

## LLOYD & TURNER, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE—In Weaver & Fox's new brick (third story) corner of Front street and Day's Avenue, Buchanan, Mich.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One Copy one year, in advance, \$2 00  
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Rates of advertising made known on application at the office.

Positively no notice taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

### Business Cards.

**W.M. OSBORN,**  
AGENT Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York City, and Security Fire Insurance Company, of New York City. Office in Osborn & Howe's Drug Store, Buchanan, Mich. v2n15y1

**WEAVER & FOX,**  
DEALERS in general hardware, cutlery, tinware, plows, &c. Store room on the corner of Front st. and Day's Avenue, in Weaver & Fox's new brick building, Buchanan, Michigan.

**S. W. REDDEN,**  
DEALER in groceries and provisions, country produce, sugars, teas, coffees, pickled and smoked meats, confectionery, &c. Store on south side of Front street, Buchanan, Mich.

**CITY EXPRESS.**  
THE undersigned would announce to the citizens of this place that he is now running an express wagon for the accommodation of the public generally, and that he will run to any part of the village upon a few minutes notice. I also run to Niles every Tuesday and Saturday and as much oftener as business requires. v2n14f. GEO. W. BIRD.

**JOB WORK.**  
OF every description, executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Union office, Buchanan, Mich.

**J. H. ROE & Co.,**  
DEALERS in Dry Goods exclusively, in Weaver & Fox's new brick building, on the south side of Front street, Buchanan, Mich.

**TREAT & BAKER,**  
DEALERS in groceries and provisions, and all kinds of farm produce, corner of Front and Main Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

**THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR SHOP,**  
BUCHANAN, Mich., by S. W. EPLBY, is the place to go for anything in the line of Tailoring. The very latest fashions always on hand. v2n19f

**I. O. O. F.**  
THE Regular Meetings of Buchanan Lodge, No. 75, are held at their Hall in Buchanan on Tuesday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock. Transient brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
A. Z. WAGNER, N. G.  
Geo. Churchill, Secretary.

**J. M. ROE,**  
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office in Roe's Drug Store, Front street, and residence on Oak street, Buchanan, Mich. v1n12f

**E. S. DODD,**  
PRACTICING Physician and manufacturer of Dodd's Celebrated Cough Medicine, Buchanan, Mich.

**OSBORN & HOWE,**  
DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Dutton's Brick Building, Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

**ROSS & CLARK,**  
DEALERS in drygoods, groceries, crockery, &c., corner of Main and Front streets, Buchanan, Mich.

**I. O. G. T.**  
THESAURUS Lodge, No. 91, meets every Saturday evening at Odd Fellows Hall in Buchanan. FRANK MERRILL, W. Secretary. GEO. CHURCHILL, W. C. T.

**ALEXANDER & DEARMOND,**  
DEALERS in dry goods, ready-made clothing, groceries, crockery, &c., in Union Block, Front street, Buchanan, Mich.

**J. V. PHILLIPS,**  
ATTORNEY at Law, Real Estate Agent, Justice of the Peace, and Licensed War Claim Agent, New Buffalo, Mich. v2n5y1

**FULLER & ROBBINS,**  
ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office opposite Post-office, Ferry Street, Berrien, Berrien County, Mich. v2n12f

**CHARLES JEWETT,**  
ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, and Judge of Probate, Niles, Mich.

**JOHN C. MORLEY,**  
JUSTICE of the Peace, Troy village, Wecoma Town, Berrien County, Mich. v1n12f

**MYRON S. MEAD,**  
AT his Foundry on South Oak street, Buchanan, Mich., turns iron shaftings, &c., and does all kinds of casting to order. Plows and points kept constantly on hand. v1n27f

**The Northern Indiana College.**  
The Board of Trustees announce to the public that they have secured the services of the Rev. Levi Tarr, A. M., formerly of Stockwell College Institute, as President, and an efficient corps of Assistants.  
The Fall Term will open Wednesday, September 21st, and close December 29th.  
Boarding for Lady Students can be had with the family of the President in the institution. Persons desiring further information will please apply to the Rev. Levi Tarr, A. M., President of the Faculty, for a Circular.

**B. WINANS,**  
South Bend, July 28, 1864—W.

**BLANK NOTES,** neatly printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

## TO THE SICK. Dr. V. Clarence Price. NOTICE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1864.

It will be remembered that Dr. Price has been visiting Niles for the last three weeks, devoting to health many suffering from affections of the Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, Scrofula, Fits, Dropsy, Female Complaints, and other diseases called chronic, most of which having disappeared a cure. To the cure of chronic diseases in their various forms and stages, Dr. Price devotes his whole attention. He is not revisiting an old worn out system advocated by speculating adventurers, but adopting a system of practice of twenty years standing, and still pursued in the east with success unparalleled. A system founded on truth, no trifling with human existence, sacrificing life to experiments. It is knowledge we contend for—not speculation, experiment and quackery!—not to make a man sick to make him well—tear down to build up. We use no minerals or destructive agents, never exhaust the energies of the system or injure the constitution. We invite honorable investigation, feel that our cause is just and will prevail. Those that are sick and discouraged, call upon us. Advice gratuitous. Our Philosophy of practice is founded on the laws of Nature. Our Theory of disease—the Theory of experience and evidence. Our Material Medica—the boundless forest!

DR. PRICE  
will be for consultation at Niles, Bond House, during Tuesday, the 13th of September.  
Residence, Waukegan Ills., where all letters should be sent. v1n34f

## PHOTOGRAPHS!

HAVING procured and refitted new and spacious

**DAGUERREAN ROOMS!**  
I am now prepared to execute all work in that line with neatness and dispatch, at reasonable prices, and in first-class style.  
I am also prepared to do everything in the line of repairing.

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry**  
Of every description, and give perfect satisfaction. Rooms over Treat & Baker's store, corner of Main and Front Streets. Entrance on Main street. C. B. CHURCHILL.  
Buchanan, June 1st, 1864—v2n14f.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

**DR. WM. REMINGTON,**  
RESIDENT DENTIST.

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE citizens of Buchanan and vicinity that he has permanently located in this village, and is in perfect readiness to execute all work in his line with a

**SKILLFUL AND EFFICIENT HAND,**  
and hopes, as heretofore, to receive a

**Liberal Share of Patronage.**  
Buchanan, Feb. 24th, 1864. v1n5f

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. v2n10y1.

## Miles Advertisements.

**E. S. PARKER,**  
NILES, MICHIGAN.  
DEALER IN

**Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.**

At his store you will find a Larger and Cheaper assortment of

**LADIES' HATS**

than in any other place in the West! If you do not believe it, come and see!

I buy my goods for cash, and sell for the Ready Pay! Hats for Ladies from 30 to 50 cents; also Hats, Caps, and Flats for Children. Flats trimmed to order.

**ALL NEW STYLES RECEIVED.**

Please give me a call and see how very cheap you can buy. E. S. PARKER. [v1n50y1]

## Egbert's

IS receiving Jonesville, Whitmanville, and Mishawaka Cassimeres, which will be sold by the yard or piece at

## FACTORY PRICES.

Also Red and Gray Twilled and fancy Shirting, Flannels, Broad-Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Reppent Cloths, Doekings, Sateen, Tweeds, Jans, Cottonades, Linseys, Shirtings, Sheetings, &c., &c.

**EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS**

FOR FALL TRADE.

**CLOTHING, LADIES' SHOES, GROCERIES, & C.**

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

**I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.**

**New Goods Every Week**

Highest Cash Price Paid for WHEAT and WOOL. v1n476m] ALFRED EGBERT.

## HAIL TO THE KEARSARGE.

BY GEORGE W. HENGA.

Hail to the Kearsarge, castle of oak,  
And pride of the heaving sea!  
Hail to her guns, whose thunder awoke  
The waves, and started with lightning stroke  
The nations that should be free!

Hail to her Captain and crew!  
Hail to her banner blue!  
Hail to her deathless fame!  
Hail to her granite name!

Haughty Britannia no longer can boast  
That she rules the ocean waves;  
Her fame is dead, and his sheeted ghost  
Stalks discovered on her chalky coast,  
Mocked by Columbia's braves!

Hail to the queen of the sea!  
Hail to the hopes of the free!  
Hail to the navy that spoke!  
Hail to our hearts of oak!

The British lion may cease to roar,  
For his darling privateer,  
At sea a pirate, a thief on shore,  
Now lies a wreck on the ocean floor,  
No longer a buccaneer.

Hail to our Yankee tars!  
Hail to the stripes and stars!  
Hail Winslow, chief of the fleet!  
Hail to his victory!

Cheers!—"Two Ninety," the robber is dead  
And Semmes, the pirate-in-chief,  
A swordless coward, defeated, has fled,  
Bearing the curse of the sea on his head,  
To England, the home of the thief.

Hail to our holy cause!  
Hail to our equal laws!  
Hail to our peace to be!  
Hail to all nations free!

## A PERILOUS NIGHT AT SEA.

The season in Japan was nearly at an end. Indeed, it was quite at an end, though we had not yet left the whaling-ground.

We say that the season is at an end when a succession of violent storms render it impossible to lower away the boats and go in pursuit of whales.

We were about to put off for the coast of California—not the California of the present day, but a desolate country, wild here and there a little hamlet of a dozen houses, walled in as a defense against the Indians, who sometimes came down from the neighboring mountains and made dreadful havoc among the whites who lived outside of the walls. On our second visit to Santa Barbara, we missed a number of white men, who had been killed by the Indians since our first visit, one in particular, a large and stout Englishman who slew sixteen Indians before they brought him to the ground.

We were about to sail for California, when a heavy gale broke loose upon us. We were immediately hove to under starsails. They soon blew away, and we drifted under bare poles. The seas were blown down flat as a marble floor, and the ship lay over on her side in one invariable position, as if held in a vice.

The air was filled with a mist, so that we could see but a short distance from the ship. Conversation was out of the question. The mate, in the commencement of the gale, wanting to direct me to do something, came and put his mouth to my ear and screamed at the top of his voice. I could but just hear him.

The gale hummed through the corralge like one continuous note of an organ. Night came down upon us, and the darkness was very thick.

"Is that a star rising to the windward?" shouted one of my shipmates in my ear. I looked as well as I could in the direction which he pointed, and did, indeed, discern something through the misty darkness—a bright yellowish body. But I knew that it was no star, unless one of the orbs of space, approaching nearer than usual to our earth, had assumed larger proportions.

In a few moments I perceived that the attention of the captain and first mate was directed to this object. I could hear nothing, but I could see the captain whirling about and putting his mouth to the ear of the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please himself, and of course, to offend every one else. These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please himself, if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he do this, he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all.

I saw the captain running from man to man, and shouting in their ears. They looked aloft. Several of them ascended the rigging, slowly to be sure, but they got up after a fashion and loosed the foresail. The mate ordered us to haul aft the foresheet, taking hold of it himself, and making us understand his meaning more by gestures than by words.

The men aloft had cut the gaskets from the sail with their sheath-knives, but in the same moment the wind streamed it out to leeward and tore it bodily from the yard. We saw it a moment, like a white

## The Approaching State Fair.

The State Fair for 1864 is to be held at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. Preparations have already been commenced, with the design of getting ready the structures and fixtures necessary for the accommodation of the visitors and exhibitors. The President and the Business Committee, consisting of W. G. Beckwith, of Cassopolis, Chairman; W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville; J. A. Walker, of Kalamazoo; and R. F. Johnston, of Detroit; Secretary, held a meeting at Kalamazoo on the 21st ult., for the purpose of examining the grounds and structures as they were used last year, and to make preparations for the erection of such adequate structures as might be necessary in addition to those already on the ground.

The location of the cattle shed was the cause of considerable annoyance last year, and interfered a good deal with the use of the track. This, it was resolved, should be amended this year, and it has been determined to erect a range of cattle stalls to the number of 250, each five feet wide, and ten feet deep, in two rows, with an alley-way between each, the whole range being under one roof, and altogether, 625 feet long. This building is to be placed on the grounds inside of the track, ranging north and south, and will afford ample room for the show of cattle, which it is believed will exceed in interest any exhibition of the kind seen in the State.

Several other resolutions were adopted by the Committee, which, if carried out, will render the exhibition of 1864 noted as being the finest, in all its departments of industry and art, that has been seen in the Northwest.

Two citizens' premiums have been got up with the consent of the Business Committee, which are calculated to elicit among stock men and horse men the very greatest interest. In cattle, citizens' premiums of \$30 for the best bull and of \$20 for the best cow, are offered, and these animals may be of any herd, age or condition.

Competition is wanted from those who are raising native, cross-blood or grade stock, and these premiums are offered with the design of having that class of stock compared with the thoroughbreds, and also for the purpose of comparing the thoroughbreds with each other. We have men who bear off premiums year after year, in their specific class as a two year old or three year old, but the bulls and cows never come together without reference to age or breeding, and have a fair comparison and trial of all their points. These premiums are got up for that purpose, and to let the breeders of other stock besides thoroughbreds come in, and test their breeding against that of the thoroughbred breeders.

The premiums for horses are designed to elicit a fair trial of the best horses used either for trotting or for pacing purposes. It is from the thoroughbred, properly selected, that we must look for that improvement of action which renders the horse of all work most valuable. All horse breeders are, therefore, as interested in the perfection of the thoroughbred as the breeder of racing stock. We think they are more so, for no breeder of horses will attempt to breed valuable stock without a strong cross of the thoroughbred, on either one side or another. The premiums will consist of a purse of \$300 for the winner of the trotting matches, and \$150 to the second best, with \$100 to be added to the premium for the horse that makes the quickest mile—the time to be not less than two minutes and twenty-six seconds. In running, the premiums will be \$300 for the horse that wins the race as fixed by the Committee, and \$150 for the second premium; \$100 to be given as a special premium to any horse that will run a mile in 1.45 or under. All entries for these premiums require an entry fee of \$50, to be paid at the time of entry.

The show of stock at the exhibition, it is thought, will be very fine. We learn that many of the largest and best known breeders of cattle will be present with delegations from their herds. Besides, there have been introduced into Michigan during the year, several bulls from the celebrated herds of Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky; Mr. Thorne, of Thornedale, New York; and Mr. Sheldon, of Geneva, New York. Against these will come some stock bred in Michigan, that will not be overlooked by any cattle breeder who knows what stock ought to be like when young. Besides, quite a number of cattle breeders in the western part of the State have been making efforts to improve their stock, and with great success, and we have every reason to believe that some stock will be

The greatest difficulty is to please the public. For so great is the variety of public taste and feeling, that had the conductor of a periodical paper as many heads and as many pens as his paper has readers, he could never hope to please all—for they cannot please themselves. Does he speak out in language plain and simple? Is it more commonplace—the taste of the learned is not gratified—it is only fit for the vulgar. Does he aspire to elegance? The unlearned cannot understand, and the learned regard him as a pedantic fellow, dabbling in what he has no pretensions to. Does he show his colors and boldly contend for his ground? He is too severe. Does he hide himself beneath a mass of equivocal matter? He is a temporizing hypocrite. If he publishes extracts better than he can write, he has no talents of his own to display, and if he fills his paper with original matter, he might have given something better from the works of others. If he attempts to philosophize, it is dull and uninteresting, and then if he attempts to write upon plain and familiar subjects, everybody knew them before. Does he attempt to instruct? He needs to be instructed. People are generally fond of being praised, and one would suppose this might satisfy them. But let an editor try the expedient, and he will soon find out his mistake—for such is the power of envy, that no one will thank him for praising him, and every one will hate him for praising others. Most people are fond of hearing their neighbors slandered, but if you make an attempt to point out the follies of mankind, every one will find out something applicable to himself, and here again you encounter the hatred of the whole mass. Every person can tell you how to conduct a paper to please himself, and of course, to offend every one else. These being stubborn facts, there is no alternative but for an editor to please himself, if he can, and hazard the consequences. If he do this, he will be certain of satisfying one, which is more than he can say if he tries to please all.

A soldier in Georgia writes: The picture of desolation which the country between the front and the Chattahoochee presents, should have a place in Peale's celebrated picture of the "Court of Death." The habitations of the poor, as well as those of the more wealthy, are deserted. Occasionally you will come up to the dwelling of some poverty-stricken wretch; whose extreme age or decrepitude shielded him from conscription.

The coldest seat in an omnibus—the one nearest the Pole.

## Folly and Pleasurer Hand in Hand.

A correspondent, writing from Newport, says that gambling is carried on there at a fearful rate. Thousands change hands daily, and the young men, soldiers home from the war, with their pay in their pockets, young Californians, and old men, are infatuated, and the betting is high. Near the United States Hotel is a large double brick house. All is quiet around it. Men go in as in to a sacrifice. No sound issues from the dwelling. It is kept by Morrissey, and is out of New York, the largest gambling house in the country. It is kept in style. All the machinery is well adjusted; well oiled, and moves without friction.

The table is elegant; and costly viands and wines are spread in profusion. It bears the name of a "Club House," and many public men who hold the reputation and life of men in their hands, are said to board there. But thousands are lost and won within that quiet retreat. Morrissey can be seen at any time at the United States, dressed in style; a short, athletic, powerful man, quiet and of few words. He came to New York in 1852, from Troy; He was then a fighter, poor, drunk and brutal. He came, to whip Bill Poole and his party, to whom he bore a deadly hate. He was engaged to protect the ballot boxes in a ward election. He then arranged the fight with Sullivan, and became the champion of the fancy.

He has made money (it is said to be worth \$500,000), is a great stock operator, and keeps several of the largest gambling houses in the city of New York. He is a steady man now, drinks nothing and does not gamble himself. He has a lease of the race track for the races, and brings up at his own expense detectives from New York, to keep pickpockets away and preserve good order. All around this "Club House," are gambling tables, all open to the eye. A room is selected; a small semicircular table bound with green baize, tokens to represent coin, four men to run the machine, all the dupes that can be induced to sit down, with about ten or twenty who play against the bank, but all really in the mode but so confederated that in nine chances to ten the bank must win and the person lose. Here, from early morning till the day long, till the small hours that tell that midnight has gone, men sit and squander money and character.

Scarcely a word is spoken, and all that is, is in a subdued tone, and the game runs on, carrying untold wealth into the till of the bank, and despair into the heart, and frenzy into the eye of the loser. Cloaks, sons of noble mothers, officers who have fought bravely for the nation, young husbands and fathers, are daily carried over this moral cataract of Niagara, and are seen no more. Besides these, it has become fashionable to form clubs of wealthy men, and go to a room from which all are excluded who are not invited, and have a great game of cards, with the small stake of \$25 or \$50 to give piquancy to the game. These men do not want money, but the excitement of chance they seek, and some go out from these scenes to deeper play.

In August there will be a raid of sportsmen in this place to attend to the races. This has now become a fixed institution of the Springs, and sporting men are to be catered for, and unusual attractions are held out to them. The politicians are also to hold important meetings here in the early part of August. The great parties are all to be represented by the central committees, leading members of which are already on the ground.

The billiard-saloon that connects with the Union is one of the largest in the land. It has sixteen tables of the newest combinations, and is run day and night. Billiards are taking the place of bowling, and arrangements are being made to have a room in which ladies and gentlemen can go in companies, as they formerly did to the bowling saloons. Indeed most of the gentlemen who formerly were found in the alleys can be seen at this immense saloon each morning. The man who runs this establishment is a curiosity in his way. He is well on to sixty years old, has quite a number of stores, and employs women ten miles round, making "Indian work"—baskets, bows, arrows, etc., which he sells as Indian manufacture. He has a dozen irons in the fire and keeps a smart lookout that none of them burn.

Men are born with two eyes and one tongue, in order that they may see twice as much as they say.

## INSALVABLE REMEDIES.

We have no faith in medicines, but think it always best when sick to apply to a regular physician—there are however, some simple remedies for certain disorders, we can recommend infallible.

For sea sickness—stink at home.  
For drunkenness—drink cold water.  
For accidents—keep out of danger.  
For fear of Sheriff's—pay your debts.  
To be happy—be honest.  
To please all—mind your own business.  
To make money—advertise.  
To have a good conscience—keep the commandments.

To do right—take your county newspaper.  
To prevent stammering—tell nothing but the truth.  
To sleep well—be industrious.  
To have your memory blessed—PAY THE PRINTER.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German: Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him, one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child: take it." Eulalia did so, and behold, her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in holding coals," said Eulalia, in vexation. "Yes," truly, said the father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings, has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing gobbler makes twice as much money as one who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of humanity, and would if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

Porter, asked a lady of an Irish railway porter, when does the nine o'clock train leave?  
"Sixty minutes past eight, mum," was Mike's reply.

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Buchanan, Mich., August 25, 1864.

County Nominations.

The following excellent County Ticket was put in nomination yesterday by the Republican Union County Convention at Berrien. We have no time this week to speak of it as we should like, owing to the fact that our paper is now ready for the press. But we will say that it is a good one, and a strong one—such an one as we have no doubt will be triumphantly elected next November. Next week we shall publish the full proceedings of the Convention, together with more remarks of our own.

- FOR SENATOR, W. WARENS CHAPMAN. FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE, WILLIAM S. MERRILL. FOR REGISTER, ROSCO DIX. FOR CLERK, GEO. H. MURDOCK. FOR TREASURER, BENJ. F. PENNELL. FOR SHERIFF, J. M. SEWARD. FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, GEORGE S. CLAPP. FOR CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS, J. N. CHIPMAN, C. W. ORMSBY. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, JOSEPH F. MILLER. FOR CORONERS, WILLIAM H. TRYAN, WILLIAM M. IVES. FOR FISH INSPECTOR, HENRY GRIMPE. Hon. Chas. Upson.

This able and fearless advocate of Republican principles was re-nominated at Dowagiac, last week, for Representative in Congress from the Second District of the State of Michigan. In again placing Mr. Upson's name before the people of this District, the Convention acted wisely, prudently, and in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. It was done harmoniously and unanimously.

We last week published the proceedings of the Convention, and this week place at the head of our columns the worthy candidate's familiar and strong name, to be taken down only when we have the pleasure of announcing his triumphant re-election. Such is our hope, at least.

A Speech by the President.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered to the 164th Ohio regiment, by President Lincoln on the 17th: SOLDIERS:—You are about to return to your homes and your friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of Government and every form of human rights is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and your children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical working of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion for the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made somewhere; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this Great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men, worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

Mr. Fessenden has given notice that he will receive subscriptions through the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers and national depositories for a loan of two hundred millions in Treasury notes, payable in three years from the 15th of August, bearing interest at 7 1/2 per cent per annum. The notes are issued in sums of 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000 dollars. Mr. Fessenden, in giving this notice, makes a powerful appeal to the country to take the loan, to enable the Government to prosecute the war with energy and success; and no doubt do we entertain that the appeal will be immediately responded to by the large loan being taken at once by the public at large.

Returns from all but five counties in Pennsylvania, show a majority for the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote of 90,611.

Official dispatches have been sent from the Provost Marshal General at Washington to his Assistants in the several States, advising them that the draft will take place without fail on Sept. 5th. It will be this time without postponement. The men are wanted.

Grants forces are still on the move in Virginia. On the 18th Gen. Warren moved with his corps to and across the Weldon Railroad, which he has torn up and now holds. The rebels tried several times to dislodge him, but being repulsed every time, have finally retired into their fortifications at Petersburg. The Dinwiddie Road is next in order, and is reported already menaced.

Gen. Hancock, having accomplished the object of his expedition to the north side of James River, withdrew his forces on the 20th in good order. Gen. Birney, with the 16th Corps, accompanied the return.

We have a little stirring news this morning from Memphis. The rebels, under Forrest, entered that city on the morning of the 24th, and after ransacking around the town for some hours, retired, with our forces following. Fighting was continually going on during their stay in the city. Several were killed and many wounded, on both sides.

There are reports from Fort Morgan both from Federal and rebel sources, but nothing decisive has been accomplished since the last accounts. The army of Gen. Grainger has been reinforced from Gen. Heriot's department, and also from Pensacola, and the place was constantly attacked. The rebels had burned all their available property outside the Fort.

Gen. Sherman is fortifying the north side of the Chattahoochee river. His troops have torn up the Atlanta and West-point Railroad track.

There is a pressing call for more men to finish the war. The nature of the contest, the duty that is laid upon us as a people, is briefly and strongly stated in the next little address of President Lincoln to the returning Ohio regiment that paid him their respects. Let every patriot read it, heed it, and be ready for the call of his country.

The President, by proclamation, has declared Newport, Vermont, entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Province. The State Department has been officially informed that the Governor of Canada prohibited the exportation of Anthracite Coal from that Province in any manner or way whatsoever.

Secretary Fessenden, on Saturday, ordered Assistant U. S. Treasurers McIntyre and Cisco to pay the Ten-Forty and Five-Twenty coupons, the 10-40's due on the 1st of September, and the 5-20's due on the 1st of November.

The great National Democratic Convention meets in Chicago on Monday next. Already Delegates and Candidates are arriving from different parts of the country.

The Indian war on the Plains, the final struggle of the red man on this continent, bids fair to assume favorable proportions. From Fort Kearney to Denver the red skins have matters all their own way. The white settlers, the lonely frontiersmen, have fled, or been murdered, and nothing remains to mark white occupation but the far apart military posts. The overland stage company have withdrawn their stock, and matters are at a stand still. A Missouri authority places the aggregate of these consolidated Indian tribes at one hundred thousand fighting men. It will be a grave matter to dispose of, and not its lightest features is the question of the thousands of white residents of interior settlements, and mining regions shut up in non-producing sections—to be exposed to privation and sufferings unless timely relief from without prevents.

It is a fact worthy of attention, as showing the immense resources of the North, not only in wealth, but in men, that notwithstanding the large number of working men who have enlisted in the United armies, the quantity of land cultivated in the loyal States has increased during the war, and the quantity of the leading agricultural products of the North has either increased, or has been diminished in consequence of unfavorable seasons. Upon this latter point the following statistics will be interesting to our readers:

In 1860 the wheat crop of the loyal States was less than 140,000,000 bushels; in 1863 it was more than 191,000,000. In 1860 their corn crop was 18,800,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 22,770,000. In 1860 their barley crop was less than 15,500,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 16,760,000. In 1860 their oat crop was less than 153,000,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 174,858,000. In 1860 their corn crop was 549,786,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 522,446,000. In 1860 their potato crop was less than 104,000,000 bushels; in 1863 it was 101,457,000. In 1860 their tobacco crop was less than 231,500,000 pounds; in 1863 it was 267,900,000.

It will be seen from these statements that notwithstanding an unfavorable season, corn and potatoes were the only products of leading importance, of which larger crops were produced in 1863, than in 1860. The diminution in both these crops was owing to the unfavorable season. In 1862, the corn crop of the loyal States was nearly 37,000,000 bushels greater than in 1860; and the potato crop was more than 10,500,000 bushels greater. Even the Northern production of tobacco has increased during the war.

Compare this state of things with that existing in the rebel States. Before the war, three-fifths of the Southern breadstuffs were produced in States which we now hold, and for a portion of these breadstuffs the Gulf States were dependent on the North. The rebel planters are now crowded into a territory which, with the exception of Virginia, produced in 1860 but one-fifth of the corn crop of the Union; certainly not one-half of the quantity of corn consumed in it, and which grew less than a fifteenth part of the wheat crop of the Union. And the population of the States in which the rebellion is now engaged, is probably greater than it was before the war, for it has been increased by slaveholders of the rebel States now occupied, by our armies, and the hundreds of thousands of negroes whom they have taken with them. We must conquer if we persevere. Let us not think of a compromise, which would convince the world that the South exceeded the North in determination and in patriotism, and that the Federal Government, after vainly struggling for four years against the rebels, had been compelled by their superior courage and military skill to purchase peace upon such terms as they choose to dictate.—Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The New York Tribune of Aug. 18th has the following upon the prospects of peace in Europe: The report which was received a few days ago by the Persia that peace had been concluded between Denmark and the two great German Powers is fully confirmed by the latter European advices which reached us yesterday. On the 1st of August a preliminary treaty of peace was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers, in accordance with which the King of Denmark cedes all his rights to the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, and to the islands pertaining to them. As some districts in the Island of Rönne, Syltce and Fohr (in the North sea, opposite the north-western coast of Schleswig) belong to the Danish province of Jutland, the allies as an equivalent for those districts, will agree to a 'rectification' of the southern frontier of Jutland.

Only a few weeks ago the King of Denmark had it in his power to obtain peace on much more favorable terms. At the London Conference all the powers represented had at last agreed that Holstein and Southern Schleswig should be relinquished by Denmark, but that the Northern districts of Schleswig should be detached from this duchy and incorporated with Denmark proper. Denmark rejected the frontier line proposed by the Allied Powers, because she thought—in common with a large portion of the English people—that in case of the failure of the London Conference, the English Government was in honor bound by its repeated promises, to fly to the aid of Denmark. The Danes should have better known the duplicity and dishonesty of European diplomacy, which has never yet considered itself bound by promises, treaties, or any other thing regarded in private life as obligatory. The blunder—as political blunders usually do—has cost them dearly.

There are 3,000 prisoners, guarded by 1,200 men, at Camp Douglas, Chicago. The number of persons in Camp Douglas make up a good sized city. It, in fact, is a miniature city, for it has its inhabitants, post office, news office, express office, chapel, photograph gallery, barber shop, bakery, shoe shop, tailor shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, school and school house, reading room, wood and coal yards, water works.

The peculiar character of diseases, in the various localities, through which we have passed, could not fail to attract an attentive observer. In each of all of them we find, usually, a morbid and unnatural excitation of the excretory organs, the skin, bowels, and kidneys—prevailing to a great extent. Irregular diet, profuse morbid perspiration, or no perspiration at all, and a loose or constipated state of the bowels, together with a torpid or inactive condition of the kidneys. The liver, the most important organ of the body, was, in all these cases, deeply implicated, giving rise to all the distressing symptoms which usually attend an affection of this viscous, insensible, physician employed, and disappointing the hopes of the patient that relief would surely follow a specific action of medicine upon this part diseased. By improper medicine we have found every variety of complaint shut up in the system, and all the various remedies of Nature, by which disease is expelled, closed against its exit as completely as if it had been designed to blockade the system to enable the destructive virus to finish its work of obduracy. Our first object is in all these cases to raise the siege at once, and by applying such remedies as will reach the cause of the disease, remove not only the symptoms, but radically extirpate the disease itself.

Another class of diseases, and these are extremely numerous, Pulmonary affections. The worst character of this disease is scattered all over the country, as is attested by the vast number of pale hectic, or catarrhic consumptions to be met with, and the almost increasing recurrence of dry, hacking coughs. We have had, in many cases, to restore the equilibrium of the circulating fluids, to expel the destructive poisons given at one period and another, and commence the difficult but extremely necessary work of opening the closed arteries through which the effects and deleterious matter that continued to obstruct them might be removed. This we have happily and satisfactorily succeeded in doing. In no case, however, must it be understood that we propose to put new lungs into the thorax where they were destroyed, for let human skill and ingenuity be ever so great, it is not in the power of science to supply so vital a deficiency. We have succeeded in relieving innumerable, apparently hopeless cases, and have laid the foundation for many important cures. The cure of pulmonary complaints has ever baffled the efforts of physicians from the insuperable difficulties presenting themselves in reaching the disease by direct medicine. In order to obviate this difficulty, artificial means had been adopted, drains had been made in various parts of the body, by which, as it was hoped, the virus generating and causing it might be drawn from the system. But it must be apparent to reflection that although temporary relief may sometimes be afforded by them, yet there can be little hope that radical cure can be effected by a drain. The circulating fluids only, which carry health and strength to all parts of the body, are, luckily for humanity, capable of bearing along with them, in their course through the system, the means of purification.

This is the plan adopted by Nature, to heal herself, and there is little doubt, that no matter what the disease may be, it may effectually be reached, relieved and cured by proper correcting medicines. By a system, adopted by us, we compel the blood, which, in Pulmonary Consumption is charging the interior organs of the body, to leave them in a necessary measure, and circulate on the surface, and then by purifying the whole system from the morbid accumulations, which fill the circulating vessels, effect a perfect and complete cure of the monster disease. We never in any case attempt to doctor symptoms—for it is plain to common sense that such a course is not only injudicious, but is productive of the worst effects. Those who palliate only will never succeed in curing chronic diseases.

The causes originating it must first be removed, and the fabrics of the system, which threatens to fall in ruins, in some unguarded moment, strengthened by all the skill and art to be found in the resources of medicine.

The innumerable instances of, bitter disappointment, of deferred hopes, to which patients suffering under chronic diseases are consigned, have arisen, in some degrees, as much from his own inattention, as from those whom they have employed as physicians. They have not sought for reason for themselves, but have blindly followed the advice of others. And it may be safely set down as the rule, ever to be observed upon, that all such instances will result in failure and disappointment. A slight attention to two or three rules will greatly benefit all, and enable them to trace out the course and operation of the medicine upon which they intend to depend for cure.

The first of these rules is to ascertain clearly what is the matter with them. This the doctor ought to be able to tell them precisely, and unequivocally—for by this they will be able to discriminate somewhat between judicious and injudicious medicines. Whenever the harmony of the system has been overthrown by dis-

ease, it must be re-established by proper medical treatment, or continual disorders is the result. It would be safe to ask the physician you employ, how he intends to cure your disease? It is not enough for him who wishes a new home built to know that the carpenter will build it, but you may be assured that, unless proper medicines be employed, unless there is some specific affinity between the disease and medicine used, no result of a beneficial nature will take place. A long acquaintance with medicine, and a close application of many years to the history and operation of diseases of long standing have enabled us to treat successfully every variety of chronic disease. We reject all poisonous and depletive medicines, whether mineral or vegetable. Of the utility of our remedies thousands can testify, and in no case can they be used, rightly prescribed, without benefit. Our object is to purify rather than to reduce, build up rather than destroy. Most of the offices we now have, we have visited every few years for the past five years, for consultation with patients laboring under different forms of lingering disease. The success attending my efforts, the continuance of my visits, should convince those residing in opinion regarding the efficacy of my system of treating these ailments.

Charleston Harbor to be exposed to rebel fire, in retaliation for a similar number of Union officers now under fire in that city. A U. S. regiment composed of deserters from the rebel army, and prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance, is on its way to the plains to fight the Indians.

The rumors of a general Indian war increase in number and importance. There is a report that Marysville, Kan., was sacked by the Indians, on the 15th. The report is not believed; but the feeling now existing against the Indians is exceedingly bitter, and will doubtless lead to their final extermination.

After Tallahassee after destroying over 50 small vessels, went into Halifax where she received coal to enable her to carry on the work of destruction. The military committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature reported a bill to raise in the regular army, two of cavalry and one of artillery, for State duty, and directing the immediate enrollment of the militia, providing for a loan of these millions of dollars, and empowering the Governor to seize railroads, and discipline, take cavalry and artillery horses, and all other property necessary for public service. He has power to appoint one Major General and two Brigadiers.

A blockade runner, was recently destroyed in Charleston harbor. The bombardment of Fort Sumter and Charleston continues, and the rebels in the city are said to be in some trepidation.

One of Garibaldi's veterans, recently committed suicide near Chicago. The daughter of a respectable West Side (Chicago) mechanic, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from her father's residence last Monday night, and has not been seen since. She was to have been married on Tuesday, the day after her disappearance, to an employee of her father. The family and the bridegroom that was to be are nearly distracted.

Some 30 persons were badly injured by a recent accident on a Maudslough railway. The crops in New Brunswick have been injured by early frosts.

Sunday, the 17th, was celebrated in Chicago by four riots and a murder. Besides this several persons were mortally wounded in the affray, and a large number more or less injured.

A recent excursion party from Chicago, visited Mexico. Some thirty of them engaged in a riot, in which a number of persons were injured, and property destroyed and stolen to the amount of hundreds of dollars.

The postmarket of Philadelphia is glutted. A fair article was selling the other day at from twenty-five to thirty cents per basket. On Sunday, the 14th, six four little boys were playing on the prairie near Ocepola, Iowa, they were all struck by lightning. Two of them recovered, but two were killed instantly.

Milk sells for sixteen cents a quart in Baltimore. A tornado visited Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 22. After tearing down a number of buildings, and injuring two persons it passed out into Chesapeake Bay, and took the form of a waterspout, and soon fell. Just before it fell it was about 300 feet in height, and 30 feet through, lapping off a point towards the water.

A huge gold nugget, weighing 80 lbs. worth \$44,000 in greenbacks, was on exhibition in Chicago last week. The Sanitary Commission has received a check for \$5,000 from Thos. H. and John G. Walsh, two patriotic Americans living in Japan.

Huneman & Co., of Boston, have recently sent a hand-engine, two horse carriages and 2,200 feet of hose to Santiago, Chili, and have an order for two more carriages. The burning of a cathedral full of people has taught the Santiaguans a lesson.

A man was enrolled last year in three different sub-divisions in Concord, N. H., and has been drafted from all of them. The war debt of the world at the present time amounts to only twelve billions of dollars. But it is increasing, if that's any satisfaction.

Six brothers from Vermont named Hull, enlisted together, at the commencement of the war. The last survivor of the six was killed in one of the recent battles. Nearly \$8,000,000 have been sent to relatives in Ireland during the past seven years, by parties who, have emigrated to this country.

On Sunday last a party of men, went from Woodstock, McHenry county, Ill. to bathe in Crystal Lake. One of the party, a young man, whose name our informant could not remember, got beyond his depth, and was drowned. Early Monday morning the father of the young man, accompanied by nearly two hundred citizens, proceeded to the lake and fired a cannon in expectation of raising the body, a previous search with grappling irons having been unsuccessful. At the second discharge the gun burst into fragments, and, strange to say, but one of the entire crowd was struck by the deadly pieces. One piece struck the father of the drowned man, mortally wounding him.

A party of guerrillas recently passed into Illinois from Kentucky, creating considerable excitement and doing some damage. In Missouri, the guerrillas are active again, and there are reports of another invasion from Arkansas. Gen. Rosecrans is equally active in taking steps to meet them.

Dr. Price's Advice to Those in Search of Health. The peculiar character of diseases, in the various localities, through which we have passed, could not fail to attract an attentive observer. In each of all of them we find, usually, a morbid and unnatural excitation of the excretory organs, the skin, bowels, and kidneys—prevailing to a great extent. Irregular diet, profuse morbid perspiration, or no perspiration at all, and a loose or constipated state of the bowels, together with a torpid or inactive condition of the kidneys. The liver, the most important organ of the body, was, in all these cases, deeply implicated, giving rise to all the distressing symptoms which usually attend an affection of this viscous, insensible, physician employed, and disappointing the hopes of the patient that relief would surely follow a specific action of medicine upon this part diseased. By improper medicine we have found every variety of complaint shut up in the system, and all the various remedies of Nature, by which disease is expelled, closed against its exit as completely as if it had been designed to blockade the system to enable the destructive virus to finish its work of obduracy. Our first object is in all these cases to raise the siege at once, and by applying such remedies as will reach the cause of the disease, remove not only the symptoms, but radically extirpate the disease itself.

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Most of the offices we now have, we have visited every few years for the past five years, for consultation with patients laboring under different forms of lingering disease. The success attending my efforts, the continuance of my visits, should convince those residing in opinion regarding the efficacy of my system of treating these ailments.

I shall be for consultation on my next visit at Niles, Bond House, during Tuesday the 13th of September. DR. V. CHARLES PRICE.

Hunting for a Seal. We know a gentleman who has on Sunday afternoons been taking walks about Zion, New York, for the purpose of making observations, and he is prepared to make a few notes about seals. 1. All the churches outside the Methodist Episcopal that he has explored are pews, unless Trinity be an exception. Even a Catholic Church he entered he found pews, the pews doors locked, and the keys not at hand. This struck him as a great novelty. He has worshipped in Catholic Churches in the Old World, and always found them free. 2. He has generally succeeded in getting a seal, though not often without being subjected to much waiting and some mortification. 3. The churches in which he found the greatest difficulty were those in which there was the largest amount of "empty boxes" and the poorest preachers. As a general rule the heterodox churches, offer the stranger the most cordial welcome. The Episcopal Churches (and the least cordial one. In one of them, on Fifth Avenue, he tried three times to get a seat. One being, has particularly surprised him. A stranger may stand till the sacristan is ready to find him a place, while gentlemen after gentleman passes to his seat, each eyeing him, as if to say, "What business have you here?" On only one occasion has a pew-holder invited him to a seat, and that was in Dr. Spring's (Presbyterian). He mentions it as a pleasant episode in his church explorations. On one occasion did a pew-holder say to him, as he left the church, "Come again, you will find my pew open." This is another pleasant incident it occurred at Dr. Dowling's (Baptist).—Christian Advocate.

DR. WRIGHT'S Rejuvenating Elixir! OF ESSENCE OF LIFE. Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate. As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease. The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discovery in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and original method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems. This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. One bottle will cure general Debility. A few doses restore vitality in females. One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart. From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth. A few doses restores the appetite. Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency. A few doses cure the loss of vitality. One bottle restores mental power. A few doses bring the tone to the cheek. This medicine restores to manly vigor and re-creates the post-debilitated, worn-down and depressed. The listless, enervated youth, the over-taxed man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, with all their ailments, and general relief by the use of this Elixir of Essence of Life. Price: 25¢ per bottle or three bottles for \$5, and sent by Express, on receipt of money, to any address. All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, or General Agent for the West. Sold in Chicago by FILLER, BERT & FILLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere. C. A. COOK, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 39 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED. Female Regulator. Health Preserver. CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Period. They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity. They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation. They cure the Green Stomach (Cholera). They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and other parts of the body, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of sleep, and general Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc. It is a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it. They contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their action being to stimulate strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do. They may be safely used at any age, and at any season, except during pregnancy. All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly answered. Price: 25¢ per box, or six boxes for \$1.50. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of money. All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, or General Agent for the West. Sold in Chicago by FILLER, BERT & FILLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere. C. A. COOK, CHICAGO. General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 39 Liberty Street, New York.

THE VOICE OF THE WEST. And Second Advent Pioneer. Published weekly, at Buchanan, Mich., by Eld. J. F. Himes, Editor and Proprietor. It is devoted to the exposition of prophecy, the record of the signs of the times, as bearing thereon, and affording a means of communication to those of like faith. It is specially intended to supply a want, long felt by the Adventists of the Great West, of a local organ, devoted to their interests. THE TERMS: One copy for one year, \$2.00. One copy for six months, 1.00. One copy three months, .50. N. B.—Persons enclosing subscriptions for the Voice should be particular to write plainly the subscriber's name and address, giving the Postoffice, County and State. All letters for this office must be addressed to J. F. HIMES, Buchanan, Michigan.

"There's a chellid among ye taken' notes, And faith he'll prent' em."

Union Representative Convention—Second District.

A Union Representative Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Second District of this county, will be held in this village on Saturday, the 27th inst. Each township will be entitled to the same number of Delegates as in the County Convention.

By order of the Com.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—Professor Girac, music teacher of this city, was bitten by a rattle-snake on the finger one day this week in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge. The Professor supposed he had killed the varmint and being something of a naturalist thought he would examine it, when he was bitten. He immediately cut off the snake's tail and made a brake for the city. The reptile proved to be a rattle-snake three years old. Medical aid was immediately procured but at the present time he is very sick, his arm and side being badly swollen. If any of our readers should be bitten by a rattle-snake, all they need do is to immediately apply wet tobacco to the wound and get tolerably drunk on whisky. We have known of this remedy being tried a number of times and never knew it to fail of effecting a cure.—Niles Republican.

DESSERTERS ESCAPING FROM THE CARS.

Four deserters jumped from the night express train going west on the night of the 17th inst., just this side of Dayton, in this county. The train at the time was running on a down-hill grade at a pretty fast rate, and the result was that one of the company had his shoulder dislocated, and another was so badly bruised that he lived in a state of unconsciousness only for a few hours. The two injured men were found soon after they jumped off, by Mr. Smith, of Dayton, who had left the train at this station—owing to its not stopping there—and was proceeding home on foot. The third one was caught the next day—the fourth is still at large. The one killed was Jonathan Coltrill, a son of Mr. Samuel Cottrill, of South Bend, Ind., who came over and conveyed him home in a coffin. They were Canadian refugees who had come over to Detroit and enlisted for the large bounties, and who no doubt intended to return and at the first favorable opportunity repeat this infamous crime. If they had all met the fate of the one whose wicked career is thus providentially nipped in the bud, it would but have been their just deserts.

The Editor of the Coldwater Gazette, in speaking of Dr. Price, says:

"After witnessing the success that attends the practice of Dr. Price, the Analytical Physician, we can but speak of him as a thorough and efficient practitioner. We have for many years observed Dr. Price steadily advancing his favorite doctrine for the cure of Chronic Ailments, and disseminating the principles which he concedes to be the true, scientific and unerring basis of medical practice. We know that Dr. Price is not one of those one-idea-all-idea and no-idea doctors who exist but for a day. He seems to be of more enduring material, free and clear from medical fashions and superstitions, with an independent system of his own, drawn from the secrets of nature and common sense. Devoted as he has been for so many years to the treatment of certain Chronic diseases, with all the qualities for a skillful physician, he could not be otherwise than successful."

Those diseased who want health should see Dr. Price on his next visit to Niles, Bond House, during Tuesday the 13th of September. Also at Laporte, Parker House on the 18th and 19th of September.

STAMP DUTY—WHO AFFIXES THE STAMP.

The following decision in reference to stamping receipts will be read with interest, but as will be seen leaves the question as to who is the proper party to provide the necessary stamp an open one. We presume, however, there will be no extensive quarrelling over a two-cent stamp. The annexed letter was written on enquiries on the subject:

Treasury Dept., Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 17, 1864.

Sir—In answer to your letter of the 10th inst., I have to say, that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dry receipts, and all receipts issued or received by steamboat, railroad, or express companies. Bills of lading, or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transported from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents. The question as to which party—the company or the shipper—shall pay this duty, depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt, unless it be provided properly stamped by the shipper, or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriately stamped receipt issued by the company. If the company issues a receipt a two-cent stamp must be affixed and cancelled by the company. Very respectfully, JOSEPH T. LEWIS, Comr.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Meetings in Union Hall.

\$3800 SUBSCRIBED!

Buchanan now paying \$400 for Volunteers!

Another Meeting in Union Hall on Saturday Evening Next!

ABLE SPEAKERS WILL BE PRESENT!

Due to an unavoidable delay in the issuing of our paper, we are able to announce this (Friday) morning that the citizens of this township have succeeded in raising money to pay a citizens' bounty of \$100 dollars to every man who shall enlist and be credited on our quota under the present call. This insures every man who now enlists for one year, and is properly credited to the township of Buchanan a bounty of \$400, as follows: \$100 government bounty, \$100 county bounty, \$100 township bounty, and \$100 citizens' bounty—total \$400. Let this be widely known so that men may understand that it is not necessary to go away from home to receive as large a bounty as to our knowledge is being paid this side of Detroit. When men who want to enlist learn this fact they will walk up and put their names down like unto those in the Hall last evening! They will say in behalf of Buchanan that:

"We must conquer this rebellion; let the doubting hearts be still; We must conquer it or perish. We must conquer, and we will!"

Capt. Powers has opened a recruiting office in Horace F. Strong's boot and shoe shop, and will enlist men for any regiment now in the field which is not already full. But for the benefit of any one who would like to go with and under him we will here state that he is endeavoring to recruit a company, or part of a company, for the 24th Mich. Infantry. This is a good regiment, and well officered.

Another large war meeting will be held in Union Hall on Saturday evening next. Col. Morrow and others will be present, and speak. Let us have a big turnout! DON'T FORGET IT! THE WAR FOR THE UNION MUST GO ON!

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Chambers, by E. A. Ross, Esq., on Sunday the 21st inst. Mr. WM. M. COVERT and Miss LUCINDA C. VAN GORDEN, both of this place.

Also, at the residence of A. Anson, by the same, on Saturday the 7th inst. Mr. OSCAR MASON and Miss JANE A. JONES.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday, August 22d, 1864, Miss EMMA A. ROSS, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The funeral services were held at her father's residence on Wednesday the 24th inst. Many friends were gathered there to pay the last rites in sorrow to the remains of one who is with us no more. We saw the bright sun of her earthly existence rising over her flowery path of life, but never marked that tiny cloud which led it onward in that transient course until it was severed by the hand of Him who gave and in justice takes away.

For three months Emma has been gradually declining under the influence of the spinal fever. Loved, cherished and indulged by parents and friends, she desired to live, and prayed to live, but said if she could not, all was well. In conversing with her mother, she said: "Although I have been mortal, yet have I thought much and seriously. I have not neglected prayer." Frequently when alone she was heard to repeat the words: "All is well." She mentioned the names of her friends, expressing her love for them, and her gratitude for their many kind acts. She spoke of her young companions, saying: "Tell them to love the Lord."

On the morning previous to her death she wished her physician to be candid in letting her know her danger, saying: "I don't feel to die." Seeing her mother shed tears, she said: "Mother, don't cry for me. Trust in the Lord, I do."

She passed gently away without a struggle, and when tastefully attired and laid in her coffin her appearance was so lovely and attractive that her friends and acquaintances returned again and again to take a final look. At the close of the solemn services, were sung the following touching lines:

"She sleeps beneath the native earth, And near the spot that gave her birth, Her youthful feet tread flowers that bloom In beauty o'er her early tomb."

"She rests beneath her native earth; With grateful hearts we sing her worth. Her gentle ways shall ever dwell In hearts that knew and loved her well."

"And oft we'll lift the tearful eye, To hear her calling from the sky. Oh! how could we her absence bear, But that we hope to meet her there."

In this village, on the 11th inst. MARY E. BAILY, consort of James H. Roe, aged 21 years.

She left a husband and an infant son about seven months old, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. The deceased was a kind and generous neighbor, an affectionate wife, a devoted mother, and a truly exemplary Christian. She was a member of the Christian church in which she was an ornament indeed, and dearly beloved by all. When the shades of the dark night of death had already dimmed her natural vision, she frequently talked of that better and eternal home prepared for the children of God in the unbounded future. She exhorted her friends to meet her in heaven, and fully confident in the merits of her immaculate Savior, she bade them an affectionate and final farewell on earth. She died in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave and her freed spirit now rests in the bosom of her God.

"She is sleeping, sweetly sleeping, Calm and pulseless in her breast, Softly as the shadows fleeting, O'er the place that marks her rest."

"Closed her eyes to earth's bright beauty, Sealed the lips that oft in life, Breathed to us of hope and gladness, And the world's unyielding sea."

"Finished is her life work, ever faithful to her trust, the reward; List! I hear the Father calling, 'Come up here my beloved.'"

"Far away mid scenes of glory; Beauteous halls, and crowns of gold, Flowers immortal, ever blooming; Joy that never can be told."

"She is dwelling in the blissful light, With the angels robed in white, Joyously her voice is chanting, Praise to Jesus day and night."

Buchanan, Mich. Aug. 20th, 1864. The following preamble and Resolutions were adopted by Theaure's Lodge, I. O. G. T. No. 20th, 1864:

WHEREAS, This Lodge has been called upon to hart with one of our best beloved members in the person of Sister Mary E. Roe, who died the 11th inst. of this month; and

WHEREAS, We trust that in some measure we realize the loss that has been sustained by her companions, and relations; therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely and truly tender our kindest sympathies to Brother J. H. Roe, and all the relations and friends of the deceased;

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be published in the BUCHANAN WEEKLY UNION.

In North Bend, on the 28th day of July, 1864, MARRIAGE, wife of Mr. Wm. Cotton, aged 60 years.

Mrs. C. was born in Ohio in 1804, and soon after removed to southern Indiana with her parents. She was married in 1822, and came to Michigan in company with her husband in 1830. They were the first white settlers in their neighborhood, and suffered many hardships and privations. Her sickness was short and singular, and her death sudden. Her work is done, her days are numbered, her reward is gained. Her family friends are many to mourn her loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Kenney, of Niles.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Preaching at the Advent Church in the forenoon and evening of every second and fourth Sabbath of each month, by D. R. and M. S. Mansfield.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the forenoon and evening of every Sabbath, by Rev. J. S. Harder.

At the Christian Church every Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. by Rev. Wm. M. Roe.

At the Advent Church every first and third Sabbath of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M. by Elder J. M. Stephenson.

At the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and early candle light in the evening, by Rev. Wm. Fuller.

On the Second Sabbath of every month by Rev. W. J. Chaplin.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ALL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS stop at Buchanan, will leave the station as follows on and after Monday, May 16th, 1864:

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Day Express, 10:10 A. M.

Evening Express, 6:40 P. M.

Night Express, 11:45 A. M.

Way Freight, 10:00 A. M.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Day Express, 7:25 P. M.

Evening Express, 1:45 A. M.

Night Express, 4:50 A. M.

Way Freight, 2:35 P. M.

Through Freight, 9:35 A. M.

R. N. RICE, Gen'l Supt.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY TREAT & BAKER, DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, ETC., CORNER OF FRONT AND MAIN STREETS, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Wheat, red, per bushel, 2 00

Wheat, white, per bushel, 2 10

Corn, per bushel, 1 15

Oats, per bushel, 70

Flour, red, per barrel, 11 00

Flour, white, per barrel, 12 00

Salt, fine, per barrel, 5 00

Beans, per bushel, 2 00

Hay, per ton, 10 00 @ 15 00

Wood, per cord, 2 00 @ 25 00

Wood, per pound, 80 @ 85

Dried Peaches, per pound, 25

Dried Apples, per pound, 10

Chickens, per pound, 10

Eggs, per dozen, 10

Cheese, per pound, 20

Lard, per pound, 20

Tallow, per pound, 15

Butter, per pound, 30

Potatoes, per bushel, 1 00 @ 25

Apples, per bushel, 25

Hides, green, per pound, 15 @ 18

Hides, dry, per pound, 15 @ 18

NILES MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY VAN EVERA & CORY, DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, ETC., CORNER OF FRONT AND MAIN STREETS, NILES, MICH.

Wheat, red, per bushel, 2 00

Wheat, white, per bushel, 2 10

Corn, per bushel, 1 15

Oats, per bushel, 75

Flour, red, per barrel, 11 00

Flour, white, per barrel, 12 00

Salt, fine, per barrel, 4 25

Salt, dairy, per barrel, 7 00

Turk Island salt, per sack, 4 00

Water Lime, per barrel, 3 25

Sone Lime, per barrel, 2 50

Distill' per ton, 12 00

Hay, per ton, 20 00

Wood, per cord, 85 @ 100

Wood, per pound, 80

Lard, per pound, 20

Tallow, per pound, 15

Eggs, per dozen, 12

Dried peaches, per lb, 25

Dried apples, per lb, 15

Honey in boxes, 20 @ 25

Hides, green, per pound, 10

Hides, dry, per pound, 20

Polts, 75

Calf skins, per lb, 18

Blank Notes, neatly printed and for sale at this office.

The People

Have Found it Out!

WHAT?

That J. H. ROE & Co.,

ARE

SELLING

GOODS

CHEAPER

THAN

ANYBODY ELSE IN

Berrien County.

ALL THIS CAN BE DEMONSTRATED BY CALLING AT THE SECOND DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WEAVER & FOX'S NEW BRICK BLOCK, BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

J. H. ROE. C. ROE.

Buchanan, June 16, 1864. [v1n494]

RED JACKET

Stomach Bitters

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapman, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver or indigestion. Persons suffering from either of the last-named diseases will find relief by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those dangerous and poisonous ingredients which are so common in many of the cheaply advertised preparations and patented on an unprincipled basis. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system. They are unequalled for general dyspepsia. They are a sure cure for dyspepsia. They give a good and healthy appetite. They assist digestion. They are the best stimulant in existence. They are a preventive of Fever and Ague. They relieve constipation. They cure Nervous Headache. They are perfectly pure and palatable.

Aged persons and delicate females will find they can save large doctor's bills by the use of these Bitters. Beware of counterfeits. The Red Jacket Bitters are only sold in bottles with our name blown on the side.

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Lard, per pound, 20

Tallow, per pound, 15

Butter, per pound, 30

Potatoes, per bushel, 1 00 @ 25

Apples, per bushel, 25

Hides, green, per pound, 15 @ 18

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Wheat, red, per bushel, 2 00

Wheat, white, per bushel, 2 10

Corn, per bushel, 1 15

Oats, per bushel, 75

OSBORN & HOWE,

IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK,

(Second door east of Ross & Clark's.)

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY, TRUSES, AND SHOULDER BRACES,

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, & Dye-Staffs,

TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

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National Union Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

State Union Ticket. For Governor—HENRY H. CRAPO, of Genesee. For Lieutenant Governor—EBEN R. GROSVENOR, of Hillsdale.

NATIONAL UNION PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostilities.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extermination.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution, and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare, that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those and only those who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in the resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its service, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the line of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

A. Ward says: If I am drafted I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor thus conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under.

PRESIDENT? CHEAPEST? WEAVER & FOX, HARDWARE.

Consisting in part of Nails, Iron, Stoves, Sash, Nails, Iron, Stoves, Sash, Glass, Putty, Powder, Glass, Putty, Powder.

Knives & Forks, Well Buckets, Belts, Knives & Forks, Well Buckets, Belts, Spoons, Cider Presses, Rope, Spoons, Cider Presses, Rope.

CHEAP FOR CASH Or any other man that never fails to connect.



THE GREATEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR THE HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL!

Table listing ailments cured by Wizard Oil: TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, GRAMP COLIC, SORE THROAT, LAME BACK, CUTS AND BRUISES, CORNS AND BUNIONS, NEURALGIA, EARACHE, DIPHTHERIA, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BURNS AND SCALDS.

PROBATE ORDER. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BERRIEN.

CHARLES JEWETT, Judge of Probate. In a true copy.

MORE AND NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES.

CLEAR THE TRACK! FOR the undersigned have announced to the Public generally that they have moved their stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. Into the building lately occupied by H. F. Strong, as a Boot and Shoe Store, on the

GROCERIES AS CHEAP AS ANY ONE IN BERRIEN COUNTY, FOR CASH ONLY.

Pay the Highest MARKET PRICE FOR ALL KINDS OF Country Produce.

CHEAP FOR CASH. Please give us the first call upon your arrival in town.

NO MISTAKE. I Mean What I Say!

I HAVE Determined to Settle UP ALL MY ACCOUNTS IMMEDIATELY.

CANNOT do business without means, therefore all are requested to come and settle and pay up. I mean this as a gentle, yet a determined warning.

COUGH BALSAM, LIVER PILLS, DIARRHEA CURE, &C.

Man's Afflictions De ARMOND.

ALL PRESCRIPTIONS In Chronic and Acute Cases, AT MY OFFICE.

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Man's Afflictions De ARMOND.

At the Lowest Possible Price for CASH. Country Produce at

S. W. REDDEN'S, Where he will be glad to meet all his Old Customers, and a Host of New Ones; where may be found everything usually found in a first-class GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

TEAS, Japan, 1.25 to 1.50. Good Green, 1.60. COFFEE, Dandalion, 25 to 35. Rio, ground 30. Berry 50. Old Government Java, 55.

CONFECTIONARY. TOYS & YANKEE NOTIONS, GLASSWARE, WOODWARE, STONEWARE, KEROSINE LAMPS & OIL, COD FISH, WHITE FISH, MACKEREL, CUSK, PICKLED & SCALDED HEREN, PICKLED & SMOKED MEATS, NILES CRACKERS, SPICES, SAUCES, &c., &c., &c.

The Highest Cash Price PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Don't forget the place. S. W. REDDEN.

NEW SPRING GOODS. ROSS & CLARK'S!

Just Received SPRING DELAINS, NICE DRESS GOODS, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes.

COTTON & WOOLEN CASSIMERES, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, PALM HATS, SHAKERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

All of which will be sold at the Lowest CASH Prices!

Now is the time to secure FIRST CHOICE SPRING STYLES!!

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Now is the time to secure FIRST CHOICE SPRING STYLES!!

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, at his shop and ware-room on Oak Street, near the large brick building, a general assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c., &c.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM. OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS Can Save their Fare TO CHICAGO & BACK.

FINE CLOTHING AT PUTNAM'S Eastern Emporium.

NOTICE. In the past year no one article has advanced so rapidly as Clothing, but our immense Retail Sales enable us to sell many goods at a small advance from old prices.

Glad News for the Unfortunate! THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION, Compounded from Roots, Barks, and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, The great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and is especially recommended in those cases of Finch & Fuller (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION, Intended as a urinary and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor, thus removing from the system all poisonous causes which have induced disease.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES. Cherokee Cure!

As a powerful cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-Abuse, such as Loss of Memory, General Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Service, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Swelling of the Feet, Pale Countenance, Insatiable Appetite, Consumption, and all the dreadful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

Dr. W. E. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 39 Liberty Street, New York.

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