

The Berrien County Record.

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1870.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the Governor of the State of Michigan: A PROCLAMATION.

Grateful to Almighty God, the author of our being, and the giver of every good and perfect gift, for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to us during the year which is now drawing to a close, it is meet and proper that we offer unto Him the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for His continued mercies unto us, individually and as a people. Let us remember that, while another year has passed away, no mortal mortality has befallen our people; abundant crops have been gathered; honest labor has found a compensating reward; the population of our State has increased; the material wealth of our citizens has been augmented; and general prosperity has been our happy lot.

Now, therefore, I, Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, as a day of public and general Thanksgiving; and I invite the people of this Commonwealth to devote the day designated to public recognition of these abundant mercies, and with devout hearts to supplicate the favor of Almighty God, for the year upon which we are about to enter.

In witness of my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-ninth.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

By the Governor: O. L. SPRAGUE, Secretary of State.

HON. T. W. FERRY.

The Washington daily National Republican, of the 12th inst., contains the following editorial, justly complimentary of Hon. T. W. Ferry, our State Senator. It but accords with the united testimony of all who have made themselves familiar with Mr. Ferry's record since he has been in Congress. While we are truly pleased to know that Mr. Ferry has been so triumphantly returned by his constituents, to the House of Representatives, yet we hope to be better pleased, after the Legislature meets, in being able to announce that he has been promoted to a seat in the U. S. Senate, to which his faithfulness, honesty and ability so eminently qualify him. The National Republican says:

"The re-election of Hon. T. W. Ferry, of the Fourth District in Michigan, as a Representative in Congress for his fourth term by a large majority, just published—from eight to ten thousand—is a flattering compliment to that eminently respectable and influential gentleman, whose long course of service here, we believe, is conceded to be without a single stain.

It affords us pleasure to witness his success; a success based upon solid qualifications, and characterized by a gradual and steady increase in personal popularity from his first entrance into public life to the present time.

It simply shows what honesty, industry, generosity and capacity will do, when harnessed together, to retain public confidence and command the popular acclaim. That Mr. Ferry is possessed of these important requisites in an eminent degree is beyond question. His record here, in the House and out of it, and on all occasions, proves it. And though a good and popular speaker, his business qualifications are unsurpassed by any other member from his State. Indeed, it has grown into an adage, that "whatever he undertakes he accomplishes."

We doubt not all this is understood at home. For this renewed evidence of the good opinion of his immediate constituents, who may be supposed to know him best, attests the consistency of the estimate we have made, and we will, fully justify all that we have said that may be deemed personal to the gentleman named."

STATE SENATOR.

The official canvass of Berrien County, made on Tuesday, shows the election of Hon. L. P. Alexander by a majority of sixty. The reduction of his majority was the result of a combined determination on the part of a few personal enemies, and of local interest, creating a hope among Democrats of his defeat. Thus served, and with the promise of leading Republicans of Niles based on local interest, the Democracy put forth such efforts to elect Mr. Paine as has not been done in Berrien County for any candidate for many years. With this work by the Democrats, and as zealous work by a few Republicans, who hoped for his defeat, because of some little personal misunderstanding, it is no wonder that his majority was thus reduced.

Another item that led to this result was the determination of a few of Gen. Stoughton's friends to bring his vote up as high as possible, though it should be at any sacrifice. Thus some Democrats stood ready to vote for Stoughton if some Republican would vote for Paine. They had no hopes of electing Chamberlain, but had hope of electing Paine. The reduction of the Republican majority, our Senator, was also aided by some anti-Stoughton men, (and they were not a few,) who refused to vote for Mr. Alexander because, after Stoughton was nominated and he (Alexander) was placed on the same ticket, he could not in honor oppose Stoughton's election, no more than he could that of any other candidate on the same ticket. He was bound to advocate the election of the entire Republican ticket. Notwithstanding we might oppose the election of a candidate placed on the party ticket, yet we would not desire to see any candidate thereon work against a candidate on the same ticket. Such a course we should regard as too dishonorable, and the men guilty of it unworthy the support of any party.

CONGRESSIONAL VOYE OF BERRIEN COUNTY.

The whole vote cast for Congressmen in the County was 6,061, of which Gen. Stoughton received 3,092, Mr. Henry Chamberlain, 2,982, and Mr. Jones, the Prohibition candidate, 67. Thus Stoughton's majority was 180 over Chamberlain, and Jones 57, his majority in 1868.

—We learn that the Hessian Fly, even on the early wheat, is not very abundant; but a short thin worm is working in the wheat soil, doing much mischief. *Troutman Herald.*

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hon. A. B. Rifford is elected in the First District by 32 majority. This is a glorious result, considering the combined efforts made to defeat him. We trust this result will be remembered by the Republicans of that District. The whole matter, as far as the Republican bolters were concerned, seems to have been a sectional feeling in St. Joseph. We hope now that the election is over, that our friends in the north part of the county will hereafter run one candidate and not two, that union and harmony may prevail in the Republican ranks. Democrats had hoped to elect Potter, on account of the Republican division, but thanks to the noble work of true, unflinching Republicans in the First District, they failed.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The following is the official vote on Representative in this District, and shows the election of Wm. Chamberlain by eleven majority. If the Republican voters had turned out as well as the Democrats did, Mr. Chamberlain's majority would have been less than 180. The result shows the necessity of every Republican doing his duty on election day:

Table with 3 columns: Candidate, Votes, Total. Includes Chamberlain (1,048), Rifford (1,037), and others.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The election of Mr. Edwards, the Democratic candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, by 32 majority over Mr. Hoppin, the Republican candidate, in the Third District, can be ascribed to Republican neglect. Had every Republican voted and worked as they should have done, Mr. Hoppin would have been elected by 50 majority. This too in the face of the unprecedented Democratic vote in some of the wards of Niles City. We would remind the Republicans that if they do not want Democrats to rule and represent them in our Legislative and Executive offices they must be at the polls and vote. Votes are what count in elections. Democrats understand this fact but too well, as the vote in Niles would seem to indicate.

THE ELECTION—OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

Below we give the official majorities for the State and County tickets as ascertained at the official canvass at Berrien on Tuesday. The entire Republican ticket had a majority ranging from 11, to 605, excepting Edwards, Democratic candidate for Representative, in the Third District, is elected by 32 majority. The following is the official majority, in Berrien County, on the several candidates, and on the constitutional amendments:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate/Issue, Majority. Lists names like Henry P. Baldwin, Morgan Bates, Daniel Striker, etc.

From the Detroit Post.

We have already stated the points in the McGarrhan claim to the valuable tract of land in California, which, by the recent retirement of Secretary of War Cameron, has been placed in other suggestions arise from Mr. Cox's letter, which it will be well to consider. The value of the property to which McGarrhan and the New Idra Company, or rather the Bank of California, are rival claimants, is worth, according to various estimates, from Five to Twenty Millions of dollars. It is obviously a piece of property the possession of which either party could afford to expend small fortunes to obtain. Secretary Cox charges McGarrhan with trying to bribe a Cabinet officer by offering him Two Hundred Thousand dollars. This is not improbable; though McGarrhan is a poor man and could offer only prospective shares in his mines. The Bank of California, on the other hand, is a rich and powerful corporation, and can spend a million in cash for a decision in its favor. Whether it has done so or not we do not know. Those who believe in the nice and delicate sense of honor for which corporations are so distinguished, may, if they choose, imagine the Bank of California nobly resting its case upon the justice of its cause. However this may be, the question of the respective merits of the claimants was not before the President for decision. What he had to do was to refrain from acting himself, and to restrain his subordinates from acting, for the reason that Congress had requested time for further investigation. Mr. Cox, a subordinate of the President, was not disposed to wait. He had determined, perhaps correctly determined, that the Bank of California was entitled to the property. But he was determined, further, that the Administration should be committed to his view of the case; that the Executive should disrespectfully ignore the request of Congress, put itself in antagonism with that body, and expose itself to censure for its profligate and

irrevocable action. Every reasonable person will acknowledge that whatever the merits of the dispute between the rival claimants, Mr. Cox had no right to commit the President to either side, so long as he chose to remain neutral. The President, not Mr. Cox, was the responsible authority in the matter, and it was the President who would have had to answer for his disregard of the request of Congress, for pre-deciding the case, and for taking it entirely from legislative control. Because the President would not do or permit this, Mr. Cox threatened to resign.

Nearly two months afterward he did resign. He gave and intimated in his letter two reasons for his conduct. One was that the President had interfered with the Indian policy; the other that he had obstructed the reform in the civil service. The only instance of the first dereliction cited by Mr. Cox was the appointment of Mr. Brockway, an Indian missionary, to the position of Commissioner of the Missionary Board. Mr. Cox's friends undertake to say that the Methodists were adverse to the appointment of Mr. Brockway, but they furnish no proof thereof, and it would prove nothing if they did, because accepting the candidate of a missionary board is not a departure from the present Indian policy. Besides there is no proof that the President insisted upon this appointment. In its very worst aspect, it was a trivial affair to base a quarrel upon, and on the face of it looks as if it were a trumped-up excuse, in the absence of a graver one.

Mr. Cox does not so much as hint at any instance where he has been interfered with in the reforms of his department. His friends intimate that his clerks were assessed for political purposes; but they do not assert that the clerks were compelled to pay the assessment or dismissed for refusing to pay, or that the President even rebuked Mr. Cox for not favoring these assessments. They also hint that the President insisted upon giving the clerks a vacation in order that they might go home to vote, whereas many of them had had their vacation, and the working of the department would have been injured by their absence. But this was not the cause of Mr. Cox's resignation, because the subject of vacation for clerks was not brought to the attention of the President until after Mr. Cox handed in his resignation. When his attention was called to it, the President suggested that the practice should be uniform in all the departments. Finally, we may say that we know that a member of the Cabinet has recently declared that the question of political assessments was not the cause of Secretary Cox's resignation.

It will not appear, when this whole subject is completely ventilated, that Mr. Cox had no serious cause of difference with the President, other than that which arose out of the Secretary's attempt to commit the Executive to the claims of the Bank of California to a valuable piece of property which possibly belongs to the United States Government. The various newspapers, the President and Faculty of Yale College, and other persons ignorant of what they were talking about, will yet find occasion for embarrassment in their hasty approval of Mr. Cox and their premature condemnation of the President.

—Benjamin Armstrong's barn, in the township of Helena, Antrim County, and its contents, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night, Nov. 1st. The barn contained 80 bushels of wheat, 11 tons of hay, a quantity of peas, buckwheat, etc., besides a fanning mill and other farming tools. The whole loss is from \$900 to 1,000. No insurance. —*Traverse Bay Eagle.*

—On Wednesday morning last, about four o'clock, the new Brewery of Messrs. Wilson & Patterson, situated in the south part of the village on Kalamazoo Street, was burned to the ground. —*South Haven Sentinel.*

The War, &c.—Latest Dispatches.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—To-day's war despatches chronicle important French successes before Paris, through the capture of several Prussian camps. General Garibaldi is again victorious, having routed a force of Germans 5,000 strong. The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is that there has been three days' continued fighting without decisive result. The losses of the French were trifling, but the enemy were driven back ten miles.

Tours, Nov. 10.—News from Orleans is cheering. Advice is just received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing toward the city, and, as their movements tended to surround the enemy, the latter were obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded, and prisoners. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant train that had been made by repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people throughout. The surrounding country is entirely ruined.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A correspondent of the World, writing from Versailles, 9th, says, "Letters have been captured with seven persons attempting to leave Paris by balloon. The correspondence seized shows that Durisnois abused his opportunity to allow him to enter and leave Paris by bringing out an authorization from the Paris Government for the loan recently negotiated at London."

Tours, Nov. 11.—A despatch from General d'Anrelles de Paladines, commander of the army of the Loire, is received by the Minister of War, and just given to the public. It is as follows: "We have taken possession of the city of Orleans, after a fight which lasted two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have made more than one thousand prisoners, thus far, and continually add to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannons, of Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Ombrier on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances, the day displayed by the troops was remarkable."

General de Paladines, on occupying the city, issued the following congratulatory order: "To the Officers, Legion Officers, and the Soldiers of the Army of the Loire: 'The action of yesterday was a glorious one to our Army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy itself is now retreating. I have informed the government of your conduct,

and am instructed to return to you your thanks for your victory. Amid the dangers in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage to make every effort to the end in order that this hope may not be mistaken. (Signed)

"D'AGUELLES DE PALADINES, 'Commander-in-Chief.'"

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Deserters from Bazin's General Trochu, in another grand protest, is preparing for another grand sortie.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A special despatch from Brussels states that well-informed political circles are impressed with the belief that the new arrangement for an arbitration has been effected by the four neutral powers, and that the preliminaries for a coalition of arms peace to France and Prussia have been concluded. The initiative is already taken by Russia for assembling a Congress.

There is great distress among the poor classes of the French, owing to the government having seized all the gold in the property of corporations and the commissionaires, which, by the French law, were placed in the custody of the state.

LILLE, Nov. 10.—The city council has unanimously passed a resolution that Bazine, in telling the army which he surrendered to the Prussians, that the city of Lille and all Northern France craved peace at any cost, led signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Late last evening the report was received here that the garison at New Breach had been raised the flag. The rumor is confirmed to-day by an official despatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday p. m. Five thousand prisoners, including 100 officers, fell into the hands of the Germans. No guns were captured.

Brussels, Nov. 10.—General reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery, and sufficient to resist the advances of the enemy. Troops from Lyons are advancing to meet the Prussians. The Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Times, writing from Berlin, yesterday, says a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that Austria, having armed at the beginning of the war, is disqualified now to act as a neutral.

Prussia will not permit the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to any guarantee the neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Prince Napoleon has arrived at the Hotel De Saxe.

HAMBURG, Nov. 11.—The French fleet which has for some days been hovering off our coast, steamed up within partial range, yesterday, and opened a heavy fire on the city. The numerous obstructions in the harbor, however, prevented the fleet from approaching, and the vessels to separate and move very cautiously, and the fire as yet has not had the least effect upon the fortifications of the city which are of the most solid character. There is little alarm felt in the city. Shops and places of amusement are open, and business goes on as usual. The guns, however, are not yet replied, but are being prepared to open up a fire should the fleet come nearer.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Sun says: "We are informed on credible authority that the volunteers of Havana, in concert with kindred organizations of other cities and islands, have dispatched an emissary to treat with the President of the Cuban Republic. The propositions said to have been sent to President Cespedes are that all parties in Cuba united in declaring Cuba independent of Spain; that all Spanish citizens in the island renounce their allegiance to the emperor; that Spain be summoned to withdraw her navy and army; that the treaty of peace and of commerce be offered to Spain, which shall be beneficial to her; and that slavery shall be abolished; and that slavery shall be preserved."

Versailles, Nov. 13.—General Von der Tann, on the 9th inst., repulsed all the enemy's attacks with great loss to his assailants. Only then did the Germans retreat. On the 10th, a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The despatch to the New York World says: Advice from Versailles, to-day, state that Moltke has ordered additional forces sent to Tourey to prevent another disaster. An attack by the army of the Loire is expected.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The situation has a leader to-day, which is a despatch to the arrival of Schuler at London compels it to make public the fact that Gambetta is engaged in an intrigue for the restoration of the Orleans dynasty. The scheme is for the late Corps Legislatif to assemble at Tours and compel, by intimidation and pressure of the Emperor, the ratification of all done since the 4th of September, and then induce it to do away with the republic and accept the services of the Orleans Princes. A Norman Prince is interested in the intrigue, although Bismark remains faithful to the idea of the restoration of the Empire. The presence of Thiers at Tours, and the continued conferences between him and Gambetta, give additional color to this report.

The report is reiterated here that the delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the earnest entreaties of Queen Victoria. Paris, Nov. 11.—It is semi-officially stated that the treaties with the South German States conceded large federal powers.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special despatch from Berlin, 12th, says: Semi-official complaint has been made that England's last attempts at mediation were made simultaneously with the offer of a 5 per cent. French loan, and that false reports of the success of the armistice were designedly spread by the English government organs, and hence the collision between Granville and Mithers to help the loan. A prominent banker, who is a friend of the French loan, though it was proved that he acted on an order from an Italian banker, who was to cover the action by a remittance direct from Italy to London. The banker was held in custody the authorities refusing 50,000 thalers bail.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russian Minister here read to Lord Lyons a letter from the Emperor, stating that Russia now demands a modification of the abolition provisions signed at the convention at Paris, on the 30th of March, 1856; Articles 11th and 13th in the treaty of Paris, April 27, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet to be stationed in the Black Sea, and limits the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey from maintaining on the Black Sea coast any military or marine arsenal, and generally neutralize the Black Sea by the interdiction from its waters of any vessels of war belonging to powers possessing its coast, or any other power. This declaration on the part of Russia, being simultaneously made in London and to the Cabinets at Constantinople, Vienna, and Berlin, is believed here to indicate Russia's readiness to insist on the recognition of the clause, by force.

The excitement in London to-night is high in political circles respecting the designs of Russia. It is believed that she has a secret understanding with Prussia, and that she will average over one dollar a yard.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Cabinet meeting discussed at the last Cabinet meeting

was the Alabama question. The government decided to instruct Mr. Thomson to ascertain as far as possible the disposition of the American Government as to reopening the question, and to make the result in England to go over the whole discussion again.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—On Saturday forenoon a special courier arrived from St. Petersburg, with despatches to Granville, and to be of the most serious and pressing character. The despatches were sent from the Foreign Office, last night, by special messenger, to Vienna, Florence, Copenhagen, and Constantinople. The Ministers left town yesterday, but will reassemble early in the week. Many believe that a Russian fleet will be at the Dardanelles next week.

Extraordinary activity exists in the Army and Navy Departments in general, European complications seem imminent.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A special to the New York World says the official Journal of Constantinople, that the Sultan has refused to allow any Russian attack; that he has 600,000 men and 12 armed frigates. LONDON, Nov. 13.—A telegram from Constantinople states that up to this (Sunday) morning the Turkish government has received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The Free Press, of this city, to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. It notes the desire for equal liberty of action as accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

New York, Nov. 14.—The World's London special says the mission of Odo Russell, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Versailles, is undertaken not by the Emperor of Austria, but by the consequence of the late Cabinet meeting. The object of the mission is in relation to the threatening note from Russia read to Granville yesterday by the Russian Ambassador, formally renouncing the obligations of the treaty of 1856. Russell, it is understood, is instructed to demand that England, Austria, and Italy will unite to resist the violation of the treaty by Russia.

New York, Nov. 14.—A special to the World from London says the agitation concerning Russian designs is increasing. The best informed circles in this city believe that there is imminent danger of a general European conflict.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-night declares that the Ministers not merely lack true vision, but are occupied by the exclusion of the truth, with misleading dreams. Two dangers confront England: The Albanian difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstances that lifted the latter to great importance, made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of there being a combination. Russia declares her designs to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive and aid her. England is urged to withdraw from Turkey can look and she is thus threatened with annihilation, if she lifts her finger.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times correspondent, writing from Tours, says: "The moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalculable. Reinforcements have gone forward to General D'Aurelle de Paladine, who now has a large and effective army. Gambetta has returned to Tours from the army. He has expressed his entire satisfaction with affairs at and around Orleans."

General von der Tann, in his official report to the headquarters here, announces that in the battle before Orleans, on the 9th, he lost 42 officers and 867 men, killed and wounded. The French admit that their loss was 2,000.

A French account says the total loss of the Germans in the battles of the 7th, 8th, and 10th inst., including 500 sick and wounded abandoned, aggregates 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Tours, Nov. 14.—A battle is expected to-day at Tours. The army of the Loire is advancing on that town.

ARLON, Belgium, Nov. 14.—Thionville is being bombarded by the Prussians. They have broken out there in consequence and on Saturday the entire town seemed burning.

DETAILS OF RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The circular of Prince Gortschakoff concerning the treaty of Paris of the 5th, is dated October 31. It recites the successive violation and violation of European treaties, among them that of 1856; is unable to see why Russia should observe the latter when it has been disregarded by others. Therefore, Russia disowns the obligation to the limited enjoyment of the use of the empire, and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with her. She has no wish to rekindle the Eastern question, and only aims at increasing her defensive strength. The government has prepared a compromise as a substitute, which is an arrangement of the question at issue on an equitable, and, therefore, permanent basis.

FLORENCE, Nov. 15.—The Opinions believe Russia's demand will be granted by the powers.

State Items.

—We learn from the Kalamazoo Gazette that diphtheria is prevailing quite extensively in town among children.

—On the night of the 3d inst., the house of L. B. Robbins of this village was entered and robbed of \$100 by Messrs. T. B. Paine and J. H. Hall. The money was found next morning on the veranda. —*Quincy Times.*

—The Mason Co. Record says that while raising the smoke stack to Capt. John S. Hill (Thursday) last, Mr. John S. Hill, was killed by a falling weight five feet above the machinery, and slipping fell, striking his head and shoulders so severely against some timbers, that he has laid insensible ever since, with no prospect of getting over it. —Since the above was written on Saturday, Mr. Hill died on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

—The Port Huron Commercial gives the following: Our neighbors in Sarnia were shocked last Wednesday by the sad occurrence of a little boy being killed by a ferocious bear. The animal was about one year old, and was shot by Messrs. T. B. Ball & Son, who kept him secured in a yard by a chain. The children in the vicinity had been in the habit of teasing him daily by throwing sticks and stones at him, so he was continually restless and wild in his behavior, and was a great nuisance to the neighborhood. Mr. Hill, an unfortunate boy, who was a son of Mr. Josiah Byland, was passing with his sister, and the bear sprang forward and one link of his chain being badly worn gave way. In an instant he seized the boy, and in scarcely a moment the terrible mischief was done.

—The Manistee Times of the 5th says that a gang of large wolves have made their appearance near Sherman and have made havoc with poultry, pigs, &c. They visited the farm of Judge Carpenter Monday night and made a clean sweep in the house, after tearing boards off to effect an entrance.

—The Flint Wagon Mills of this city were burned out, within the 16th day of June up to the 28th day of October, over 200,000 bushels of wheat, and 100,000 bushels of corn, were destroyed. —*Flint City Record.*

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