. 12 Fifth street,

ANN ARBOR, MICH

FOR SALE!

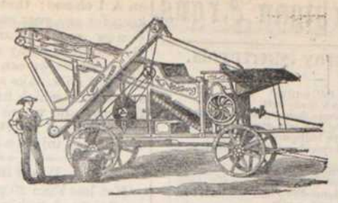
A House and Lot on the west side of Maynard street, between William and Jefferson. Has a good Barn and Cisterns. Terms easy.

Ann Arbor, May 21, 1872.

1375tf J. J. PARSHALL.

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

FARMERS AND THRESHERS!



FIRST, I will call the attention of Threshers to the old, reliable, never-failing

BUFFALO PITTS MACHINE!

That always takes the front rank at all Threshing Trials. A full line of Extras constantly on hand.

SECONDLY, I will call the attention of Farmers to my stock of

REAPERS AND MOWERS!

both Combined and Single Mowers.

The Champion, Kirby, Wood, Burdick, Sulky and Esterly.

I am aware that there is a head-wind from a certain direction against the Champion, but facts are worth more than wind. Take the CHAMPION, test it to your satisfaction, and if it fails to come to the scratch, return it AT MY EXPENSE. The KIRBY and WOOD are both too well known to need comments. I have

The BUCKEYE, the HOOSIER, and the SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS.

I invite every farmer to call and see the SUPERIOR. It is on entirely a new principle.

Kalamazoo Plows, all sizes and patterns, steel and iron; Field and Corn Cultivators, all kinds; the Remington and Fort Wayne Steel Plows; Fairbank's Scales, from half ounce to ten tons capacity; Jackson Wagons, Sulky and Revolving Horse Rakes, Hinge Harrows, Iron Force Pumps, for throwing water over dwellings or barns from well or cistern; common Iron and wood Pumps for wells or cistern; Tiffin Union Churns, Hay Tedders, Road Scrapers, Grind Stones, all hung complete, grain and grass scythes by the dozen, Farm or Plantation Bells, step and common ladders, Salt and Water lime, Machine Oil, Grain Cradles of my own manufacture, chain pumps, the Planet small seed drill, and all small tools too numerous to mention.

M. ROGERS.

☞ Remember the CHAMPION Machine and the SUPERIOR Drill. 1377tf.

MACK & SCHMID

Are now opening some beautiful goods and offer great bargains in

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

Shawls, Scarfs, &c., comprising the

MOST POPULAR STYLES,

INCLUDING

50 PIECES BLACK ALPACA

"Way below Importer's prices."

WITH THE FINEST LINE OF

BLACK AND JAPANESE SILKS

EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

We have a very choice and attractive assortment.

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS

of every Style and Color.

SASHES, RIBBONS, LADIES' TIES AND BOWS,

TRIMMING SILKS, SATINS AND VELOURS,

THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,

Plain, Checked and Striped Muslins, Marseilles Quilts,
Table Damasks, Piquas, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest and Latest Styles.
In Hosiery we have everything desirable, both in Foreign and American Goods.
In Woolen Goods we have a Full and Complete Assortment, which we will sell at Old Prices, notwithstanding an advance in Wool of 50 per cent.
In Domestic Goods, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Ticking, and Prints, we bought a Large line before the advance, and are going to sell it as we bought it—CHEAP.

MACK & SCHMID.

FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

SONDHEIM'S

THE CLOTHIER.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

Good Suits from $7 to $16, and upwards.
My Merchant Tailoring Department is also complete.
The finest Cloths, Doeskins, Casimeres, Vestings.
Garments made to order, second to none.
Fit warranted or no sale.
Also a Large Stock of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Don't be fooled about high prices. I bought my goods as cheap as any one can buy, and will sell them as cheap as any one.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

No. 9 South Main Street, Ann Arbor.

1371tf

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, try

DR. CROOK'S SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething, or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

1y

WHITMORE LAKE.

Having recently refitted and furnished the

CLIFTON HOUSE!

I am now prepared to receive and entertain pleasure, fishing and dancing parties, at one of the most attractive, pleasant and healthy watering places in the West.

My boats are new, large and commodious, and well adapted for the use of pleasure-seekers.

Anglers will find a full and complete equipment always on hand.

Special attention given to the wants and comfort of those who wish to spend a few weeks in recreation during the warm summer months.

No pains will be spared to make WHITMORE LAKE, in the future as in the past, a favorite summer resort.

D. F. SMITH.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR BOOKS NEEDED BY ALL

FARMERS.

The best books published on the **Horse** and the **Cow**. Liberal terms. *money made rapidly* by Agents selling these books. *Send for circulars.*

PORTER & COATES, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

A WASHINGTON INSTITUTION.

A bull pup sat
On a costly mat,
In the White House down in Washington;
The bull-pup growled,
The bull-pup howled,
In the White House down in Washington.

This pup was fed,
And put to bed,
In the White House down in Washington;
It costs a pile
To feed this vile—
This vile pup down in Washington.

This vile pup,
His time is up,
His time is up in Washington;
No more he'll bark,
And snap like a shark,
At the people down in Washington.

For his master, he,
As we all shall see,
Will see little more of Washington:
He may keep his ranch
Down at Long Branch,
And bid farewell to Washington.

He may tan his hides,
And take his rides,
But he need not ride in Washington;
His pup may growl,
His pup may howl,
But he'll howl in vain in Washington.

Henry Wilson "the Leaky Vessel."

Washington, July 15, Correspondence of N. Y. Sun.

No doubt it will surprise many to learn that the plans of some of the most important political and military movements were revealed, during our late civil war, to the leaders of the Southern army through the agency of Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

When the rebellion was in its earliest stage no less a person than Gen. Thomas Jordon, now of Cuban notoriety, but then a rebel officer, made an arrangement with the notorious Mrs. Greenhow—who was afterward arrested—whereby she was to forward to the headquarters of the Southern army such facts as would be of import for them to know.

Mrs. Greenhow immediately proceeded to become intimate with Hon. Henry Wilson, then chairman of the Military Committee. This she successfully accomplished, and the Hon. Henry was so thoroughly manipulated that every plan and every projected movement which was known to him was also known by her.

The design of the advance of the troops to the battle of Bull Run was got by her from him before the fact, and was forwarded to the rebel headquarters through the agency of Tom Huette, the brother of Mrs. T. H. Mason, a lady who was a witness in the French arms investigation. As fast as the vigilance of the government could detect a leak and arrest its secondary agents, others would take their place. After Mrs. Greenhow's early arrest that line of communication stopped, but another took her place.

The Prince de Joinville, in his defense and vindication of Gen. McClellan's campaign of the Peninsula, and his movements around Centerville, speaks as follows: "All of Gen. McClellan's plans were foiled by a clever woman, who did the work of espionage for the Confederate chief, who, upon receiving the notice of McClellan's plan of advance, as given by him before the Military Committee, forwarded it to the headquarters of the Southern army. Upon this information Lee fell back out of the net, and established himself upon the Rapidan."

The question is, did this information also come through Henry Wilson, now Republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States?

General Pleasonton's Letter.

The statement made by Senator Schurz that, pending the consideration of the San Domingo Treaty, he was approached by an intimate personal friend of the President, and told that, if he would vote for the treaty, he might have all the patronage he required, has been indirectly denied by the President. General Alfred Pleasonton promptly announces that he was the person who was sent by the President to Schurz, and who, by the authority of the President, told Mr. Schurz that Executive patronage was at his disposal if he would vote for the treaty. At the time this took place, General Pleasonton was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and enjoying Grant's personal friendship.

General Pleasonton has sustained Mr. Schurz in his statement. If there be any question of veracity, it is between the President and Pleasonton. The latter does not seem to place much weight to Grant's denial, as he intimates that the President has a convenient way of forgetting unpleasant facts, and then denying that they ever occurred.

General Pleasonton, however, adds another chapter to the story, which exhibits the President in even a more pitiable light than that of exchanging offices for options in San Domingo. As soon as he had the interview with Schurz, invited through Pleasonton, and ascertained that the Senator rejected the offer, and persisted in opposing the treaty, the President sent Pleasonton a peremptory order to remove Edmund Jussen, who was Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago. General Pleasonton objected to the removal of a good officer, but the President said he must be removed.

Senator Schurz is vindicated from Grant's aspersion that he sought patronage and was refused it; and the President stands convicted, not only of having offered to bargain patronage for a vote, but, when his offer was rejected, of having resorted to an act of very petty revenge.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Road Cylinder

From the Sacramento Record, July 22.

W. M. Bernard, blacksmith and wagon maker, of Dixon, Solano County, has invented, discovered or constructed a road cylinder which is designed to convey freight or passengers. It consists of a large drum open at both ends, supposed to be from four to six feet in diameter (according to the machine desired), and from five to seven feet in length. Inside of this wooden cylinder three grooved tracks of steel, one inch by three-eighths, are laid. This completes the description of the shell, which in perspective looks like a wine vat lying on its side. Within this is placed another cylinder closed at the ends, and upon the outside of which are three tracks of iron conforming to the three within the other cylinder. To the centers of this inner cylinder the shafts are attached. The freight is placed in the inner cylinder, and the machine is ready to go. The force required to move it is just equal to the force that would be required to slide the inner cylinder on three rails well oiled. It is in fact a sled which lays a track for itself as it goes. The inventor believes it will revolutionize the whole wagon business. Experiments have been made with one roughly constructed, only four feet in diameter, which was freighted with 2,300 pounds of iron and seven men on the outside, which was carried easily over level roads by one horse. The tracks are rough and the entire model imperfect, but the experiment greatly encouraged the inventor, who has applied for a patent and will have a working model on exhibition at the State fair. The trouble so far has been to give the thing a name which will be descriptive of its construction and use. Many have been suggested. Among them: "revolving sled," "barrel railroad," "cylindrical wagon," "drum coach," "roller portage," and the one used by us, "road cylinder." Like all inventors, "Billy" is laughed at for the quaint novelty of his invention, and his neighbors talk of placing the machine under bonds not to kill sheep or trespass upon the dairy; but "he laughs best who laughs last," and Billy is reserving his laugh for a final chuckle.

Pure Water and Sweet Grass.

The northwestern counties of Ohio have been properly called "Cheesedom," from the fact that dairying is the leading business of that grassy region. Mr. A. D. Hall, an extensive cheese-maker of one of the best locations in Cheesedom, writes to the Secretary of the Ohio Dairymen's Association: "I more clearly see that we have but a small area, even in this region, where we can make and depend upon A 1 cheese; that is, a cheese that will keep for one year and not be worthless. I now regard our highlands, which abound in so many springs, as the only places where we can be sure to produce the best milk, taking all seasons together; and a farm which has no running water for cows, and where the cows use slops and whey and resort to sunken places for drink, may injure a dairy of cheese."

Waste in Farming.

Not less than 20 per cent. of the entire capital employed in farming in this country is wasted. This is a low estimate, for on many farms the amount of waste is more than double the sum named. Perhaps the scarcity and high price of labor in some localities may be considered a reasonable excuse for this loss, but we hold that no man should undertake more than he can accomplish without waste. The first and most prolific source of waste can readily be traced to large farms, as nine out of every ten of our farmers own or undertake to work twice as much land as they are able to with any sort of credit or profit to themselves or others.

In spring more corn, potatoes, and other crops requiring culture during the period of growth, are put in than can be attended to, and the results are that haying and harvesting of grain crowd upon the hoeing, and waste occurs on all sides. Scarcity of labor is always put forward as an excuse for this waste, but the farmer was well aware that he could not obtain the required amount long before his crops were put into the ground, and should have known just how many men were required to take care of and harvest any certain number of acres of any particular crop. We are not disposed to excuse a man for waste on the score of ignorance, especially in farming, because the business is one well understood.

Contrary to the general idea, we believe that the curse of American agriculture is cheap lands, producing a low standard of farming, and encouraging a grasping disposition to possess broad acres, with a corresponding neglect of the same when once they are obtained. The first thought of the farmer or his sons is, how much land can I purchase, not how much will my capital permit me to buy and improve. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred a man puts his entire capital into land, and then runs in debt for a few acres more, reserving nothing with which to make improvements or purchase stock. A merchant who would put his entire capital into a building, and leave himself no capital with which to commence trade, would not deserve pity if he did fail in business; and yet this is just what a majority of our farmers have been and are still doing. The result of such a system is a slavish life for a term of years in order to procure stock, implements, barns, and, finally, a comfortable house for the wife and family. If the wife and some of the older children are killed by hard work, it is put down as a "dispensation of Providence," and the poor farmer is consoled by his neighbors by being told to "bow to the will of God" and marry again.

Now there is but one way to remedy this widespread evil, and that is to own less land; make it produce better crops, and thereby prevent a waste of time and labor. A man should never put more than one-half his capital into land, no matter how much or how little he may have. We can offer no better proof of this widespread evil of owning more land than can be judiciously cultivated than the average yield of any of our principal farm products. The average yield of corn, for instance, in some of the Middle and Southern States, is not above ten bushels per acre, and in Illinois seldom above twenty; while those farmers who plant only on good, rich land, and attend to the culture, in these same localities, obtain from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre. These results prove conclusively that thousands of acres are annually planted with this grain, and the labor expended thereon is almost, if not entirely, wasted. The same is true in regard to all kinds of grain cultivated in this country. A man starts out in spring to plant twenty acres of corn, when really he has not sufficient help to put in ten, and the result is a very small return for the labor expended, and less corn than would have been obtained upon ten acres with seventy-five per cent. of the capital expended thereon. Manure is wasted by being spread so thinly over a large surface of ground that the benefit is scarcely to be perceived, while if a less area received the entire amount it would not only bring immediate and a large increase in the crop grown, but be permanently enriched.

We frequently hear the old story of unfavorable weather, and that the wheat suffers for want of, or a superabundance of, moisture, which means simply that the soil has been hurriedly prepared for the reception of the seed, being neither worked deep, subsoiled, underdrained, nor otherwise put in a proper condition to insure a good crop, in favorable or unfavorable seasons. Meadows and pastures fail from the same cause, and climate comes in for all the blame. If land owners could be persuaded to sell one-half their real estate, and expend the amount obtained on the other half, they might obtain greater profits and more leisure hours. Money and labor are wasted in fearful amounts upon poor stock and cheap implements, as well as upon poor lands and light crops of grain; in fact, we are a nation of spendthrifts, although few are willing to confess it in their own case, but can readily see that some neighbor is sailing in the boat we have described.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Longfellow's Break-Down.

The correspondent of the Troy *Times* wrote as follows about Longfellow's recent defeat at Saratoga:

"The horses run a good way across the line before they are brought up. They are brought back to the judges' stand, where the jockeys are weighed off. As Longfellow came back towards the stand it was seen that he was very lame and limping. He went on three feet almost. It has broken his heart, said the sporting men, to be beaten. If it had done so, he had a better heart in him than half the men who boast their manhood. Straightway a crowd gathered about the gallant animal, to see him and find out the nature of his great mishap. His nigh fore ankle was swollen and swelling. There was the outward sign of his injury. His rider, a colored boy from Kentucky, was sadly dejected, and said that a good piece back he felt the horse give way or fail under him; then he stumbled and almost fell; when he came in the shoe on the lamed foot was broken. This lamed horse had run on his nerve and pluck, in this maimed condition, nigh a half mile, and forced the other swift competitor all the way. Surely his blood told in that terrible emergency and during that dreadful torment. It was an act of patient, almost intelligent endurance, which is greater than gaining a race. The disaster was something like a favorite man stricken by great misfortune. The belief among the veterinary folks is that the tendon near the ankle is pulled from its fastening, and Longfellow's racing days are over. Others maintain that the broken shoe cut the leg and did the harm. That is the worst feature of the race; the only draw back. It was a splendid contest, from first to last; a neck and neck race as you may say all the way, and was won, perhaps, by the impairment of Longfellow's strength."

A Novel Experiment.

A French doctor has been trying the experiment of keeping a number of fowls on a continual spree, stimulating them constantly with intoxicating liquors. The fowls took to dram drinking with evident delight, and many an old cock in the chicken-house proved himself quite capable of consuming his bottle a day. It was found necessary at last to limit the allowance of wine and spirits to each bird to six cubic centimetres of alcohol, or from 12 to 15 of wine daily. The result was that they lost flesh rapidly, more especially those who drank absinthe. Two months of absinthe drinking was found sufficient to kill the strongest cock or hen. The fowls who indulged in brandy alone, however, lasted four months and a half, while the wine-bibbers survived for ten months. It was not only their health which was affected by alcohol; their personal appearance underwent an extraordinary change. An immense development of cocks' crests took place. The crests, it is stated, increased to four times their original size, and assumed a hue of unnatural brightness—probably on the same principle that the noses of confirmed drunkards become preternaturally large and red.

Stock Farms in Texas.

Stock-raising in Texas for the Northern markets is rapidly assuming the features of a regular business. The farms used for this purpose are as numerous as they are wonderfully large. One of them in Southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 2,500 men on saddle horses to attend them. Another lot consists of 200,000 acres, with 70,000 head of cattle. Some of these great stock-raising farms are owned and managed by private parties, but others are operated by joint stock companies. Some of these farms fatten and sell 50,000 head of cattle a year. For many years Illinois has been the leading stock-raising State in the Union, but Texas now promises to surpass it in this respect. The problem of roast beef and beef steak in the Northern cities is, as a writer observes, intimately connected with the growth of railroad facilities in Texas; hence the more railroads there the cheaper will be the price of beef. In fact, at the present rate of railroad progress in Texas, it will not be long before that State will be able to supply us with corn-fed beef, bright and fresh from its vast prairies. No less than eight lines of railroad are now in course of construction in Northern Texas, several of which penetrate and pass through the stock-raising sections.

J. Q. A. SESSIONS'

INSURANCE AGENCY.

His Companies Are Sound.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, July 1, 1871	$1,781,000
CHICAGO LOSSES	750,000

THE PHŒNIX is the best conducted Fire Insurance Company in the United States. Always prudent and sound, and always prompt in payment of losses.

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE CO.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The first Company to pass the ordeal of the New York Insurance Commissioners since the Chicago Fire, coming out from the severe test

TRIUMPHANT!

Associated Press Dispatch, November 2, 1871.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, who is making a careful official examination of the New York City Companies to-day, certifies that the International Company's assets of $1,500,000 are securely invested, and its capital of $500,000, after providing for all liabilities, including the Chicago fire, is wholly unimpaired.

This Company is paying all its Chicago losses and is sound and reliable.

Policies issued at fair rates at my office, No. 11 East Huron street, Ann Arbor,

J. Q. A. SESSIONS, Agent.

1347tf.

TEN REASONS WHY

No Family should be without a bottle of WHITTLESEY in the house.

1st.—It will relieve the worst case of **Billous Cholic** or **Cholera Morbus** in 15 minutes.
2d.—It will cure the most obstinate case of **Dyspepsia** and **Indigestion** in a few weeks.
3d.—It is the best remedy in the world for **Sick Headache,** as thousands can testify, if taken when the first symptoms appear.
4th.—It is the best diuretic ever put before the public; curing those distressing complaints, **Diabetes** and **Gravel** and other **Urinary difficulties.**
5th.—It is a most excellent **Emmenagogue,** and to the **Young Girls,** middle aged **Women,** and at the **Turn of Life,** this remedy is of incalculable value.
6th.—It will remove wind from the bowels, and hence a few drops in some sweetened water given to a babe is better than a dozen cordials to **Relieve and make it Sleep.** Containing **no anodyne.**
7th.—It is a sure relief for adults and children affected with **Worms and Pin Worms.** It will bring away the worms.
8th.—It will cure the **Piles** and **Hemorrhodial** difficulties.
9th.—It will cure **Constipation** and keep the bowels regular. It will also cure the worst case of **Summer Complaint** and **Dysentery.**
10th.—It will cure **Sour Stomach, Stimulate the Liver** to healthy action, **Relieve Heart-Burn** and act as a general **Regulator** of the system.
When taken dilute the dose with **Sugar and Water** to a **Wine-Glass full** and you have a **pleasant tonic.**
Whittlesey (Dysyepsia Cure) $1.00 per bottle.
Whittlesey Ague Cure 50c. per bottle.
Whittlesey Cough Granules 25c. per bottle.
Sold by all druggists and **warranted.**

Whittlesey Prop. Med. Co., Toledo, O.

C. L. PACK

Keeps on hand a first class stock

OF

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, SNUFF

And all smokers articles

AT THE OLD STAND

2 doors west of Cook's Hotel

at the sign

1382m6

HURRY UP!

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

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

WM. WAGNER

IS NOW

READY FOR THE SPRING TRADE

Having Received a Large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

INCLUDING

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &C.

of the BEST STYLES and QUALITIES

WHICH HE WILL

MANUFACTURE

on terms to suit. Also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' FURNISHING Goods.

BEST STYLE,

ALSO LADIES' AND GENTS'

MOROCCO SATCHELS

No. 21 South Main Street,—East Side;

CALL AND SEE THEM.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, April 1st, 1872.

LEWIS C. RISDON,

SUCCESSOR TO RISDON & HENDERSON, DEALER IN

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, SHELF-HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, GLASS, NAILS, &C.,

CUSTOM WORK EXECUTED TO ORDER.

PRICES AS CHEAP AS AT ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

Call at the store of the Old Firm, Main street, ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

JANUARY 30th, 1871.

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

JAMES McMAHON,

Justice of the Peace,

Office in new block, North of Court House

Money collected and promptly paid over.

INSURANCE AGENT.

Triumph,	assets,	$727,903 11
North Missouri,	"	145,417 91
Hibernia,	"	350,000.00

REAL ESTATE.

I have 80 acres of land ¼ of a mile from the city limits, finely located for fruit or garden purposes.

Also 40 acres.

Also 10 acres, with house and barn, and a lively stream of water running through the barn yard.

60 acres, a mile out.

I will sell any or all the above cheap, or exchange for city property.

1374 JAMES McMAHON.

BOTTLED LAGER,

ALE AND PORTER,

Put up in Pints and Quarts for Family use.

ALSO BY THE KEG.

Orders left at Leiter & Co.'s Drug Store will be promptly filled.

HILL & CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, May 28, 1872. 1376tf

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

R. W. ELLIS & CO.

ANN ARBOR

E. B. GIDLEY,

Successor to COLGROVE & SON.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

IN COOK'S NEW HOTEL,

No. 12 E. HURON STREET,

DEALER IN

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

Fancy Goods, Perfumery,

PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES, GLASS,
AND PUTTY,

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully compounded at all hours.

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

E. B. GIDLEY.

1367tf

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

(DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 YEARS

—OF A—

PUBLIC TEST

Has proved

Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is **rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar,** and unequaled for **diseases of the Throat and Lungs,** performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.

It effectually cures them all.

Asthma and Bronchitis.

Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,

It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, Restores the Appetite, Strengthens the System, Restores the Weak and Debilitated, Causes the Food to Digest, Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

HURRY UP!

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

ACCURATELY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED BY

R. W. ELLIS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN P. HENSIEN,
Manufacturer of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, etc.
Nos. 132 and 134, corner St. Antoine and Fourth St.,
DETROIT - - MICH.
Also agent for the North American Lightning Rod Manufactory.

GROVER & BAKER'S
ELASTIC AND LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
The very best in use, affords all the latest improvements.
Send for a circular,
No. 4 OPERA HOUSE,
DETROIT.

STONE CUTTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
COBB, WALLACE & LAW,
Are prepared to furnish all kinds of "CUT STONE" Water Tables, Sills, Caps, Coping, Steps, Landings, &c.
Country orders promptly attended to.
Office and Yard cor. Macomb and Beaubien Sts.,
DETROIT.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY AND MANUFACTORY.
We have constantly on hand, of our own make, a fine assortment of
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES.
Which we can sell LOW FOR CASH. We defy competition for good work. Dealers supplied. An examination of stock solicited.
LONGPREY & PETERS,
1374 40 & 42 Larned Street East, DETROIT.

GLORIOUS NEWS

FOR ALL CREATION!

E. J. JOHNSON,

"THE"

HATTER!

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING STOCK AND STYLES

OF

Hats, Caps & Straw Gods,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHICH HE PROPOSES TO SELL AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

7 South Main St., Ann Arbor.

NEW SPRING GOODS

FINLEY & LEWIS,

Are now receiving the most complete and

ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE GOODS

IN THE LINE OF

BOOTS and SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

HAVING THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE WORK OF ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS IN THE COUNTRY, WE CAN OFFER TO CASH CUSTOMERS

GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

We carry complete lines of work from

E. C. BURT,
GRAY BROTHERS,
STUDWELL BROS.

In CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, of which we have by far the largest and finest assortment ever brought to Ann Arbor. **Jas. M. Burt's** Gent's FINE HAND-MADE Boots and Shoes, unequaled for Style, Durability and finish. **John W. Burt's** Boys Fine Shoes, and in fact a Complete Stock of FINE and PLAIN Goods, suitable for the market.

LUMBER YARD.

C. KRAPF,

Has a large and well stocked Lumber Yard on Jefferson Street, in the south part of the City, and will keep constantly on hand an excellent variety of

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH &C

which will be sold as low as can be afforded in this market.

Quality and prices such that

NO ONE NEED GO TO DETROIT.

C. KRAPF.

Ann Arbor January 20th, 1871 986

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of William N. Moore, Jr., minor. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian, of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Thursday the fifth day of September, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale): The undivided one fifth of each of the following described parts of land viz: That part of the south west quarter of section thirty lying west of the center of the highway, and the south forty-one acres of that part of said quarter section which lies east of the center of said highway, being in Township three south of range six east in said State.

Dated, July 15th, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM N. MOORE, Sen., Guardian.

1383

TAKEN UP

By the subscriber in the village of Saline, on the 15th day of June, a bay mare colt, two years old. Has black mane and tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take said colt away.

Saline, July 15, 1872.

1383w6* MOSES BIENEMAN.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

FIRST QUALITY,

constantly on hand and for sale by

BACH & ABEL.

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

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed by Harriet Kellogg, of Ypsilanti, to Theodore A. Carter, now of Auburn, New York, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, in liber forty of mortgages, at page one hundred and sixty-three, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and there being now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-three cents for principal and interest, besides twenty dollars as an attorney fee, as provided in said mortgage: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands and premises described in said mortgage, or some part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw), in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided; said mortgaged premises so to be sold being described in said mortgage as follows: Situate in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, viz.: The north thirty acres of the west half of the southeast quarter of section one of township three south of range number six east. Also, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section one, town three south of range six east, county and State aforesaid.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 14, 1872.

THEODORE A. CARTER, Mortgagee.

TRACY W. ROOT, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Foreclosure Notice.

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

Dated, Ann Arbor, June 15th, 1872.

CLARK SUTTON, Mortgagee.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Attorney for Mortgagee. 1379

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage executed by William S. Barry and Ann Barry, his wife, to Bradford Carter, of Mecca, Trumbull County, in the State of Ohio, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in liber forty-three of mortgages, on page four hundred and eighty-six, on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy one: by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, and no proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or the bond accompanying the same; and there being now claimed to be due on said mortgage and the bond accompanying the same, the sum of four thousand four hundred and one dollars and sixty-six cents, and also the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee on the foreclosure of said mortgage, should any proceedings be taken to foreclose the same: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw (said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw), by a sale at auction to the highest bidder, for cash, of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with reasonable costs and expenses and the interest on said mortgage, together with an Attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage; which mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz.: "Being the northwest quarter of section twenty-seven in township one south of range number six east, in the State of Michigan, (except that part lying north of the territorial road which intersects it). Also all that part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two lying south of said territorial road. Also a right of way four rods wide from said road to a spring or brook a little north of said road, and the right of water as reserved in a deed to John Cannan of Detroit. Also a part of the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, same township and range, described as follows: commencing at the northeast corner thereof, thence west on the section line to the east bank of a ditch about twenty rods distant, thence southerly along the east bank of said ditch to the east line of said section, thence north to the place of beginning, containing about five acres, as is supposed. Also thirty-five acres of land, part of said last mentioned quarter section, bounded south by the south line thereof, east by the east line thereof from the southeast corner of said quarter section, north to the north bank of a ditch running nearly east and west, and on the north by a line running from said section line westerly along the north bank of said ditch, and continued in that direction so far that a line running southerly therefrom parallel to the east line of said section to the south line of said quarter section will, with the lines heretofore mentioned, include thirty-five acres.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 14, 1872.

BRADFORD CARTER, Mortgagee.

TRACY W. ROOT, Att'y for Mortgagee. 1374.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS William J. Dunning, of York, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, executed a mortgage to Henry L. James, of Williamsburgh, Massachusetts, to secure the payment of certain principal and interest money therein mentioned, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 3¼ o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber 42 of mortgages, on page 393, and whereas default has been made for more than twenty days in the payment of an installment of said interest money which became due on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1872, by reason whereof and pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, said mortgagee elects that so much of said principal as remains unpaid, with all arrearage of interest thereon, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-five dollars for principal and interest, also an attorney's fee of thirty dollars should any proceedings be taken to foreclose said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings have been instituted either in law or equity to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice, therefore, is hereby given that on Saturday, the fifth day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the south door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor (being the building in which the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw and State aforesaid is held), and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy the amount of principal and interest above claimed to be due, with the attorney's fee of thirty dollars and charges of sale, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in York, Washtenaw County and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section number eight, in township number four (4) south of range number six (6) east, agreeable to the Government survey.

Dated, July 12, 1872.

HENRY L. JAMES, Mortgagee.

JOHN N. GOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Dated, June 27th, A. D. 1872.

MYRON WEBB, Sheriff.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of washtenaw ss. In the matter of the Estate of Caroline D. Freer deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the bridge near the north west corner of the land hereinafter described in the County of Washtenaw in said State, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased,) the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The west half of the south west quarter of section thirty-two, in township three south of range five east containing eighty acres more or less in said estate.

Dated, August 5th A. D. 1872.

ALVA FREER, Administrator.

1386td

NOTICE!

The subscribers have at their command, as a general thing, from five hundred to five thousand dollars to loan on first and first class mortgage situate in the County of Washtenaw,—time from three to five years. Terms liberal. Office opposite the Post Office, and at C. A. Leiter & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 1 Gregory Block. Our Abstract Books are posted up to date.

Ann Arbor, May 30, 1872.

TRACY W. ROOT, CHAS. A. LEITER. ROOT & LEITER. 1376tf

Estate of Ansel A. Holcomb.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ansel A. Holcomb, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary L. Holcomb and James Lawrence, Administrators, praying that they may be licensed to sell certain real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

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

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

1385

Estate of Florian Muhlig, Sen.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Florian Muhlig, Sen. deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Christina Muhlig, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed Executrix thereof.

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

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

1384

Estate of Azarias Dubois.

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

Present, Hiram J. Beakes, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Azarias Dubois, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Harriet Dubois, praying that some suitable person may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

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

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

1384

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 Edgar M. Gregory, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from that 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 store of Wines & Worden, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Saturday, the twelfth day of October, and on Friday, the seventeenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated July 17th, A. D. 1872.

HENRY D. BENNETT,
WILLIAM W. WINES,
Commissioners.

1384*

Estate of James Bycraft.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of James Bycraft, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-fourth day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of October, and on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 24th, 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1384w4

Estate of Hiram Shepherd.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Hiram Shepherd, late of Champaign county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the fifteenth day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twelfth day of October, and on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 15th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1383w4

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 Henry McPhillips, 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 Margaret McPhillips, in said county, on Saturday, the twelfth day of October, and on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 15th, A. D. 1872.

MORGAN O'BRIEN,
JOHN H. CONLIN,
Commissioners.

1383w4

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 John Miller, 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 township of Bridgewater, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of September, and Thursday, the second day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 1st, A. D. 1872.

DANIEL LEBARON,
F. M. PALMER,
Commissioners.

1383w*

Estate of Patrick Fay.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1872, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Patrick Fay, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-ninth day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Probate Court, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of October and on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, July 29th, A. D. 1872.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, Judge of Probate.

1385w4

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 Lucy M. Maynard, 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 Dr. Edward E. Bigelow, in York, in said county, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of September, and on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine, and adjust said claims.

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

LOVATUS C. ALLEN,
WILLIAM DEXTER,
Commissioners.

1385w4

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Cornelius Laughlin, deceased: Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1872, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the county of Washtenaw, in said State, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1872, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of the south west quarter of section twenty-three in township one south of range six east, in said State, containing eighty acres, more or less. Also a parcel of land described as commencing at the quarter post between sections twenty-two and twenty-three, same township and range, and running east on said quarter line to the subdivision post, thence north on said line eighty-four rods, thence west to said section line eighty rods, thence south twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land, excepting from the above the four acres conveyed by deed from said Cornelius Laughlin and wife, under date of December 8th, 1853, to James Kennedy, which said deed is recorded in liber 60 of deeds, on page 597, in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county.

Dated, July 22d, A. D. 1872.

WILLIAM BURKE, Administrator.

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