The Berrien County Record.

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!"

TERMS: $2.00 Per Year, in Advance.

VOLUME IV. BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1870. NUMBER 12.

The Berrien County Record,

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN CO., MICH.,

BY

D. A. WAGNER.

TERMS:

$2.00 Per Annum, in Advance; If not Paid in Advance, $2.50.

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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of the removal.

4. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle bills and give notice to discontinue.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Business Directory.

BERRIEN COUNTY money loan agency. Apply to W. PUTNAM, Berrien Springs, Mich.

BINNS & ROSE, dealers in dry goods, Groceries and Provisions, etc., north side of Front Street, Buchanan, Michigan.

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EAGLE HOUSE, main street, Buchanan, Mich. The best of accommodations, at the most reasonable rates. J. A. Walton, Proprietor.

E. BALLENGEE, justice of the peace and Licensed Conveyancer. Office in the basement of Day's new brick, Front street, Buchanan. 4-10tf

EASTERN STAR DEGREE. Buchanan Lodge No. 13 hold regular meetings in Masonic Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7½ P. M. Mrs. H. N. Mowrey, President; B. E. Binns, Vice President; Mrs. F. R. Mighell, Secretary.

F. A. M. Summit lodge no. 192 holds a regular communication in Masonic Hall, every Monday evening on or before the full of the Moon in each month. N. Hamilton, W. M. W. J. Miller, Sec.

G. H. McLIN, M. D., homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Special attention paid to chronic disease. Office in Collins & Weaver's brick block, over the Post Office. Residence on Portage street, second house south of Front street.

H. H. KINYON, grocer and provision dealer, Howe's brick, Front street, Buchanan.

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 7½ o'clock. Transient Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. W. H. Curtis, N. G.; G. H. Watson, V. G.; J. E. French, R. S.; R. D. Harper, P. S.; J. M. Roe, Treas.

J. M. ROE, physician and surgeon. Office up stairs in the Roe block, Front street. Residence on Oak street, Buchanan, 4-12tf

JNO. C. WELCH, dealer in clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware, Silver-plated ware, Violin and Guitar Strings, Spectacles, &c. Repairing neatly done. Remember the place—opposite the Bank, Buchanan. 1-3tf

JOHN FENDER, tailor; all kinds of tailoring done promptly and on reasonable terms. Shop over Luther & Son's store, Buchanan, Mich.

J. MESSINGER, wholesale and retail dealer in Furniture and Cabinet Ware of all kinds, Main Street, six doors above Second, Niles, Mich.

J. V. PHILLIPS, attorney at law, Real Estate Agent, Justice of the Peace, and Licensed War Claim Agent, New Buffalo, Mich.

LUTHER & SON, dealers in clothing, Crockery, Glass ware, Cloths, Hats and Caps, etc., corner of Main and Front streets, Buchanan, Mich.

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ROBERT D. CROSS, dealer in shelf Hardware, and a select stock of Groceries. Agent for Perkin's Mishawaka Axes. Three Oaks, Berrien County, Michigan.

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S. W. EPLY, draper and tailor, opposite Osborn's Drug Store, Front Street, Buchanan, Michigan.

TREMONT HOUSE, corner of front and Oak Streets, Buchanan, Mich. Board by the day or week. S. D. DANN, Proprietor.

WM. K. SAWYER, justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Collecting Agent. Will make Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other legal papers, pay Taxes, &c. Office at Sawyer's Furniture store, Three Oaks, Mich

W. H. EPLY, draper & tailor, opposite the Post-office, Main street, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

WM. H. FOX & CO., dealers in dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods. First door east of the Bank, Buchanan, Mich.

WM. OSBORN, Druggist & Apothecary, south side of Front Street, Buchanan Michigan.

W. D. KINGERY, attorney at law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public. Office in Roe's Block, corner of Main and Front Streets, Buchanan, Mich. Particular attention paid to collection. 4-8tf

DR. G. A. HOWE,

DENTIST,

HAVING permanently located in Buchanan, will attend to all business in the Dentistry line. Has all the latest improvements for extracting teeth. Give the Dr. a call. Rooms up stairs in Roe's Brick. 2-44tf

Livery, Sale and Feed STABLE.

PROUD & PEASE,

Front Street, opposite Day's Avenue,

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, &c., formerly owned by White & Howard, and having completed arrangements for improving and enlarging the same, they are prepared to furnish the people of Buchanan and vicinity with the best livery outfits to be found in the county. All orders for Funerals or Parties promptly attended to.

HORSES KEPT BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Terms reasonable. Give them a trial and they will try to please you. 3-11tf

HAVING TWO SUPERIOR POWER PRESSES we are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, from the smallest Card to the largest Poster, in as good style, and at as low prices as can be done either in Detroit or Chicago. Give us a call. We warrant all our work to give entire satisfaction.

SHERIFF SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BERRIEN, ss.—By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, and to me delivered and directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Silas Sawyer, I did, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1870, levy upon all the right title and interests of the defendant in an to the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Berrien, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The west half of the southeast quarter of Section twenty (20) town six (6) south of range nineteen (19) west. Also, the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section eleven (11) town seven (7) south of range twenty (20) west. Also, the northeast quarter of section ten (10) town seven (7) south of range twenty (20) west. Also, the west half of the northwest quarter of section one (1) town seven (7) south of range twenty (20) west. Also, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty (20) town six (6) south of range nineteen (19) west, except ten (10) acres from the north-east corner thereof. Also, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty (20) town six (6) south of range nineteen (19) west. Which said property I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

6 LINUS E. WARNER, Sheriff.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Berrien, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien on Monday, the 4th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Present, Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Gilbert L. Harrison, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hezekiah J. Howe, Administrator on said estate, praying, among other things, that he may be licensed and empowered to sell the real estate in said petition described, for the purpose therein set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 23d day of May next, at 11 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 Berrien 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 Berrien County Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Berrien, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[L. S.] DANIEL CHAPMAN,
(A true copy) 8w5 *Judge of Probate.*

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license granted to me by the Probate Court of the County of Berrien, in the State of Michigan, bearing date April 5, 1870, I shall offer for sale, on the premises hereinafter described, in the village of Buchanan, on Saturday, the 28th day of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder, the real estate in said license described, to-wit: Lot four (4) Block A, Day's Addition to the Village of Buchanan, in Berrien County, Michigan. Terms of sale:—One fourth down, balance in one and two years, at 7 per cent. interest.

JOHN BUCKLES,
Administrator of the Estate of Henry Cunard.
Buchanan, April 11, 1870.

MRS. DUNNING'S FASHIONABLE Millinery Establishment

—AND—

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

Is the place to get Millinery work and Millinery Goods of all kinds, and of the

Latest Styles at Low Prices.

—ALSO,—

Hoop Skirts

Constantly on hand or *MADE TO ORDER.* A new Skirt made in an hour's time after the measure is taken.

Sewing Machines

Of the best make. The

Florence, Weed and Grover & Baker,

All sold at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies' Fancy Goods, *Ruffles, Collars, Veils, Corsets, Zephyrs, &c., &c.*

SEWING of all descriptions promptly executed.

Second door North of the Record Office, Main Street, Buchanan.

BUILDINGS Removed & Raised.

THE subscriber would announce to the [illegible] Berrien County that he has complete arrangements for

RAISING & REMOVING BUILDINGS

And that all work entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and will be done on reasonable terms. He is also prepared to

RAISE NEW FRAMES

Where desired. Post-Office address—Buchanan, Mich. All orders left with French & DeMont, Buchanan, Mich. will be attended to.

3-8y1 B. F. FISK

LIVERY STABLE.

The citizens of Buchanan should know that

BATCHELOR & McCOLLUM

Keep one of the best Livery Stables in Berrien County

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Give us a call. Stables on Day's Avenue, Buchanan Mich. 1-50tf

CABINET WARE.

ALL KINDS OF

CABINET FURNITURE

Made to order in the best style, and at low prices, by

J. F. HAHN.

Metalic and Basket Coffins;

Ready-made, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

HEARSE

Furnished to all ordering, and strict attention paid to digging and locating where desired.

29tf J. F. HAHN

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FLOURING MILLS.

ROUGH & PEARS PROPRIETORS.

Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, &c.

CUSTOM WORK CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES ONAN Miller

The Starr Harrow!

THE MOST CONVENIENT, EFFECTIVE, STRONGEST AND CHEAPEST HARROW EVER MADE.

No Farmer Should Be Without It.

Read the Following:

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 5th, 1869.

We witnessed the Starr Harrow on the Taylor Farm put to a thorough test. It adapts itself to all surfaces, not liable to clog, thoroughly pulverizes the ground—a perfect tool.

Witness GEO. BRILL,
GEO. COSTER,
And many others.

MANUFACTURED AT SMITH, ELSTON & CO'S HANDLE FACTORY, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Call and see them, or send your orders.

3m3 SMITH & WILKINSON.

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BY-LAWS, BRIEFS, LEGAL BLANKS, neatly printed on short notice at the RECORD OFFICE

WANTED—500 MORE OF THE CITIZENS OF Berrien County to subscribe for the RECORD Terms only Two Dollars per year [illegible]

CUSTOM Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of custom work in the Boot and Shoe line at reasonable prices. He solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Shop on Main Street, opposite the RECORD office.—Sign of the Big Boot.

2-18y1 ISAIAH RYNEARSON

Marhoff & Warner,

(Successors to H. Marhoff & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

BRACKETS AND DRESSED LUMBER.

ALL kinds of Dressing, Matching, Resawing and Scroll Sawing done to order on short notice. Persons wishing anything in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we defy competition in work, in price and quality of work.

Shop and residence on South Oak Street, Buchanan, Mich. 3-2tf

G. A. HARRIS,

PRACTICAL

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

JEWELER, &c.,

Main St., Buchanan, Mich.

CHRONOMETERS, REPEATING, INDEPENDENT LEVERS, STEM WINDERS, DUPLEX, LEVERS, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL WATCHES, CAREFULLY

REPAIRED AND ADJUSTED.

Clocks of all descriptions, and Musical Boxes, carefully repaired.

Jewelry of all kinds neatly repaired.

All work done at reasonable prices, and warranted.

Having had 18 years' experience in the City of London, England, and 10 years' practice in America, I feel confident I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Remember the place—next door north of the RECORD Steam Printing House 47tf

Short Route West.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL EASTERN LINES.

Three Express Trains Leave Chicago Daily.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

From Chicago to Burlington, Ottumwa, Quincy, St. Joseph, Weston, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Lawrence, Ottawa, Topeka, Manhattan, Junction City, and all points on the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Express trains of the

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY

Start from this Company's Depot at Quincey, running through to Kansas City, St Joseph, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Ask for tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Tickets sold at all principal offices, and at the Company's office, Cor. at Central Depot, Chicago

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ROBERT HARRIS, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
SAMUEL POWELL, Gen. Ticket Agt., Chicago.

The Great Through Passenger Route

TO KANSAS,

IS VIA THE OLD RELIABLE

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH SHORT LINE,

Crossing the Mississippi at Quincy and the Missouri at Kansas City on New Iron Bridges, running Three Daily Express Trains Through Cars and Pullman Sleeping Palaces, from Quincy to St. Joseph, KANSAS CITY AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Advantage gained by this line over any other route from MICHIGAN.

80 MILES THE SHORTEST TO ST. JOSEPH & ATCHISON,

Arriving Hours in advance of any other line to

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT, LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE,

Ottawa, Garnett, Topeka, Burlingame, Emporia, Manhattan, Fort Riley, Junction City, Salina, Ellsworth, Hays, Sheridan, Olathe, Paola, Cherokee Neutral Lands, Baxter Springs, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and all points on the *KANSAS PACIFIC, AND MISSOURI RIVER, FT SCOTT & GULF RAILROADS,*

With which we connect at Union Depot, Kansas City.

This being the Shortest Line and Quickest, is consequently the cheapest and most desirable route to principal points in

MISSOURI OR KANSAS.

Daily Overland Stages from West end Kansas Pacific Railway from Pueblo, Santa Fe, Denver and points in Colorado and New Mexico.

This is also a most desirable route via St. Joseph to Brownsville, NEBRASKA CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, connecting with the UNION PACIFIC Railroad for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco and Pacific Coast.

Through Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices. Baggage checked through and Omnibus Transfers and Ferriage avoided.

P. B. GROAT, Gen. Tick. Agt. (4tf) GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen. Supt. Han. Mo.

M. V. R. R.

Parties who intend to visit, or settle in Kansas, should go via St. Joseph and the

Missouri Valley R. R.

To Atchison or Leavenworth, at both of which points connections are made with

All Southern Kansas Railroads

For Lawrence, Topeka, Waterville, Sheridan, Big Blue, Ellsworth, Manhattan and

ALL POINTS REACHED BY RAIL.

Be sure your tickets read

VIA MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD.

Baggage checked through. Fare as low as by any other route.

J. F. BARNARD, Gen. Supt.
JOS. S. FORD, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

OPEN TO

SHERIDAN,

405 Miles West of the Missouri River.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE.	MAIL.	MIXED.	LEAVENWORTH AND TOPEKA ACCOMMO'TION.
Wyandotte,	7:20 A. M.	....	....
Kansas City,	7:55 "	....	....
State Line,	8:25 "	6:15 P. M.	....
Leavenworth,	8:20 "	....	5:15 P. M.
Lawrence,	10:35 "	10:15 P. M.	8:00 "
Topeka,	12:06 P. M.	12:50 A. M.	10:30 "
Wamego,	2:30 "	4:10 "	....
Manhattan,	3:15 "	5:27 "	....
Junction City,	4:30 "	8:00 "	....
Salina,	7:15 "	1:10 P. M.	....
Fort Harker,	9:05 "	5:45 "	....
Ellswort.	9:35 "	6:15 "	....
Harys City,	2:20 A. M.	....	....
Arrive at Sheridan,	10:45 A. M.		

Connecting at Topeka, with the A. T. & S. F. R. R. for Burlingame, Osage City, Alvonia, Emporia and south and southwestern Kansas.

At Lawrence, with the Leavenworth, Lawrence, & Galveston Railroad.

At State Line with trains of the Missouri Pacific Road, and at Kansas City with the Hannibal & St Jo. Railroad for St. Louis and points South and East.

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

BELT LEATHER, by the Side,
PATENT STRETCHED BELTING,
Rubber Belting and
METALIC-TIPPED LACING,
At J. S. TUTTLE'S, Niles, Mich.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between H. C. French and W. B. French, under the firm name of French Brothers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will be left for settlement with W. D. Kingery. All persons indebted will save costs by calling at his office, in Roe's Brick, and settling the same.

H. C. FRENCH,
W. B. FRENCH.

Buchanan, April 12, 1870. 8w4

Poetry.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day, as I wandered, I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman, the picture of gloom;
She glanced at the mud on her door-step ('t was raining,)
And this was her wail, as she wielded her broom:

"Oh, life is a toil, and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade, and riches will flee,
And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I wish it could be.

"There's too much worriment to a bonnet,
There's too much ironing goes to a shirt;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it;
There's nothing that lasts us but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud; it's slush in December;
The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust;
In fall the leaves litter; in muggy September
The wall paper rots and the candlesticks rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies.
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches, and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and it's dusting at seven;
It's victuals at eight, and it's dishes at nine;
It's potting and panning from ten to eleven;
We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine.

"With grease and with grime, from corner to center,
Forever at war, and forever alert,
No rest for a day, lest the enemy enter—
I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night, in my dream, I was stationed forever
On a little bare isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor
To sweep off the waves ere they swept off poor me.

"Alas! 'twas no dream—again I behold it!
I yield; I am helpless my fate to avert."
She rolled down her sleeves; her apron she folded;
Then lay down and died, and was buried in dirt.—*Hearth and Home.*

Story.

THE DISENCHANTED LOVER.

"And so he is coming to-night, Clara?" Lyman Palmer asked, standing, just at sunset in the porch of Mr. Townley's fine, broad-fronted residence in L——. Clara Townley stood beside him, and a very tearful look stole into her deep-blue, lustrous eyes, as she answered the question.

"Yes, Lyman. Papa received his note this morning, saying that he would surely be here in the eight o'clock train."

"Your father is as determined as ever, I suppose, about this affair of—of the marriage?" Lyman Palmer's look was averted from Clara while he pronounced the words. One of his white slender hands played rather nervously with a seal-ring on the finger of the other. They were delicate enough, both in shape and hue, those hands of Lyman Palmer's to have belonged to a woman; his face, also, devoid of beard or moustache, and glowing with the fullness of healthful beauty, entirely lacked (he was only twenty-two) the element of manliness. It was a face that Lyman Palmer's enemies—had he really possessed any—would have been very likely to call insipid and girlish. But they could not truthfully have said the same of the man himself. He was every inch what his youthful appearance failed to show—a high-bred, honorable, courageous gentlemen.

"Determined!" Clara Townley exclaimed, in answer to her lover's last remark. "Why, papa is so bent upon my becoming Mrs. Livermore, that he would die of rage, I think, were my resolution known to him."

"And that resolution is, Clara—"

"To give Mr. Livermore plainly to understand that the times we live in are not those which tolerate the affiancing of two children in their cradles merely because their parents happened to be friends. And then this creature, Richard Livermore, is a perfect fiend of homeliness, if you will pardon my intense style of rhetoric, Lyman. The photograph which he sent me, through papa, is just about the most frightful thing I have ever beheld. He has passed his whole life, you know, in some obscure place out west—all places out west are obscure, in my opinion—and, to all appearance, he has the manners of a regular clod. He actually had the impudence to speak of me, in his last letter to papa, as the "sweet Clara, whom he longed passionately to behold,' and whom he fondly believed to be 'a picture of womanly grace and loveliness.' I've never told you this before, Mr. Lyman Palmer, for fear of making you ungovernably angry at your unseen rival."

"We ought not to be called rivals," Lyman Palmer answered, in a voice wherein there was much more of despondency than anger—"his chances are so far, far above mine."

"Nonsense, Lyman!"

"How, 'nonsense,' Clara?"

"Do you believe in proverbs?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Because I do." Clara Townley's face wore a look of very firm determination as she spoke.

"To what particular proverb do you have reference just now?" asked Lyman Palmer.

"To one which says, 'Where there's a will, there's a way.' I think that adage a remarkably true one. And I think, Lyman, that you and I may test its truth, if we are so inclined."

"You don't mean an elopement, Clara Townley, do you? Often and often I have pleaded—"

"And often and often I have refused," was the prompt interruption. "Of course I won't elope with you, Lyman Palmer. I shall never marry you if I have to do it—there!" And she looked quite serious enough to keep the resolution if called upon to do so.

"You mean, then, Clara, by coming the mighty eloquent over your papa?" Lyman questioned.

"And get pooh-poohed for our pains," said Clara, with a slight laugh. "No, Lyman Palmer, I mean something else. Papa is still asleep, and likely to remain so for an hour. Besides, he is too feeble to leave his room this evening. Let us take a stroll through the garden, and, while we stroll I shall disburden myself of a weighty secret."

"Is Mr. Townley at home?"

Richard Livermore asked the above question of Mr. Townley's servant, and, receiving an affirmative reply, was shown into a small sitting room on the ground floor of the house.

While the man is seated, awaiting the appearance of his host, we have time to observe that his face and figure are scarcely the face and figure of a gentleman. "The obscure place out west" has evidently left its impress upon the general bearing of Mr. Livermore.

Presently the door of the sitting room opened, and a servant—Clara Townley's private maid, as it happened—entered the room.

"Mr. John Townley has been unwell for several days, sir, and as he has lately fallen into a doze, his daughter, Miss Townley, does not consider it advisable to awake him. But Miss Clara will be very happy to see Mr. Livermore herself, provided he wishes it."

"Of course—of course — by all means—certainly," stammered Livermore, to whom the immediate prospect of beholding his *fiancee* was thoroughly overwhelming. "I shall be most happy to see Miss Clara Townley. Be good enough, won't you to tell her so?"

He was gratified not long afterward, by the appearance of a tall young lady (who struck him, the more he looked upon her, as a very unnaturally and disagreeably tall young lady) attired in a rather short, ill-fitting dress, and wearing, upon a countenance full of 'broad-blown comeliness, red and white,' about the most thorough from ear to ear sort of smile that Mr. Richard Livermore ever remembered having seen.

"How d'ye do?" said the gigantic virgin, accompanying her salutation with a rather vacant-sounding laugh. "Hope you're well. You're Livermore, of course? Well, Livermore, I don't like your looks a bit. How do you like mine?"

"I—I—think there must be some mistake," murmured Livermore, in amazement. "I—I—understood Miss Townley was to—"

"Well, I am Miss Townley."

"Impossible!"

"You're complimentary, I'm sure! But perhaps you mean that I disappoint you agreeably, Mr. Livermore. I hope I don't. I dare say you're a good enough kind of fellow, but then you're decidedly not the fellow for me. Saw that the instant I clapped eyes on you, Livermore, if you'll pardon so vulgar an expression. I'm the sort of girl that likes plucky sporting men with lots of 'go' in them, and a general air of being 'up to snuff.'—Now you're not that sort of a chap, Livermore, as I saw at a glance."

"No!" exclaimed poor Richard Livermore, who had grown pale by the time, and with something which was not embarrassment—"no, Miss Townley, I decidedly am not the type of manhood which you seem to admire. Is—is—your father in? I—I—mean, can I see him for a few moments?"

"Our girl told you he was asleep, didn't she?" was the young lady's indifferent answer, searching for something, as she spoke, in the pocket of her dress. "Besides, Livermore, as you've come to stay several days, and have brought your portmanteau—there, for that purpose, any time will do, I suppose, at which to hold confab with pa."

Mr. Richard Livermore seemed to be regaining his self-possession. "Since I cannot see your father, Miss Clara Townley," he said, stiffening visibly in manner, "it is better that I should at once take my departure."

"And why so, Liv?"

"Liv!" Could Richard Livermore believe his own ears? Was this vixenish, hoidenish, overgrown female the Miss Clara Townley whom he had worshipped in dreams as his future wife? Had her father been mad, to write as he had written concerning her? He would rather die—the man was already telling himself—than become the husband of so hideously ogreish a creature.

"I have no reason to give for leaving so abruptly," he now said, in sharp, cold tones.

Miss Townley made some odd sound between a giggle and a chuckle.—"You don't like me; confess you don't!" she cried, and taking the unsuspecting Richard Livermore thoroughly by surprise, she performed the action properly known as a poke in the ribs.

"Miss Townley!" gasped the unhappy gentleman thus maltreated; "do you intend insulting me?"

"Pshaw! not a bit of it. Only in fun. Have a cigar, won't you?"

"Heavens!" exclaimed the bewildered Richard Livermore, holding up both hands and stumbling backward in his astonishment; "you can't possibly mean that you smoke?"

"Certainly I do," was the reply of Miss Townley, biting the end off a very nice looking figaro as she spoke.

Mr. Livermore once again, and as if by a masterly effort, regained his self-control. Walking deliberately toward his portmanteau, he picked that article, and, having bowed to his hostess, was about quitting the apartment, when Miss Townley exclaimed:

"I hope I havn't offended you—Pa'll be frightfully mad when he hears you have gone in this style. He'll be sure to blame me, too. I wish you'd leave a little note explaining that you go of—of your own free will, as it were. You don't mind doing this, do you?"

She looked at him with what was evidently intended for a winning smile, but poor Livermore thought it only a repulsive leer. "I shall be very willing, Miss Clara Townley," he said, "to leave a note for your father, thoroughly vindicating you in the matter of my departure. What is it that you desire me to write?" taking a card-case and a pencil from one of his pockets.

"Only that you don't want to marry me—that you don't think we shall suit each other, and all that. Please be good enough not to say anything about the smoking, because pa don't know that I smoke, and—"

But Livermore, without waiting for further instructions, began rapidly writing on one of the cards which he had selected from his case. When he had finished, he turned toward Clara Townley with these words:

"The following is my message to your father:

"SIR: I desire to have the agreement broken concerning my future marriage with your daughter. I have held an interview with her, and confess to being wholly unwilling that such a lady shall become my wife.

RICHARD LIVERMORE."

"That's precisely it!" boisterously exclaimed Miss Townley, when her companion had handed her the card. "Old fellow," suddenly slapping Livermore familialy on the back—"old fellow, you have got a handsome streak in you, for all we don't like each other. Better try a cigar before you go."

But Livermore rushed from the apartment as though willing to remain not an instant longer in the society of so out and out a monstrosity of womanhood. And shortly afterward the hall door closed upon his retreating figure.

"Lyman, you have certainly been making the most utterly revolting creature of yourself that it is possible to conceive of. I have been listening in the dining-room, yonder, to every word you said." And the real Clara Townley having just entered the room by a different door from that by which poor Livermore had made his exit, surveying her disguised lover with laughing eyes.

"There is my chief tropy," exclaimed Lyman, waving above his head the card which contained Livermore's message to Clara's father. "*In hoc signo vinces!* Your father will, of course, consent to our marriage, now, Clara: for he will become alarmed lest you lack the power to attract a husband to your side, on reading this stinging criticism from Mr. Richard Livermore, and gratefully accept the next chance that offers itself."

Whether Mr. John Townley indulged in any such train of reasoning as the above, it would be difficult to say. But two facts are certain, viz: his deep indignation on reading Livermore's message, and his ultimate consent to Clara's marriage with Lyman Palmer, the man of her choice. So much for the clever disenchantment of Clara Townley's favorite maxim—"Where there's a will, there's a way."

A Young Boy Elopes with a Middle-aged Married Woman.

A most heartrending case of seduction recently occurred in the vicinity of New York. A milliner, *ectat* 35, who, under the specious form of woman, nourished the heart of the tiger, ensnared the heart of a boy, over whose head scarcely sixteen summers had passed, and who was the unsuspecting apprentice of a neighboring house and sign painter. The fiend in human shape had a husband whom she had sworn to love, honor and protect, and who looked up to her as the be-all and end-all of his earthly joys. But little did the thought of him interfere with her nefarious designs. By arts with which every seducer is but too well acquainted, she laid her snares, till finally the boy was entrapped and fled with her to parts unknown. The rage and grief of the innocent and unsuspecting husband can be better imagined than described, for it was soon ascertained that on the eve of the elopement the base woman had sold his coats and pantaloons and with the proceeds thence accruing had purchased a becoming *trousseau* for her victim. She had even taken her old man's shirts, and altered them to fit the body and circumstances of her victim. Detectives are on the trail, and it is hoped will soon be able to return the poor child to his heart-stricken parents, who will receive him with open arms. Such cases of infamy are becoming altogether too common, nor much longer will society tolerate them. A halter and short shrift would be too good for the heartless seducer who calls herself a woman.

News Items.

Woodside Hall, at Woodside, N. J., a large building occupied by various parties, was burned on Thursday. Loss, $30,000.

Several buildings were damaged by an explosion of fire-works on Thursday, in Edges' manufactory, Jersey City. Nobody was injured.

The remains of Gen. Pat Cleburne arrived at Memphis on Thursday, where they were received with great demonstrations of respect. They will be buried at Helena.

Collector Patterson, at Memphis, has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of all property sold there during the war for taxes, and afterwards re-delivered. Millions are involved in it.

The Supreme Council of the 33d degree of Masons, Albert Pike, Supreme Grand Commander, assembled at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on Monday.

A base ball match, played on Tuesday of last week at St. Louis, between the Chicago Club, and the Unions, of St. Louis, resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 47 to 1.

Chas. Smith, of Machias, N. Y., killed his wife with an axe in a quarrel on Thursday. He is 60 years of age, and for some time had lived unhappily with her. He was arrested.

Alexander Thomson, (colored) who claimed $2,500 from the Baltimore City Railroad for forcible ejectment from the interior of one of their cars, has been awarded $10 by a jury.

The Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-member of Congress, died at his residence at Washington, Pa., on Thursday night.

Miscellaneous.

THE PUZZLED CENSUS-TAKER.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Got any boys?" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine;
And the lady shook her flaxen head,
And civilly answered "*Nine.*" *

"Got any girls?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered "*Nine.*"

"But some are dead?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head,
And civilly answered "*Nine.*"

"Husband, of course?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head,
And civilly answered "*Nine.*"

"The d——l you have!" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head,
And civilly answered "*Nine.*"

"Now what do you mean by shaking your head
And always answering '*Nine?*'"
"*Ich kann nicht Englisch!*" civilly said
The lady from over the Rhine.

* "Nein," pronounced "Nine," is the German for "No."

A Guess for Life.

A volume could be filled with the strange delusions entertained by madmen—the remarkable pertinacity and cunning they display in carrying out the whims of their disordered minds. In their wild freaks, maniacs frequently evince a method in their planning, an adroitness and coolness that would do credit to the shrewdest sane person. We give below a thrilling incident which actually occurred as related, one of the parties to it having been a prominent army officer:

When my regiment was mustered out of service, I bade adieu to my old comrades, and to the army, and opened an office in the flourishing town of L——.

As I was starting for the supper-table, on the evening of the third day after my arrival, the office bell rang violently, and soon the boy came in and said a man wanted to see the doctor.

The visitor was standing by the fire when I entered. He was a tall, powerful man—a perfect giant, compared to my "five feet six," and his great and bushy black hair and whiskers were well fitted to the monstrous form.

"If you are at liberty, doctor, please come with me. It is but a few steps and you will not need a carriage."

I put on my coat and hat and followed him. It was my first call in L——, and I fondly hoped it was the forerunner of many others.

The man strode on ahead of me all the time, notwithstanding my endeavors to keep at his side, and spoke not a word, not even answering my questions.

Stopping before a substantial-looking residence on one of the principal streets, he applied a latch-key, and led me into a pleasant little room on the second floor, (a study I thought it,) hung about with good paintings and elegant chromos, and lined with books of every name.

"Take a seat, doctor; I will step out a moment. Take this chair by the fire; it's a bitter cold night."

The chair was a great unwieldy thing, but exceedingly comfortable. I threw my feet upon the fender, and leaned back on the cushion, very well satisfied to warm a little before seeing the patient.

I heard the man approach the door, which was directly back of where I sat, and heard the door open and close again. I supposed he had gone out, but did not look around to see. Indeed, I had no time, for a stout cord was thrown over my wrists and across my breast, and a handkerchief bound over my mouth so quickly that I could not prevent it.

When I was perfectly secure, my conductor stepped in front of me and looked with much interest at my vain attempts to free myself.

"Good, stout cord, isn't it?" he asked. "It has never been broken and many a stouter man than you has tried it. There, now, be quiet a while, and I will tell you what I want."

He went to a cabinet that stood in the corner of the room, and taking a long, wicked-looking knife from one of the drawers, ran his thumb over the edge, and felt of the point, all the while talking in the most commonplace manner imaginable.

"I have studied the art of guessing for years," said he. "I can guess anything; that is my guessing chair that you are sitting in now; I take great pleasure in imparting my knowledge to others. This is what I want of you to-night. I did intend to make you guess that, but I have thought of something better."

He had become satisfied with the edge and point of his knife, and was pacing up and down the room, giving me a full history of the world, interspersed with facts relative to the art of guessing, at which times he always stopped in front of me.

"Did you ever study it, doctor? I know you haven't. I am the only one that ever reduced it to a science. Since I left my noble veterans, I have devoted my whole time to it; and now I am about to initiate you into its mysteries, if you are worthy."

He was standing before me so very calm, that I did not think that he intended to harm me; but when I looked into his eyes, burning with the fire of insanity, I felt that my situation was desperate indeed.

"I must test you," he said. "I must see whether you are naturally gifted or not, before I waste much time with you. If I remove the handkerchief, will you answer my questions?"

I nodded an affirmative, and he removed it.

"Now, my dear doctor, you are an entire stranger to me. Without doubt, you have often heard of me, but it will be a hard task to distinguish my name from all other great men of the time. You may guess it, doctor. What is it?"

He had brought his face so near to mine that I could feel his hot breath, and I fancied that I could feel the heat in those terrible eyes. The long, keen blade he was holding over me—for what? To take my life if I failed.

"Guess! guess!" he screamed. "If you fail, it will be your last guess in this world."

I dared not cry out; the knife was too near. I could not escape, for the strong cords bound me to that chair. I could not lift, and I could lie there and lose my life. What could I do?

"It is a hard guess, and I will give you three minutes to answer it," he said.

I summoned all my courage, which had never yet failed me—even in the awful hour of battle—and looking him steadily in the eye, said:

"I know you, sir; so where is the use of guessing? I have seen you on the battle-field marshalling your hosts to victory. I have seen you cut down a score of men, with your own single arm. I have seen you put to flight a whole battalion. I know you—everybody knows you. Your name is in my mouth."

I remembered what he had said about leaving his veterans, and had tried this harangue to divert his attention. I paused to mark the effect.

"Yes!—yes, doctor! But what is it?" he exclaimed again. "Thirty seconds!"

Great God! What would I not have given for a clue to that madman's fancy! Thirty seconds, and how short a second is! The knife was raised higher, that it might gain momentum by the distance. His body was braced for the stroke, and his eye upon the mark.

"Ten seconds more. What is it?"

There was only one hope for me, and that was to guess. I felt that he considered himself some great man; as he had spoken of veterans, some great military chieftain. I thought of our own heroes, and the names of many of them were upon my lips, but I dared not utter them. It was the greatest chance game that I had ever played—my life depended upon the guessing of a name. I thought of all the European generals, but cast them aside again, and came back to our own side of the water.

"Two seconds!" screeched the lunatic.

Without a thought, almost without a volition, I spoke a name, breathing a prayer that it might be the right one:

"*Napoleon Bonaparte!*"

"Right!" said the madman, throwing aside his knife, and undoing the cords that held me. "I was mistaken, in you, doctor. You have true genius; this is your first lesson; come at this hour every evening and I will teach you the beautiful art—the way to immortal fame."

As I arose from the chair, weak and trembling, the door opened softly, and four strong men entered and secured the maniac. I started for home well pleased that I had got through with my first guessing lesson, and fervently hoping that I should never be called upon to take another.

The Berrien County Recor

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

(Ten lines or less, make a Square.)

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1
1 Square........	$1 00	$1 50	$1 75	$2 00	$4 00	$6 00	
2 Squares........	1 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	10 00	
3 Squares........	2 25	3 25	3 75	4 25	7 00	12 00	
4 Squares........	2 75	3 75	4 25	4 50	8 00	15 00	
6 Squares........	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	10 00	17 00	
¼ Column........	4 00	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	25 00	
⅓ Column........	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	30 00	
½ Column........	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	
1 Column........	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	60 00	115

Business Cards of five lines or less, $5 00 per annum.

Legal advertisements at statute rates.

Transient advertising, payable in advance.

Yearly advertising, payable on demand.

Matter in local column, fifteen cents per line for fir insertion, and ten cents per line for each subsequent i sertion; but no locals taken for less than $1 00.

Obituary Notices—more than the announcements—wi be charged for as advertisements.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions as t time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged a cordingly.

Double column advertisements, 25 per cent. above reg ular column rates.

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Yearly advertisers allowed four changes without extr charge.

Single copies of the RECORD, ready for mailing, fiv cents.

All kinds of Job Printing executed in the latest style of the art, and at reasonable prices.

Elective Affinities.

A gentleman who came up the road from Fort Scott tells us a pleasant story of men and things as they exist at Mound City, which is a station on the Gulf road. We give prominence to the affair, not because we were an eye-witness of what we relate, or because we feel a particular interest in it, but because in this age of "affinities," we like to show how actively the thing works. The story may or may not be colored. On that point it would be rash to express an opinion. The duty of a faithful reporter is to give such particulars as may have come to his observation at the latest moment. This we do and narrate the following:

"My dear," said a married man, stepping up affectionately to his wife, the other morning, "I have found much solace lately in the doctrine of 'affinity,' and I think, without intruding on your privacy, that I have observed a similar peculiarity in your own sensitive soul. Let us obey our instincts." "Love," murmured the lady, "you look into my heart as into mirror." That night the gentleman came home and found his pillow occupied by the head of a neighbor. Like a good husband he stepped away softly for fear of disturbing his wife, and sought the wife of the man who was occupying his bed, and in whom he thought it probable he might find another "affinity." On finding her, however, he was surprised to discover that her fondness for "affinities" had been appeased otherwise. He now began to think that the doctrine was spreading quite rapidly, and that he was to be left out in the cold. Not wishing to run all around the town, and dispairing of finding a lady who had not an "affinity" already to her hand, he betook himself to a hay stack where he slept all night, and got back to find his wife ready with a hot breakfast, her hair all nicely smoothed down, and looking as fresh as a peach. That is the way the "affinity" dodge works.—*Leavenworth Commercial.*

Translated Books.

I do not hesitate to read all the books I have named, and all good books, in translation. What is really best in any book is translatable—any real insight or broad human sentiment. Nay, I observe that, in our Bible, and other books of moral lofty tone, it seems easy and inevitable to render the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. The Italians having a fling at translators—*i traditori traduttori;* but I thank them. I rarely read any Latin, Greek, German, Italian, sometimes not a French in the original, which I can procure in a good version. I like to be beholden to the great metropolitan English speech, the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven. I should as soon think of swimming across Charles River when I wish to go to Boston, as of reading all my books in originals, when I have them rendered for me in my mother tongue.—*R. W. Emerson.*

Important Decision.

An important suit has recently been decided in the Lenawee Circuit Court, at Adrian. Barbara E. Beatty recovered a judgment of $100 against Charles McGinn, a saloon keeper, for moneys paid by her husband to the defendent for liquors during the past six years. The recovery was made under the prohibitory liquor law of the State, upon the ground, we presume, of want of consideration, intoxicating liquors not being property, and the sale thereof being in violation of the law. Section 2 of the act provides, that "payments of such liquors hereafter sold in violation of the law, shall be considered as having been received without consideration, and against law and equity, and any money or thing paid therefore, may be recovered back by the person so paying the same, his wife, or any of his children." The verdict is said to have caused quite a fluttering among saloon keepers, who realize that they are all responsible in a similar manner.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was at Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, the guest of Geo. Davis, ex-Attorney General of the late Confederate States. Gen. Lee's health has been improved by his Southern tour, but fears are entertained by his friends that he will never recover his former

The Berrien County Record.

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1870.

THE RAIL ROAD QUESTION.

The most perplexing question to be satisfactorily adjusted for the interest of the people is the rail-road question. To our mind there is more danger, to our Republican institutions, to be feared from the immense rail-road corporations than from all other causes combined. That rail roads are a benefit to the country, and especially to the region through which they pass, there is not a shadow of a doubt. But the immense influence wielded by these wealthy companies, over the legislation of our country, is what the people have to fear. The tremendous power brought to bear on Congress to secure almost boundless land grants to aid in constructing new lines of road fully illustrates the workings of these great powers in the land. A power, we fear, unless speedily checked, will soon so control the legislation of our States and general Government that every demand, looking to rail-road interest, will be acceded to, no matter how heavy the burden may fall upon the people.

We are now spending at the rate of from three to four hundred millions of dollars annually for the construction of railroads. This vast sum, together with our national debt, makes no small amount of taxation and burden on the people. It does appear that it was time for Congress to pause a moment and consider, before giving away all the public domain to rich corporations for the purpose of building railroads. It is time for the people to stop and consider, before fastening upon themselves heavy burdens to aid wealthy railroad interests.

The day will as surely come, if the railroad mania continues, when all will sensibly feel the effects of the oppressive rail-road taxation. The mania now is for a railroad to every little burg in the country. This can never pay. Somebody will have to lose. The little roads will be swallowed by the larger ones, till a few immensely wealthy corporations will control our Legislatures, both State and National. It is almost so now, and a few years will see the prediction verified. Too late *then* to remedy the evil, if it is not already too late *now*.

CAPT. EYRE.

It will be apparent to any one reading the opinion of the United States Naval Court of Inquiry, held at Yokohama, on the Oneida disaster, that Capt. Eyre was a guilty inhuman wretch. Now that the matter has been investigated by an American Court, it is to be hoped that the Government will take such steps as are necessary to a full satisfaction of the matter. Let Congress take such a course as right and justice demands, with a full determination to back up their action. Such an unprincipled inhuman wretch as Capt. Eyre has proved himself to be, should be forever prohibited from command upon the high seas. This, it appears to us, is the least that our Government can demand as far as Capt. Eyre himself is concerned. Then Great Britain should be made to pay the entire value of the Oneida, together with a reasonable sum for the families of the brave officers and men who were so cruelly sent to a watery grave by the heartless Captain of the Bombay.

THE VANDERPOOL CASE.

A New Trial Granted—The Case to be Tried in Kalamazoo.

From a special dispatch to the Detroit *Post*, dated Manistee, May 6th, *via* Muskegon, May 7th, we learn that the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of The People *vs.* George Vanderpool continued through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Van Arman's argument occupied about one day.

The case was submitted to Judge Ramsdell about 3 p. m., Wednesday, and he held it under consideration till 10 a. m. to-day, when he read a long and elaborate opinion, holding, first, that the motion was timely; second, that he had the power to grant the motion, notwithstanding sentence was passed and in execution, and third, that the reasons alleged for a new trial were all substantial but one, and that there was reasonable doubt. Therefore the verdict rendered was set aside and a new trial granted.

The counsel for Vanderpool immediately made a motion for a change of venue, naming Jackson as the county to which it should be removed. The motion was supported by the affidavit of T. J. Ramsdell.

The prosecution interfered a written objection to the court sustaining the motion, on the ground, first, that the motion required the personal presence of the respondent; second, that the motion should be supported by the affidavit of respondent, and not of counsel alone; third, that to obtain change of venue, attempt should first be made to obtain a jury here; fourth, that the affidavit in support of the motion showed no valid reason for a change of venue. The motion was argued this afternoon by Messrs. Van Arman and Church, and then granted, and the cause ordered to Kalamazoo County for trial.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

The McFarland case is nearing its close, if it is not already disposed of. The arguments in the case were all expected to be closed by yesterday at farthest. The case will perhaps go to the jury to-day, and how long it will take the jury to bring in their verdict is very uncertain. If the jury acquits him, it will be on the grounds of insanity no doubt, yet it is evident that McFarland's insanity was such as often afflicts jealous husbands and wives. A kind of insanity that is very unreliable, and a poor excuse for the commission of murder.

A special correspondent from Montreal writes that Rielle is so elated with his greatness that he has dropped his scheme for annexation to the United States, and will be satisfied with nothing less than an independent nationality. O'Donhue, one of Rielle's ministers, is a Fenian, and hopes to make Winnipeg the battle-field between the Brotherhood and the Canadians.

OUR COMMERCE.

During and since the war, the American carrying trade upon the seas has greatly declined, so much so that the alarming condition of the shipping interests of this country have been no small source of alarm. The matter, however, begins to look up a little, and, it is to be hoped, ere long, that America may again be represented by her sails on every sea. In speaking of the prospects ahead, on this subject, the New York *Tribune* says:

"There are certain encouraging evidences that the condition of American Commerce is slowly but surely recovering. Applications for signal letters for new merchant vessels pour into the Bureau of Statistics, not less than sixty-five having been made during the first five days of the present month. If this activity is observable under the present discouragements, may we not reasonably hope for a quick revival of American Commerce under the encouragements proposed in the pending bill of the Committee on Navigation Interests? We look forward hopefully to its early adoption."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the decrease of the principal of the National Debt during the last month at no less than $11,697,793 39, and during the year which closed with April at $97,933,066 82.

This speaks pretty well for the administration of Grant thus far, and inspires confidence among the people.

The Oneida Disaster.

Finding of the United States Naval Court.

The following is an extract from the opinion of the United States Naval Court, consisting of Capt. Rome, Lieut.-Com. Mullin, and Paymaster Lyons, convened at Yokohama to investigate the cause of the collision between the Bombay and Oneida. It was received by the Navy Department on May 2d, and forwarded to Congress:

It appears fully from the evidence that the Oneida at no time saw the red light, but constantly saw the green light of the Bombay, and that her own lights were properly placed and in full burning order. It also appears that officers and crew acted with coolness and discipline, and at no time acted in doubt or hesitation; but that when the Bombay was about five points on the Oneida's starboard bow, or three points forward of her starboard beam, the Bombay put her helm hard a port and went directly at the Oneida, when the latter vessel at once flung her own helm hard a-starboard, and it was in that position, and the ship was rapidly paying off to port, when the Bombay struck. At this time the Oneida headed as high as east-by-north and the Bombay headed north-east-by-north to north-east. It is also shown that after the collision the executive officer of the Oneida, Lieut.-Com. Stewart, hailed the Bombay several times, calling to her to lay by as the Oneida was cut down, and this when the Bombay was within a few yards of the Oneida's stern; that this was unanswered and unheeded; that three or four heavy guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress with a full service charge of six pounds of powder, and these signals were also unheeded. It is also shown that at the moment of collision the Bombay stopped the engines for a very few moments, but that she did not once lose her headway, but, after crushing through the quarter of the Oneida, rending a breach so wide that persons in her cabin looked out into the open sea through a space of 15 to 20 feet or more, and yet the Bombay kept on her way direct; that she passed out of sight of the officers and men, who were hailing and looking at her, in five to ten minutes, and anchored safely in Yokohama harbor at 7:45 p. m. of the same evening. The Bombay neither offered nor asked for assistance, or communicated after the collision.

The Court therefore totally exonerates and exculpates the Oneida and her officers from any blame for this horrible disaster, and find that they acted promptly, that the Oneida was skillfully handled, and that the international rules of the road were carefully and intelligently obeyed. The Court at this point observes, however, with deep pain, that the Oneida had lost her gig by the collision; that the dingey-boat had been broken into some time before sailing, and that during a typhoon some months previous she had lost her two largest and most serviceable boats, thus leaving her in an hour of supreme distress with but two boats to save her people. Had the Oneida replaced her boats and gone to sea with a full complement of them, it is morally certain many more valuable lives would have been saved.

The Bombay, on the other hand, acted either grossly ignorant or willfully reckless. After rounding Kanow-Saki light to the eastward of it, then passing it so as to show her masthead and green light to the westward of it as seen from the Oneida, she had no reason to stand so far to the eastward as the Oneida was shown to be; nor could she have passed to the eastward of the Oneida's position, at the time of the collision, at night, as she seems to have endeavored to do, without endangering her own safety by going ashore at Saratoga Spit; nor can the plea be made or sustained, of a narrow channel-way, for at this place the shortest distance between the two points of danger, east and west, is some three to three and a-half nautical miles; moreover, the land on the west side is very high and steep, too, while on the eastern side, where the Oneida was, there was a dangerous shallow, without a landmark to be seen at night. Hence, the Bombay crossing so far over to the eastern shore, with the green light of the Oneida in full view, as it must have been, is an action so extraordinary as to stagger a common sense of safety and duty, to say nothing of regulations and seamen-like knowledge. A line due south by east, quarter east, drawn through the Saratoga Spit buoy, and another at a point to westward of Kanon-Saki light, in a direction south by west, half west, after rounding the light, which is the pilot's course, shows how impossible it was for the Bombay to have come in collision with the Oneida, unless, indeed, she ran directly at the latter's green light, as several witnesses testify she did. The cause of the collision, then, is altogether and entirely due to the Bombay, whose commanding officer is to blame beyond excuse. Again, the conduct of the Bombay after the collision, in passing out of sight, in not communicating with the Oneida, in disregarding the loud hails of the executive officer of the Oneida, disregarding the signal of her steam-whistle, which was kept blowing until the Oneida sank, and, finally, in not hearing, or if she heard, in not replying to the three or four heavy signal guns fired from the Oneida, although they were distinctly heard in Yokohama, at a distance of over nine miles, is so guilty and blamable that this Court can only speak of it as unparalleled in cruelty.

Finally, from the evidence adduced, which has been accumulated to a degree only in proportion to the gravity of the case, from the inspection of the known courses and positions on the chart, which is a part of the record, we fix the entire fault of this dreadful collision, the total loss to the Government of the United States of the steam corvette Oneida, with the destruction of the lives of 116 of her officers and crew, on the officers in command of the English steamship Bombay.

A general revolution is expected in San Domingo unless the United States ratify the cession of Samana.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
May 6th, 1870. }

EDITOR RECORD:—The House, during the past week, has made but little apparent progress, although steadily engaged on the Tariff bill. The session of Tuesday occupied seven consecutive hours. The agitation has shown, that the present House of Representatives is divided on the tariff into three parties—the ultra free traders, revenue reformers and Greeley protectionists, but the relative strength of each is impossible to state.

It has been considered a wise motto, to "let well enough alone," and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the principal of the public debt has been diminished during April $11,697,-793.39, and during the year $97,933,066.-82, nearly one hundred millions, strengthens the feeling, that there may be much tinkering without any improvement.

Under the new rule, the Senate has, in the last ten days, passed 125 bills, postponed, indefinitely, 25 and re-committed to committees 12 others; thus clearing the entire calendar, except such as it is desirable to debate at length.

The House passed a resolution declaring the 30th of May (the day on which the National Cemeteries are decorated) a national holiday forever, but the Senate dislike to concur, thinking it a dangerous precedent to establish.

Several more grants of the people's land have been made to the rail-road land monopolists.

Ever since the assassination of the President, Mrs. Lincoln has been trying to obtain an annuity from the Government. But her actions which the charitable attribute to a species of insanity, caused by grief, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, worked a strong prejudice against her, so much so, that the original resolution as determined upon in committee, giving her the salary of her husband, for the full term, which was cut down to that of one year, or $25,000, which was paid her. Since that time, efforts have continually been made to grant her a settled pension, by act of Congress, as under the existing laws she could receive only thirty dollars a month, the highest pension paid. She is now in Germany, and claims to be in actual destitution and want; pleading that the honor of the American people demands that they should grant her, at least, $3,000 a year. Mr. Sumner takes the same view, and has proposed to make the amount $5,000, undoubtedly, from what he considers the effect will be abroad; while other Senators are decidedly opposed to any such measures.

It is claimed that as Brigadier and Major Generals, General and Lieut-General are entitled to no more pension than a Lieut Colonel—$30 per month, justice does not require that Mrs. Lincoln should receive ten times as much as would Mrs. Gen. Sherman, should she be similarly afflicted.

On the first of July, New Buffalo and Benton Harbor will be added to the list of Money Order Offices, thus securing to Berrien County as large a supply of these great conveniences as any county in the United States.

The extent to which the money order system is used, in the transmission of small amounts of money, on account of its certainty and convenience, is astonishing. Since its organization, in 1864, with 141 offices, the number has been increased to 1685, exclusive of the 400 soon to be added; and there has been issued nearly five millions (5,000,000) orders, amounting in the aggregate to over seventy-five millions (75,000,000;) of this vast number, not exceeding one in a hundred thousand has been paid to the wrong party. Where it has been impossible to arrest the forger and force him to refund, the Department has issued duplicate orders.

Although comparatively simple, when understood, Post-masters have been slow to comprehend their duties, and fulfill the requirements of this branch of the public service; but I am informed that since the advent of the new administration, there has been a marked improvement. By conversation with the clerk in charge of Michigan it is ascertained that the Niles office, as conducted by Mr. Palmer, had no superior. During his entire term, hardly an error, even of one cent, was discovered against him. The manner in which the Buchanan office is conducted has been very favorably commented upon and Mr. Merrill is regarded as an ornament to the profession of Post-masters.

The present Representative has never made application for a single Money Order office; and if any offices desire the privilege extended, application should be forwarded to the "Superintendent of the Money Order Office" at once.

WILLIARD.

From Pentwater.

May 3, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—We are having beautiful weather here at present, and times are more business like.—Messrs. Brown & Philips are going to close up their books and pay cash next week, and all other firms will be compelled to use the cash system, and it is time a change was made in that direction.—Farmers are getting ready to plant their corn, and gardens are all made.—The country here was thrown into a state of great excitement, last Wednesday night, as three children, two of Henry Webb's and one of Charles Whitingdon were lost, or supposed to be lost in the woods. All turned out to aid in the search, but, as the night was dark and rainy, nothing could be done towards finding them until morning, when they were found at a neighbors, at about eleven o'clock, where they had been taken by a man who was working in the woods.—The vessel, A. B. Ward, of this place, owned by J. Smith, was found capsized a few days since, near Milwaukee. She was loaded with potatoes and shingles from here. Not one of the crew has yet been heard from.—Rumor says that a man was murdered on the Beach bottom between here and Stony Creek one day last week. —A railroad election held here, the 16th ult., voted aid to the Grand Rapids & Lake Shore railroad. The election was carried by a large majority. Another road, the Gardner road was carried. Both roads will be sure to come to this place. The builders agreed to have them here by the 1st of January, 1871.—Pentwater is improving very fast; building going on in all parts of town, and will, undoubtedly, be a business place in time. Various manufactories are needed and would do well here, as there is a great quantity of the best of timber of all kinds.

Yours, &c., LOG CUTTER.

A Good Idea.

As a very good Boston notion, worthy of consideration in other quarters, we notice that two at least of the Boston newspapers now hardly make a pretense of reporting the speeches in the Legislature at all, contenting themselves generally with a correct summary of the business actually accomplished. This may be a severe discouragement to the honorable gentleman for Bunkumville and those of like ambitious loquacity; but the loss, if there be any, is all their own, and the saving of paper, types, ink, and labor, (to say nothing of the patience of the reader) is uncommonly great. We have sometimes found ourselves asking, if the suppression by law of *The Congressional Globe* would not have a wholesome effect upon the law-manufacturers in Washington.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Educational Matters.

Original and Selected.

By H. A. Ford, County Superintendent.

Reading—No. 6.

II. Intellectual Reading. — This signifies reading as a mental exercise, for information or amusement, not necessarily accompanied by pronouncing, or vocal reading. It is far the most important of all reading. By its aid we enter the portals and explore the recesses of all knowledge, in its written forms. So important was it deemed by the ancient Romans, that they were accustomed to say of a man held in contempt: "He can neither swim nor read!"

No vocal reading should be taught in the schools without an accompaniment of vigorous intellectual exercise. Every form-word read should correspond to a sound-word already known in its meaning and uses. Pronouncing without knowing is actually harmful. It gives a baseless conceit of knowledge, blunts instead of sharpening the understanding, obscures the powers of expression, and makes bad mental habits inevitable, sending the pupil into the world quite unfitted for self-education through literature. A parrot can pronounce, but can not read. It is easy, but ruinous, to make a parrot of a child.

The grand, invariable rule, for either vocal or silent reading, should be: *Read to the sense.* One ought not to undertake the perusal of any book whose language he does not understand, or who has not means at hand for learning it. The teacher should assign no lesson whose words or thouhts the pupil can not comprehend. No word can be safely pressed upon its mere pronunciation, unless the teacher is already assured that the pupil attaches a definite idea to it. In all cases, he should be accustomed to look for a meaning in every word, sentence, and paragraph read. Vocal reading is monotonous, ineffective, and expressionless without this. No knowledge of value is gained from the exercise, unless this is attended to. The best labor of the teacher should be expended upon it.

Words may be grouped into these classes: What we understand, and habitually use; what we understand and do not use; what we neither understand nor use. The teacher, in preparing the lesson and conducting a reading exercise, should keep this classification in mind, and lay especial stress upon the teaching of the second and third classes, aiming to imprint indelibly the signification of terms not kept familiar by habit.

The meaning of words may be learned: 1. By direct observation of the thing designated by the term, as of a cloud, an engine, etc.; 2. By noticing its connection in the sentence, which may suggest its use there; 3. By etymology, or analysis of derivative words, the meaning of their parts being already known or separately ascertained, and then united to form a definition of the whole; 4. By obtaining a simplified expression, in terms previously known. The third method is a very interesting and effective way, *for which some knowledge of other languages is desirable*, but not indispensable. In this and the fourth method, the assistance of a defining dictionary is invaluable.

Teachers should question their reading classes persistently. The pupil will read, in school and out of it, as he is taught. If compelled to link every word to its proper idea, he learns to read with thoroughness and profit. His preparatory studies should anticipate a careful examination as to his knowledge of the terms and subject-matter of the lesson. Older pupils may give its moral, if any. Notes in the Reader, explaining allusions and proper names, will have their substance memorized by the diligent student, and books of reference or well informed persons will be consulted. Everything accessible, that illustrates the lesson, will be laid under contribution.

The questioning should be carefully adapted to the grade of the pupil. Good questioning is a fine art. The examination of the lower grades should mainly tend to stimulate the perceptive powers and memory; of the intermediate grades, the imagination; of higher grades, the judgment and reason. The attention of young children should be particularly called to the pictures, and to the meaning of the lesson as indicated by them. Terms should be defined, if possible, in language applicable to sensible objects. Older pupils may especially observe the relations of words in the sentence, give synonyms for the more important, and recite the lesson in their own language, or furnish a written abstract of it. The most advanced pupils should also criticise the style, notice figures of speech, and discuss the sentiments of the author.—They may advantageously be taught how to use books in the investigation of special topics, and how to keep a note-book and *index rerum.*

Gen. Lee's Fire Company.

Gen. Lee is not without public honors. One of the Savannah fire companies recently elected him an honorary member, and his letter of acceptance was received by the runners of the machine with ebullient enthusiasm. Now, if the General will only write another letter to his new associates, he may prove himself a blessed brother indeed. We want him to advise them whenever they meet a red hot, unreconstructed Rebel, with a morbid appetite for eating fire, to play upon the unfortunate salamander until they have thoroughly quenched them. Just think how refreshing to Dives would have been a full stream from a fire engine! We do not think that an unrepentant Secessionist can be much less feverish than Dives was; and, for his case, we can think of no better cure than the water-cure, without one drop of allaying whisky.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Oneida Disaster.

The Oneida disaster has been investigated by a United States naval court-martial, convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy. The decision of this court is diametrically opposed to that of the British court in the most important particulars. The American court finds that the Bombay was responsible for the collision; whereas the British court claimed that the Oneida was in fault. And the American court declares the guilt of Capt. Eyre beyond excuse; whereas the British court found so many excuses for Capt. Eyre that it only suspended his license for six months.—*Detroit Post.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—MAY 3D.

The joint resolution creating the 30th of May a public holiday was approved and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy was favorably reported. A bill was introduced to promote greater efficiency in the navy, regulate pensions, &c.; also a bill for the relief of the citizens of Black Hawk, Cal. A joint resolution appropriating $25,000 out of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Wilberforce University was discussed. Bills were passed, changing the place of holding the United States Courts in the Northern District of Mississippi; for the survey of a railroad route on the west bank of the Potomac River near Georgetown, to Harper's Ferry; the Omaha and Northwestern Land Grant bill; limiting the number of Special Agents of the Treasury Department to fifty-three, and fixing their compensation.

HOUSE—MAY 3D.

Bills were introduced to admit Georgia to representation in Congress. A resolution was offered for a final adjournment on the 4th day of July, and the resolution was seconded. A bill was reported to regulate the civil service of the United States. The House then went into Committee on the Tariff bill.

SENATE—MAY 4TH.

The resolution for adjournment, *sine die*, July 4th was discussed. The joint resolution amending the act of April 20, 1870, relative to deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction laws, passed; also a joint resolution donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monumental Association. A bill was introduced incorporating the International Society of the United States for the protection of Immigrants. The following bills passed: The House joint resolution to pay the widow of General Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War; to allow the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy; to define the intent of the act to allow Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, acting as Collectors of Internal Revenue, pay as such; the House bill to amend the Bankrupt act, relating to its operation in Territories. Motion was made to take up the bill for the sale of the Osage Reservation and removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The Franking bill was proceeded with.

HOUSE—MAY 4TH.

The Conference Committee report on the Census bill was agreed to. The Civil Service bill came up and went over until to-morrow. The Tariff bill was then taken up.

SENATE—MAY 5TH.

The Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was reported and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed. A bill was reported authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain points in Mexico. The House resolution for final adjournment on July 4th was taken up and discussed without action. The Osage Indian Land bill came up, and discussed without final action.

HOUSE—MAY 5TH.

The bill to regulate the civil service was recommitted and ordered printed; the bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department was concurred in; also the bill to establish an additional land district in Kansas. The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and secure the same by mortgage, was discussed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

SENATE—MAY 6TH.

The resolution for final adjournment came up, and a lengthy discussion followed, and finally postponed until May 20. The Appropriation bill was taken up and amended so as to discontinue the publication of laws in newspapers. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—MAY 6TH.

House not in session to-day.

SENATE AND HOUSE—MAY 7TH.

No session of either House.

SENATE—MAY 9TH.

A bill was reported for furnishing artificial limbs for disabled soldiers; a bill was introduced requiring the annual issue of statements of the amount of interest due on certificates of stocks, dividends, &c.; bills were reported to incorporate the Kansas, Indian, Territory, & Gulf Railroad Company; extending the time for the reversion, by the United States of lands granted to Michigan to aid the Pere Marquette & Flint Railroad; to reimburse Kansas for moneys expended on militia; the Tariff bill was taken up; a bill was reported extending the time for the presentation of claims for additional bounty; the Appropriation bill was resumed.

The Big Horn Expedition.

Indian Commissioner Parker officially reports that the Big Horn expedition does *not* propose to go upon any of the Indian reservations lands, and that the Big Horn valley and mountains are not within any reservation. Yet Gen. Sheridan says the Sioux threaten war, if the Big Horn expedition starts, and he thinks they will commence hostilities as soon as the expedition moves. These Indians claim to own the whole country, reservations and all; and they object to allowing any more white men to settle anywhere in the West. The New York *Tribune* calls upon the Government to stop the expedition, not withstanding the President and Gen. Sherman have already examined the matter, and given the expedition leave to move.

Now this situation raises the question whether the United States are prepared to submit to Indian dictation as to where peaceful expeditions of our citizens may, and may not, move through our own territory, or settle therein; while the New York *Tribune's* position raises the question whether the Government has any legal or moral right arbitrarily, and without action by Congress, to forbid American citizens from traveling wherever they choose on the territory of the Republic, or from exploring any part of such territory which is not especially set apart by act of Congress as an Indian or military reservation. As for ourselves, we do not believe that it will be either politic or honorable to submit to Indian dictation; and we do not believe the president, or the military authorities, have any legal right to prevent the expedition from going wherever it chooses, so long as it does not trespass upon any Indian reservation duly set apart by act of Congress.—*Detroit Post.*

The Postal Telegraph System.

The Hon. Horace Rublee, our Minister to Berne, writes to Mr. Washburne in favor of the establishment of a telegraph system by the Government, and thus speaks of the working of the system in Switzerland:

"It seems to me that the results of the governmental administration of the telegraph in Switzerland are such as to afford very strong encouragement to the proposition to adopt the system in the United States. The cost of a message of 20 words—date, address and signature are counted—from any station in Switzerland to another is something less than 10 cents. This might be doubled or trebled in the United States, and still it would fall much below the rates now exacted there by the private corporations. One thing, at least, is certain—it is improper for the Government to undertake the delivery of letters and newspapers if it is improper for it to undertake the administration of the telegraph. The principle involved in the two cases is identical, and those who oppose the postal telegraph should demand the abolition of the Government Post-office.

The court at Sortola has released the steamer Telegrapho. The owner sues the British Government for £30,000 damages.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court has decided that, under the provisions of the act of 1824, in civil actions in the courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is a party to, or interested in the case. A decision has also been given that loaning money to the Confederate States, when subscription to the loan was extorted by fear, and becoming surety on official bonds of Confederate States officers from motives of friendship, to enable such officers, being conscripts, to remain at home with their families, were not acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The decision also determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such cases are entitled to recover. A large number of minor decisions were made by the Court previous to its adjournment, Friday, until October 31.

State Items.

—A man named August Hanson, formerly of Washington mine, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon last by falling through the Cleveland dock.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

—The work of laying the foundation walls, and framing the timber of the Methodist church in this village, will be commenced this week.—*Gratiot Journal, 5th.*

—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, a terrible tragedy was enacted in our village, resulting in the death of a young man named Smith, employed in Hurd's meat market, on an alley running from Walnut to Dutton Street; upon the corner of Walnut Street and the alley is the house of the boy who fired the fatal shot. The details we are informed, are as follows: —Warner had been riding out with the boy who delivers meat, and some words occurred between Mr. Smith and him in regard to it. Mr. Smith took him, and placed him in the yard of his father's house. He went in, took up a gun, came out and shot him. The charge entered Smith's head, just above the eye, making a frightful wound. A number of the neighbors saw the transaction, though unable to prevent it. Great excitement ensued. Doctors were called but nothing could be done, and Smith died in about an hour and a half.—*Kalamazoo Gazette, May 6th.*

—The new Methodist church in this village is nearly enclosed.—Winter wheat, as a general thing, does not look very promising.—The new Baptist church at Tuscola will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 11th inst.—*Tuscola Co. Advertiser.*

—Wheat is looking very well and promises to be an abundant harvest. Clover is growing nicely, and there is now very good pasture for stock. There also promises to be an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit; peach trees are almost in blossom, and those of the apple, pear and plum will soon make their appearance.—*Manchester Enterprise.*

—The Jackson *Citizen* has the following: There are eighteen billiard tables kept for hire in this city. This will give a *cue* to the amount of money expended on the game in Jackson.—There were thirteen deaths in this city during the month of April.—There were forty-six commitments to the county jail during the month of April.

—A small male infant was found dead in Portage, on the 23d, in the street.—*Manistee Times.*

—Allegan does not wish to be outrivaled by any of her sister cities, and boasts that she has four mineral springs.—*Allegan Journal.*

—An anti-woman's suffrage petition is being circulated among the ladies of this city.—*Port Huron Commercial*

—The St. Johns *Independent* of May 4th says: A lad 11 years old, son of John Wheeler, Esq., while poking around in some straw which had been removed from a crockery crate, on the 28th ult., found a $100 greenback. It is designed, providing no owner can be found for the lost treasure, to put it out on interest for the boy until he becomes of age.—There is an interesting meeting in progress in Maple Rapids, under the efficient labors of Elder J. W. C. Covey, the celebrated revivalist. Over one hundred and five have come out on the Lord's side.

—The Constantine *Mercury* says that they are drilling a magnetic well in that place with fair prospects of success.

—Saturday last, a Mrs. Wilson, who resides near White Lake, ascended a ladder in the barn to get some corn, and while on the top round, the ladder slipped, and she was parcipitated to the floor beneath, receiving serious injuries about the head and body. She lies in a critical condition. *Later*—The unfortunate woman died on Tuesday.—*Pontiac Bill Poster, 4th.*

—The fruit prospect appears promising in this vicinity.—*Tuscola Co. Pioneer.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The Welland Canal opened Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, has returned from Europe.

The United States Consul at Zanzibar reports 15,000 deaths from cholera there in six weeks.

The Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, United States Consul at Nassau, West Indies, has arrived at that port, and assumed the discharge of his official duties.

The Legislature of Georgia has adjourned till Monday next. A member of the House stated on Wednesday that Gen. Terry opposed any legislation while the Georgia bill was pending before Congress.

The ship Thomas Freeman, from New Orleans for Cronstadt, was struck by lightning on the 18th inst., and burned. The crew were saved by the brig Owego and taken to New York.

The Red Stockings beat the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, 26 to 7, on Friday.

The official vote of the Dominicans shows 15,119 for annexation to the United States, to 110 against.

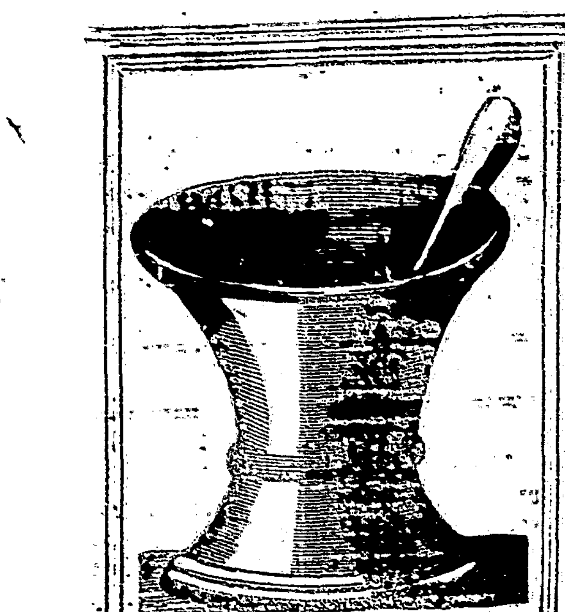
The steamers Colorado and Jay Gould arrived at Buffalo, Thursday evening, from the upper lakes, the first through arrivals at that port this season.

Wm. M. Gomery, who claims to have discovered obstructions on the Hartford and Erie Railroad on Thursday morning, and saved the train from destruction, has been arrested on suspicion of placing them there himself.

A dispatch from Toronto says no balloon started from there on the 28th of April for New York, or anywhere else. This disposes of the Indiana balloon story.

The steamer Rinton sunk opposite Helena, Ark., Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. She was owned by Capt. H. U. Hart, of Cincinnati, and is a total loss. Insured for $5,000.

J. F. Wedekind, of the firm of Halen & Wedekind, of Ashley, Ohio, committed suicide on Wednesday by hanging himself in a barn. Temporary insanity was probably the cause.



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Window Glass, Putty,

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BRUSHES,
SAND PAPER,
PAINTER'S STOCK,
COLORS, &c., &c

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Drugs and Medicines,

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Will be found full and complete,

BOUGHT AT CLOSE FIGURES,

Of Pure Quality,

AND ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Thankful for former patronage, I hope, by selling

GOOD GOODS,

—AT—

LOW FIGURES,

To merit a continuance of your favors.

WM. OSBORN.

Buchanan, April 1, 1870.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday morning by H. H. Kinyon, Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Provisions Front Street, Buchanan.

Wool, per pound	30@40
Wheat, red, perbushel	85
Wheat, white, perbushel	95
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy Seed	2.50@3.00
Corn, per bushel	85@90
Oats, per bushel	50@60
Flour, red per barrel	6 00
Flour, white, per barrel	7 00
Salt, fine, per barrel	3 00
Salt, coarse, per barrel	3 50
Beans, per bushel	2 00
Hay, per ton	8@12 00
Wood, per cord	3 00@4 00
Dried Peaches, pared, per pound	15@20
Dried Peaches, unpared, per pound	12½
Dried Apples, per pound	10
Apples, (green)	60@75
Chickens, per pound	8@10
Eggs, per dozen	12½
Cheese, per pound	20
Lard, per pound	15
Tallow, per pound	9@10
Butter, per pound	85
Potatoes, per bushel	25@30
Pork, clear mess, per pound	18@20
Hides, green, per pound	6@7
Hides, dry, per pound	10@12½
Pelts	25@75

Church Directory.

Preaching at the Christian Church every Lord's day at 10½ A. M., by Elder Wm. P. Birdsall.

In the Advent-Christian Chapel, Oak-st., every Sabbath morning and evening, by Elder D. R. & M. S. Mansfield.

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

At the Presbyterian Church, every Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, and early candlelight in the evening, by Rev. H. P. Welton.

At the Advent Chapel, on Third Street, every Lord's day morning and evening, by Elder F. H. Berrick.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, May 2, 1870, all trains on the Michigan Central Railroad stopping at this station, will leave as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accom., (daily except Sunday)......8:10 A. M
Mail, (daily except Sundays)......4:27 P. M
Way Freight, (daily ex Sundays), ar. 1:21 de. 1:36 P. M
Pacific Express (Sunday mornings only......3:40 A. M

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Mail, (daily, except Sundays)......7:25 A. M
Kalamazoo Accom. (daily except Sundays)......7:45 P. M
Way Freight, (daily except Sundays)......10:00 A. M
Pacific Express (Sunday evening only)......8:16 P. M

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO & MICH. L. SHORE R. R.

ON and after Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leaves New Buffalo for St. Joseph at 10:15 A. M. 7:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leaves St. Joseph for New Buffalo at 6:25 A. M. & 8:26 P. M.

A. H. MORRISON, President. S. R. HUGHES, Supt.

MERCHANTS CAN GET CARDS, BILL HEADS Circulars &c., neatly printed, very cheap, at the RECORD OFFICE.

The Berrien County Record

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1870.

To Advertisers.

The "Record" is the best Advertising Medium in South western Michigan, having a larger circulation than any other paper in this part of the State.

Roll of Honor.

Who deserves more honor than the man who subscribes for a paper and pays for it? Received for the week ending May 12th.

Levi Logan, Buchanan,		$2 00
A. H. Clark,	"	2.00
J. W. Peterson,	"	1.00
J. C. Banta,	"	1.50
Ephraim Wilson	"	2.00
W. S. Hamlin,	"	2.00
John Andres,		50
Wilkerson Colvin,		2 00
S. H. Smith, Berrien Springs,		1.00
H. Herpolsheimer, Paw Paw,		2.00
P. S. Cross, Three Oaks,		2.00
M. Stapleton, Eau Claire,		2.00
N. Gilbert, Randolph, N. Y.		50

☞All subscribers in arrears, for one year are now indebted $2.50 each; but all who pay us in advance as far as they are in arrears, shall receive the benefit of *advance* payment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—Samuel K. Hazen.
Established 1830.—Welch & Griffiths.
Star Spangled Banner.
Meadeville Theological School.—A. A. Livermore.
New Book.—L. Stebbins.
Patents.—Munn & Co.
One Million Acres of Choice Iowa Lands.—W. W. Walker.
A Model House.—Geo. J. Colby.
Epilepsy, or Fits.—Ross & Baker.
Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—Colgate & Co.
Wanted, Agents.—R. Monroe Kenedy & Co
Manhood and Womanhood.—Howard Association.
Psychomancy, Fascination or Soul-Charming.—T. W. Evans & Co.
Local Notice.—J. C. Ayer & Co.
Local Notice.—Sweet Quinine.

Settle Up.

All persons indebted to the late firm of French Brothers, either by note or account, are hereby notified to settle the same immediately with W. D. Kingery, in whose hands the books and notes have been left for settlement.

H. C. FRENCH,
W. B. FRENCH.

Buchanan, April 15, 1870. 9tf

Musical.

The subscriber is prepared to give instruction in instrumental music, and is desirous to secure a class in Buchanan. For particulars and terms apply to

Miss LIZZIE WHITEHEAD,
9tf Buchanan.

A Card.

We are happy to say, that we have our new shop in running order, and to invite our old customers, and as many new ones as can do so, to come and see us.

To those indebted to us, we would say, don't forget that little account. We need it very much, now.

D. E. BEARDSLEY & CO.

Pay Up.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call at our office and pay up. Those having been "dunned" twice, whose accounts remain unpaid for 30 days from this date, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. C. S. & H. S. BLACK.

May 1st, 1870.

WASHINGTON LETTER.—Don't fail to read our Washington letter, as it will be found peculiarly interesting.

STREET SPRINKLER.—There ought to be some arrangement made for sprinkling the streets of our village during the dusty season. What think our business men about the matter?

☞The place to buy Flower and Garden Seeds is at

8w2 BINNS & ROSE'S.

CLEANING UP.—All filth that is calculated to be injurious to health should be promptly cleaned up. Now is the time, before the Marshal gets after you.

☞Envelopes and shipping tags furnished and printed at low figures, at the RECORD office.

NEW SIDEWALK.—We notice that Marshal Smith has commenced the new side walk on the east side of Day's Avenue, running to the Depot.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—At the RECORD office can now be found a full supply of blank Marriage Certificates, gotten up in good style. tf

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June is at hand, and is as bright and beautiful as ever. The next number begins a new volume, and affords an excellent opportunity to subscribe.

WOULD IT NOT BE BEST?—Ought not the Village Board to establish fire limits, within which no more wooden superstructures should be erected? We imagine it would be wisdom to do so.

NOTICE.—Having commenced to sell for cash, we invite all our old friends to call and settle their accounts on our books. BINNS & ROSE.

BOARD.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in a private family, either with or without rooms. For further information apply at the RECORD Office.

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. Price, 10 cts. per dozen, or 65 cts. per hundred.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Clark & Alexander have removed their stock of goods into Roe's brick, corner of Main and Front Streets, the store lately occupied by French Brothers, where they will be happy to see their old customers and sell them "cheap goods."

NEW HEARSE FOR SALE.—A splendid hearse for sale, only having been used about six months. Will be sold reasonable, and, partly on time, if desired. For further particulars, call on or address C. H. Parketon, Buchanan, Mich. 1tf

BEET SUGAR.—Our townsman, Mr. Henry Storm brought us, the other day, a sample of the Fond du Lac, Wisconsin beet sugar. The sample is of a fair quality of brown sugar, and has a little peculiar taste. Mr. S. informs us that while in Fond du Lac recently he learned that the proprietors of the Beet Sugar establishment had removed their manufactory to California, as a better place for the production of the beet than Wisconsin.

☞Everlasting Flower Seeds at 8w2. BINNS & ROSE'S.

A Card of Thanks.

We take this means of expressing the gratitude of our hearts to those persons of Buchanan who so promptly and cheerfully aided us in our hour of trial and distress, after the burning of our house in March last. The aid was timely and most thankfully received. The whole amount received was $820. May the richest of Heaven's blessings ever descend upon the donors.

OBADIAH ROGERS,
SARAH ROGERS.

Buchanan, May 10, 1870.

☞We learn that a manufactory for making reapers and mowers will soon be established in this city, on the east race.—*South Bend Register.*

☞Stock is now being subscribed in this city for a street railway. The first track is to be laid from the bridge up Michigan street to Washington, up Washington to Lafayette, and thence to the depot. May the enterprise prove successful.—*South Bend Register.*

THE NILES & SOUTH BEND R. R.—Work was begun on the Niles and South Bend Railroad on this end of the line yesterday, on the farm of Mr. Binns, two miles south of the City. This road will undoubtedly be completed by July or August.—*Niles Republican.*

SCHOOL MEETING.—We notice a call posted up for a School Meeting to be held at the Village School House on Saturday evening next, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of voting money to build an addition to our present School House. Every one interested in school matters should attend, and thus let a fair expression be had on the subject. It is time that harmony and co-operation should be had in our school affairs, and not contention and strife. It is hoped then, that the patrons of the school will come together in the spirit of conciliation.

GRADING UP.—We notice that Dr. P. B. Myers is making decided improvements in the appearance of his lot, on the corner of Main and Third Streets, by grading it up some four or five feet. When completed and the new house erected thereon, that corner will present quite a different appearance to what it has done for the last twenty years.

REMOVED.—The "Old Advent" Church have their meeting house moved upon the new foundation built therefor. Now we trust that Society will erect a new front to their house, as it will certainly add enough to its appearance to fully compensate for the expense.

STREW THEIR GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.—Arrangements are being made in almost every village over the entire North to decorate, with flowers, the graves of our brave boys who fell in defense of our country. A card from the Committee, issuing a call to "Comrades" to meet to make due arrangements for the ceremonies of the day, will be found in another place. Let the memory of our brave heroes be cherished, and fresh flowers adorn their resting places, as tokens of the grateful feelings of the whole people.

FIRE COMPANY.—The recent fires in our village should certainly teach the necessity of having a well regulated fire company. With a few hundred feet more hose, a properly organized fire company and a few cisterns constructed where wisdom dictates, our village would be as well protected against fire as we could expect to have it.

COUNTY FAIR.—If it is the design to have a County Fair at this place this season, it is time that the Premium Lists were being prepared, so that people may make their calculations to attend and have a full representation of the Agricultural and Mechanical productions of the County on exhibition. We notice in some places the time of the Fairs, and the premium lists are already out. There is nothing like being on time. Much is lost every year at our county Fairs by not having things ready in time. It is just as easy to get ready at one time as another.

POTATO BUGS.—The Potato Bug is already on hand in great abundance, and the prospects bid fair for more damage to be done by them than in any previous year. They can, however, be destroyed with Paris green. It has been thoroughly tested in this vicinity the past two years. Take a small paper box, perforate it with needle holes, and with this dust on each hill, where there are bugs, or as soon as the worm makes its appearance, a very small portion of the Paris green, and in a few days you will have the pleasure of looking on many dead bugs and worms. This may have to be repeated several times during the summer.

FRUIT.—Although fruit is badly killed in this region, yet it is not quite so bad as it was feared. Some of the apples have considerable show of bloom, the greater portion, however, are killed. The pears and cherries will be about as scarce as apples. Grapes are not much injured, and peaches promise an abundant crop. Raspberries are mostly killed, including the vines.

☞Several months ago a Toledo boy while under the influence of liquor went to a recuiting station in that city and enlisted in the regular army. He was assigned to Company D, of the 18th Regular Infantry and immediately send to Atlanta, Georgia, where that company is stationed. The boy was the main-stay of his parents, who are poor French Catholics, and efforts were made to have him released but without success, and his mother was nearly wild with grief. Vice President Colfax becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the boy's enlistment, with his characteristic goodness of heart, interested himself in the affair and going to the War Department and laid all the facts before the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman and succeeded in procuring the boy's discharge.—*South Bend Register.*

Decoration Day—Notice.

COMRADES:—Monday, May 30th, 1870, being the day set apart for decorating the graves of our fallen comrades, you are cordially invited to meet with the soldiers of this Township, at Roe's Hall in the village of Buchanan, on Monday evening, May 16th, 1870, at 7 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements.

N. H. MERRILL,
S. F. LONG, } Com.
B. E. BINNS,

Buchanan, May 9, 1870.

DISGRACEFUL.—It is stated that one of the Hackley boys (colored) of this village, went to St. Joseph Sunday evening last, and with others commenced a disturbance near the room where religious exercises were being held by some of the colored people of that village, and that some one threw a stone through one of the windows of the house, whereupon the meeting was partially broken up, and a number came outside to enquire the occasion of the disturbance. Whereupon an altercation commenced between Hackley and Bob Cross. Hackley, it is said, struck Cross with a slungshot, inflicting a terrible gash in the head, which it was thought at the time was fatal, but we believe Dr. Stratton dressed the wound, and that the man is likely to recover.—*Benton Harbor Palladium.*

FIRE.—Two barns were burned in the Third Ward on Wednesday. One belonged to Jackson Hand and one to a Mr. Vincent. The fire originated in Hand's barn, and is supposed to have been communicated by the "everlasting" pipe.—*Niles Democrat.*

ASSESSING.—Almost daily we see the genial face of "Amos," the Supervisor at his labors, assessing the property real and imaginary. You are doing well, work on, and don't get alarmed about the "cash value" of property.

FOR SALE.—A pleasant house and lot for sale. Enquire at the RECORD office.

ADJUSTED.—The appraisers selected by Messrs. Clark & Alexander and the agents of the Hartford and Phoenix Insurance Companies concluded their labors on Monday. The loss to Messrs Clark & Alexander by damage to their stock of goods, was appraised at $5,354.19.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Niles District Ministerial Association commenced its session at the M. E. Church on Tuesday afternoon. Some twenty ministers of this District were in attendance, four from Indiana and one from Tennessee. Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, was present, and preached on Tuesday evening to a large and attentive audience. The essays read on Tuesday afternoon elicited considerable criticism, indicative of interesting proceedings on Wednesday. We are unable to give Wednesday's proceedings of the Association as we go to press, this week, Wednesday forenoon.

AMUSING DECISIONS.—The following cases in Justice Court transpired not a thousand miles from the village of New Buffalo, and are illustrative of how justice is sometimes dealt out by those who have little reverence for Coke and Blackstone:

In a case of assault and battery, the other day, where a fellow got tremendously pummeled, the defendant's counsel put in a plea of justification on the ground that the plaintiff "talked sassy." Result, defendant was acquitted.

Some time ago, before the same Court, a negro was charged with killing another. The evidence of his guilt was complete, the body being found. The decision rendered was as follows: "My opinion is, dat dis nigger petter go and bury dat det nigger, and den run away." So the defendant went and did according to the opinion of the Court.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Buchanan on Thursday, May 12th 1870.

Case, C. D.
Foster, George
Frame, Esther Mrs.
Haggerty, W. D.
House, Susan
Kraiker, Frederick
Loan, Hattie
Lambert, Olive
Nichols, John J.
Osborn, Phineas
Ormsby, James B.
Phillips, W. J.
Palmer, Sarah
Smith, H. D.
Selimes, W. J.
Simmons, Henick
Smith, James (Painter)
Warner, Wm.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised."

N. H. MERRILL, P. M.

Roll of Honor

Of New Buffalo Union School, for the Winter Term, 1869-70:

Perfect over forty days—Wm. Merrill.

Thirty to Forty—*Rosa Brodwolf, *Theodore Garso, Ella Phillips, *Joseph Stannard, *Belle Shaler.

*Deportment—Nettie Plimpton, Emma Phillips, Emma Mason.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Seventy days and over—Fremont Yant, Edward Phillips.

Sixty to Seventy—Willie Yant, Wallace Shuler.

Fifty to Sixty—Lonnie Burke, Fannie Brodwolf, Louisa Bahl, Maggie Shuler.

Thirty to Fifty—Chester Chatfield, Edwin Van Tassel, Mary Mangold, Lincoln Phelps, Eda Schroder, Mary Powers.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—*Lowell Daily News.*

SWEET QUININE.—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Sweet Quinine in my practice, and find it to possess all the advantages claimed for it over the ordinary bitter Quinine."

M. S. BUTTLES, M. D., N. Y. City.

"I have used Sweet Quinine considerably during the past six months. *The more I use it the more I like it.* It is as effective in malarial intermittents as the Sulphate Quinine. It is as cheap to use, and it is so easy to administer that I should use it in preference if it cost much more than the bitter sulphate."

MILTON CHASE, M. D., Otsego, Mich.

A man was found dead near Columbia, O., on Wednesday of last week, lying upon his face, and holding in his right hand a silver mounted pistol. He was well dressed. Circumstances indicate that he was killed in a duel. Four men were seen in the locality, and but three came away.

County Correspondence.

From Three Oaks.

May 9th, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Three Oaks is in the midst of joy. Business matters in general, are not so brisk, as to be the cause of this jubilant state of society, for commerce might be materially increased. But a certain line of business is *brisk*. There are several new firms, recently organized, in our midst. Partnerships are being extensively entered into, by a large number of our citizens. This branch of trade is very lively, indeed. It is light employment, and, I presume, proves very agreeable, and at the same time is quite profitable. Possessing all of these advantages, it is still, apparently, within the reach of all: as it does not require any capital, no business experience, and but little energy to start in this line. Recently, this branch of business has all been confined to the younger portion of our community, and the younger the better, is, I think, the rule now in use. And this mania seems to have reached such a stage, and taken hold of the minds of the people to such an extent, that it is very difficult for a person, who is not *lately* married, or *just* about to be, to retain and hold his or her position in respectable society.—The Baptist Society here have just received a new organ, which experienced judges pronounce to be a very fine instrument. Both the Baptist and the Congregational societies are exerting themselves to make their meetings interesting to all that may attend them. The Sabbath Schools are both well attended, well conducted, and very instructive; and yet the majority of the children in our country do not attend Sabbath Schools. The children follow the example of many of the older ones, and spend the Sabbath about the streets in any amusement that offers itself. I overheard a couple of quite small boys, last Sabbath, who had probably spent a portion of the day, at least, studying animated nature. Their conversation ended like this: "Yes, sir; I tell you our red rooster did lick Dave's all to pieces, and pricked all the hair off his neck, too."

Yours, confidentially, B. R.

From Three Oaks.

MR. EDITOR:—I have no news of importance, except to say that some of the young folks are marrying each other for weal or woe. Whenever I hear of a marriage, I always think of the story of a couple that married, and after retiring for the night the gent says, "put your little footies up to mine and get them warm." Mark the change. In one year from that time he says, "take your miserable cold feet away from mine."

Now, Mr. Editor, "Stranger" has written his novel, and it is concluded, and as I have taken quite an interest in the story, and know something of the history of the individual "Stranger," and of his travels, I now propose to write the sequel to his story. Wishing to know something of the country and its people at the north, I started forth on my journey, and after traveling for a time, entered the deep forest, known as the Painterville woods. I passed through heavy timber, swamps, over marshes and bluffs, and all manner of rough places, and had reached the depth of the forest. I sat down to rest, and while sitting there I heard the sound of the waters of Lake Michigan. After crossing the valley I discovered among the trees a small cabin which appeared to be inhabited by some person. I saw a few articles there necessary to a bachelor's use, and supposing the being to be not far distant, I left for the top of the bluff. As I approached the summit I saw an individual sitting on a log. As I approached him he appeared to have been an inhabitant of the woods for some time past, judging by the looks of his beard, yet it appeared to me that he might look and appear much better were it not for the sad and despondent look which pervaded his entire countenance. I hailed him by calling him "Stranger." He replied very gentlemanly, when I took a seat beside him. We soon entered into a deep conversation. He appeared quite talkative, and had many questions to ask. I asked him if he was locating a homestead. "Oh, no," he said; "if I wanted land I would go farther south—say about Three Oaks. It is not land I am after." He voluntarily said: "You see, my friend, circumstances have not favored me of late, and I left the business world and the hum of city life, and came here to collect my thoughts, and perhaps to start anew in the journey of life. I should like to know more of the history of the County south, and of its most noted men." I said, "You appear to have traveled considerably, and could now write quite an interesting history of this section of country and its people. And I dare say there are publishers who would be glad to get the history and publish it, and it would be read by many; and as for myself, I would study, learn and inwardly digest the whole subject, and perhaps I would write the sequel to your story." He consented to have it published, and then proceeded to give me a short sketch of his history. He said: "In the year 186—, a great Convention was held in the city of Chicago, and at that time there appeared to be a secret organization which was known by many *aliases*, but more particularly as "Knights of the Golden Circle," who wished to make a change in American affairs, and in such a way as would surprise the people, especially around Camp Douglas. They had been told the Devil was dead, and there would be no punishment for what they were about to do; yet, at a certain time, they began to smell a mice, and fearing the Devil might not be dead they all "vamoosed the ranch," and he had occasion to travel. He said the Devil had favored their cause, yet he was inclined to think the Devil might not be dead, and would yet show his fiery head. I informed him the imaginary being had been dead some five or six years, when he seemed to cheer up for some cause, and appeared altogether different. Yet, he mourned the loss of that imaginary being, and sympathizing with this orphan Stranger, I said to him, "you are the first orphan of the kind I ever met. I cheerfully give you this," handing him a half dollar.

To be continued. JO BAKER.

MARRIAGES

May 4th, 1870, by Rev. P. B. Parrey, Mr. HARVEY JOHN CHURCHILL, of Three Oaks, and Miss MAGGIE SMITH, of Chikaming.

May 5, 1870, in Buchanan, at the residence of J. H. Roe, by Elder L. A. Wagner, Mr. GEORGE W. REESE, of Irving, Kansas, and Miss MATTIE COVENEY, of Buchanan.

May a long life, pleasant voyage and abundant happiness be theirs to enjoy while sailing over the sea matrimonial. ED.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, not to trust my wife Mary on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by her after this date.

SAMUEL K. HAZEN.

Buchanan, May 6, 1870. 12w3

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Berrien, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Holton, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rebecca Holton, widow of said deceased, praying, among other things, that Administration on said Estate may be granted to Shallar C. Irwin and John G. Sanburn.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 16th day of May next, at 11 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 Berrien, 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 *Berrien County Record* a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Berrien, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[L. S.] DANIEL CHAPMAN,
(A true copy.) 9w4 *Judge of Probate.*

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

PRICES OF GOODS!

—AND—

Change of Programme

On the first day of April, 1870, we commenced selling good FOR CASH ONLY and have put the prices down lower than the lowest.

The extreme scarcity of money renders collections on accounts almost impossible. Our debts must and shall be paid, and our stock kept up. To do this it requires money, hence the change of programme.

Now is the time to get great bargains.—Goods at gold prices. We are bound to sell cheaper than anybody else.

Come and see, and you will surely buy.—More particulars next week. New goods and more coming. Don't wait, but come while you can get goods cheap. Don't buy until you price our goods.

Clark & Alexander.

April 5, 1870. 7tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

W. H. Fox & Co.,

First Door East of the Bank, where Low Prices will be made on every article.

DRESS GOODS

ARE CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!

With a large assortment of new styles to choose from, Ladies cannot fail to find just

What They Want,

AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Please look at our

Table Linens!

They were never so cheap before. A full stock of

IRISH LINENS,
NAPKINS,
CRASHES,
LINEN
LAWN,
PERCALES, &c.

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves,

A large stock, and one half the former prices. Special bargains given to those buying Hosiery by the dozen.

THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN

CLOTHS!

For Men's and Boy's Wear. Please examine

Styles and Prices.

We are showing some handsome styles in Spring and Summer

SHAWLS,

Spring Balmorals, Parasols, Lace Curtains, &c., &c. A full stock of Brown and Bleached

MUSLINS,

Stripes, Checks, Ticks, Cottonades, Denims, at LOW PRICES.

To our friends, and the public generally, we offer our sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope to merit a continuance of the same, by showing you good goods at small profits.

W. H. FOX & CO.,

First Door East of the Bank.

Buchanan, April, 1870.

New Advertisements.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

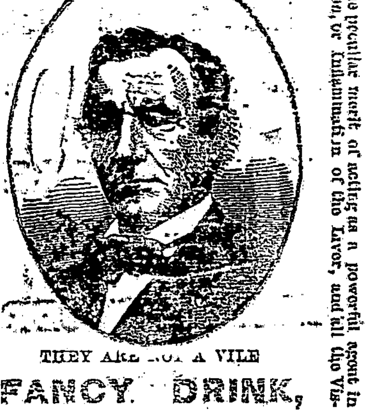
VINEGAR BITTERS.

MORE THAN 500,000 PERSONS Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

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

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.



THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of POOR RUM, WHISKY, 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 PURIFYER and 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.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

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.

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.

In Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St., N. Y.
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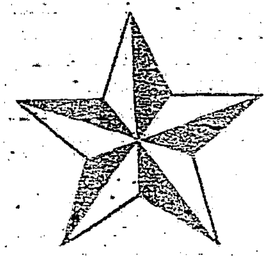

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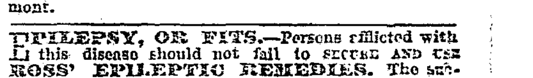

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Sunday Reading.

HOW LITTLE WE KNOW OF EACH OTHER!

How little we know of each other!
How ready we are to condemn!
And lazily drift with the current
Were manly and noble to stem.
When, could we but know the temptations
And trials of frail ones that fall,
Our judgment were tempered with mercy,
And tender compassion for all.

How little we know of each other!
How dim in Prosperity's ray,
The trials and struggles that cower,
Like Guilt from the eye of day,
The pangs of the houseless, the homeless,
The friendless, on Poverty's road,
May be at our threshold, unheeded,
And visible only to God.

How little we know of each other!
The band of dishonor and shame,
If truth were as welcome as falsehood,
Might canonize many a name,
Tho' culpit might put on the ermine;
The silver be purged of its dross;
And Crime's ghastly gibbet transfigure
To Martyrdom's glorious Cross.

Spurgeon on Communion.

In a sermon on the text, "These are they who separate themselves," Jude 19, we find a very strong expression for open communion. This, in the American edition, is one of the mutilated sermons; but the English edition, beside other pungent sentences, contains the following:

"There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's Table, I always invite all Christians to come and sit down and commune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, I would tell him that he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart fervently, and I am not separate from them. This bears rather hard on our strict communion Baptists. I should not like to say anything hard against them, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Christ's people. They separate themselves from the great universal Church. They say they will not commune with it; and if any one comes to their table who has not been baptized, they turn him away. *The pulse of Christ is communion;* and woe to the Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's Church by stopping its pulse. I think it a sin to refuse to commune with any one, who is a member of the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should think myself grossly in fault, if at the foot of these stairs I should meet a truly converted child of God, who called himself a Primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Church-man, or an Independent, and I should say: "No, sir, you do not agree with me on certain points, I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you." I should then think the text would bear very hard on me, 'These are they who separate themselves, sensual, not having the spirit.'"

The Bible and Nature.

The Bible will not be less, but rather more prized by our occasionally turning from it to open another and equally divine volume, read some pages of the Book of Nature. Both are good books, and both are God's books; and he only looks on this great world aright, who, valuing it for something more valuable than the gold men draw from its rocky bowels, the flocks it pastures, the rich freights borne on its waves, and the harvests that wave on its fields, behold there, as in a glorious mirror, the wisdom and power of God—the goodness that shines in every sunbeam and falls in every shower.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

Envy.

Envy is one of the most despicable of fashions. There is scarcely a crime to which it will not lead its victims. It was envy that robbed the poor Naboth of his vineyard, and added murder to the theft. It was envy that led the guilty Absalom to desire the throne of his father David. It destroys all that is best and noblest in character. So subtle is it in its workings that we learn on the highest testimony that "Envy is rottenness of the bones;" it eats out all honor and manliness; it gives sleepless nights and restless days. Moreover, envy is utterly useless; it helps nobody, it effects no alteration, it wins no goal. As we read in Job, "it slayeth the silly one;" and all sensible people must feel that there is marvelous silliness in envy.

Constant War on Evil.

A Church should be like an iron-clad battery, with a full tier of guns always loaded and out at the port-holes, driving straight into the harbors of iniquity, and besieging the Devil's strongholds. A person who believes it of supreme importance to fear the Lord and obey his commandments, should carry himself with no complaisant and accommodating spirit of deference to every sort of opinion and passion that prevails in community, but as a vigilant and open-eyed sentinel of righteousness, expecting to find abominations in his progress, and intending to bring against them so much of the force of character and influence as he is able to employ.

A Word to Boys.

Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of a first-rate book, obtain it, if you can. After a while get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Take the best care of your books; and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as on your shelves.

Unprofitable Discourse.

Unprofitable discourse robbeth us of much time. Some simply employ their tongues in telling fabulous and filthy stories; others in discoursing of parties and opinions, and in talking of the faults and miscarriages of other men; some about the times, and inquiring after news. But let Christians, when they converse, imitate their Lord; the words that proceeded out of his mouth were gracious words.

Immortality of Thought.

Beautiful it is to understand and know that a thought did never yet die; that as thou, the originator thereof, hast gathered it, and created it from the whole past, so thou wilt transmit it to the whole future. It is thus that the heroic heart, the seeing eye of the first times, still feels and sees in us of the latest; that the wise man stands ever encompassed and spiritually embraced by a cloud of witnesses and brothers; and there is a living literal communion of saints, wide as the world itself, and as all the history of the world. —*Carlisle.*

If You Believe, Act.

I do not believe that any one ever had a religious spirit that came from heaven and conveyed the soul thither, without striving to let it be known by an active and consistent application of its principles to the duties of daily life. I do not believe any one ever sincerely loved the Savior, and understood the plan of salvation as the redeemed understand it, without experiencing a controlling desire to convey the same knowledge and wisdom everywhere among his friends and companions. I do not believe that anybody who has opinions which will be worth so much as a farthing rushlight in the day of trial and death, will abandon the right of holding and declaring these opinions on account of any bigotry, or intolerance or superstition that may be brought to bear against them.

"Phunygrams."

The Oath of a New Citizen.

Very few of our adopted citizens understand and fully appreciate the solemn oath they take when they cast off the old and take on the new. That they may the more fully understand what they swear to, we give the oath as it is usually administered:

"You, solm—swear—oath 'clare—petition's strue 'sport constu'on Snited—ates—nounc-er-'linquish title to fility-'tiled one solusely 'tirely 'nounce 'sjure—grance and 'dility to foreign Prince, tentate states eiquty s'atever, ticularly to s'ate Britin so help your God."

"This is a pretty solemn oath for a man to take, but scarcely equals one we heard administered a few days ago. The administrator was very much excited and very much in a hurry, and wishing to make short work of the matter, he had the delinquent hold up his hand while he said to him, "You swear that this is all right by——." The delinquent swore.

HOW TO DISCREDIT A WITNESS.—The lawyer is not only fair and candid, but sometimes ingenious in discrediting witnesses. Take the following for example:

Lawyer.—"Mr. Jenkins, will you have the goodness to answer me, directly and categorically, a few plain questions?"

Witness.—"Certainly, sir."

L.—"Well, Mr. Jenkins, is there a female living with you who is known in the neighborhood as Mrs. Jenkins?"

W.—"There is."

L.—"Is she under your protection?"

W.—"Yes."

L.—"Do you support her?"

W.—"I do."

L.—"Have you ever been married to her?"

W.—"I have not."

(Here several jurors scowled gloomily on Jenkins.)

L.—"That is all, Mr. Jenkins."

Opposing Counsel.—"Stop one moment, Mr. Jenkins. Is the female in question your mother?"

Witness.—"She is."

THAT SETTLED IT.—A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last, upon one occasion, becoming weary of the grumblings of his son-in-law, the old gentleman exclaimed: "You are right; she is an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints.

☞A sickly man, slightly convalescing, recently in conversation with a pious friend, congratulating him upon his recovery and asking him who his physician was, replied:

"Doctor Jones brought me through."

"No, no," said his friend, "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor."

"Well, may be he did, but I am certain the doctor will charge for it."

☞"Can I go to the circus, dear ma?" "No, my darling; but if you will be good I will take you to see your grandmother's grave."

☞"You are the handsomest lady I ever saw." "Can't say as much for you," she replied. "You could if you had as little regard for truth," said he.

☞Two quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other which side she would take, the right or left.—She answered promptly, "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

☞Our devil says that it seems as natural for business men to prosper, who advertise, as it does for young married people to say that they have gained eight pounds after they have come home from their wedding tour.

☞The editor of an Eastern paper informs correspondents that he does not want long, prosy articles, and adds: "If we should desire stupid articles, we can write them ourself."

☞"People," said a modern philosopher, "go according to their brains; if these lie in their head, they study; if in their belly, they eat; if in their heels, they dance."

☞A preacher stopped short in the pulpit; it was in vain that he scratched his head; nothing would come out. "My friends," said he, as he walked down the stairs, "my friends, I pity you, for you have lost a fine discourse."

☞"How much water do you put in your milk?" asked a citizen of a boy who delivers milk on one of the milk routes. "We don't put any water in it," replied the youth. "What do you put in it then?" "Ice," said the candid youth.

☞A western editor writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle.

☞Hartford City, Ind., has a girl who keeps a lamp burning until midnight on Sunday night, to make believe she has a beau.

☞High pitch—Tarring a roof.

☞The best shares of any—Ploughshares.

☞The worm that dyeth men's noses—The worm of the still.

☞A grave mistake—Accidentally burying a man alive.

☞A real teetotal curiosity—A pair of water-tight boots.

☞He is a good shoemaker who is faithful to the last.

☞If a man be given to liquors, let not liquors be given to him.