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, 3¥

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AGLE HOUSE, main street, Buchan-an, Mich. The bear of accommodations at the nicat reasonable rates. J. A. Walton, Proprietor.

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

TASTERN STAR DEGREE. Buchan-an Lodge No. 13 hold rigular meetings in Masonle Hall, drat and third Taurasays of each mouth, at 7½ p. zt., Mrs. H. N. Mowrst, President; B. E. Binns, Vice Pres-ident; Mrs. E. R. Michael, Secretary.

TAGLE HOTEL, Borrion Springs, (near the Court House) having changed proprietors, has been newly furnished throughout. The utmost care will be taken to provide for the convenience and comfort of guests. A good scable in connection with the flotel.

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

7 O. O. F.-The regular mostings of Ruchanan Lodge No. 75 are hald at their hall in Buchanan, on Thesday evening of each week, at 136 o'clock. Transient Protition in good standing are cordi-Ally invited to attend.

R.A. DEMONT, N. G.; J. J. Nichols, V. G.; ISAILH
RENEARSON, Socy; B. D. HARPER, P. S.; J. M. ROE, Treas.

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HAVING purchased the entire stock of Horses, Car-L. riages Sleighs, &c., formerly owned by White & How-ard, 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 outdisto be found in the county. All orders for Funerals of Parties promptly attended to. HORSES KEPT BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Termsressonable. Give them a trial and they willtry to please you. WATER POWER FOR SALE.

ONE of the best water powers in Berrien, County for sale on reasonable terms. This power is situated near the village of Buchanan; and is capable of driving a large amount of Machinery. The property would be exchanged for a starm term particulars enquire at the Riccond of the county of the count

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BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER

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JEWELRY.

SILVER & PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES,

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de. de., de.,

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Having an experience of fourteen years, and having received my instructions from a practical Swiss Watch Maker, (in America),

to Watch work.

do hereby claim that I AM FULLY QUALIFIED

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REPAIRING Done with neatness and dispatch,

Work Guaranteed

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BUCHANAN, MICH.

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ALL KINDS OF Cabinet (Furniture

Madeto 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 orderon shortnotice.

Furnished to all ordering, and strict attention paidto digging and locating wheredosired.

20tf P ITAIN

LIVERY STABLE.

Thecitizens of Buchanan should know that BATCHELOR & McCOLLUM CHARGES REASONABLE.

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

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RAISING & REMOVING BUILDINGS Andthat all work entrusted to him will be promptly at tended to, and will be done on reasonable terms. He is also prepared to

RAISE NEW FRAMES Where desired. Post-Office address—Buchanan, Mich Allorders left with French & Dollont, Buchanan, Mich will be attended to. B. F. FISK

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Goods Cheap! DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats, Caps, & Hardware. I will sell Goods as cheap

as you can get them in Michigan. I sell a good article, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Farm for Sale.

IIII Bubsoriber offers his farm of 80 acres for sale, L being the sw 1/2 of section 9, and the nw 1/2 of the ne 1/2 of rection 16, in Township of Chikaming, situated on the Lako Shore read, between New Troy and New Buffalo, tall a mile from the Chikaming Station, on the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore R. R. The land is of the best quality, and well adapted for a fruit farm. is of the dest quality, and well adapted for a fruit farm. There is about twenty acres cleared; a good young orchard of choice apple and peach trees, some of them bearing; a good log house and harn, a good well of water, and a never-failing spring creek runs across the lot. Any person wishing to go into fruit growing will do well to see the place before purchasing elsewhere. For particulars goo the subscriber on the premises.

N. B.—The crop will be sold with the land, and possession given any time to suit the purchaser.

Ohlkaming, July 25, 1870.

Ohikaming, July 25, 1870. House and Lot for Sale. The subscriber offers his bouse and lot for sale the bouse is a new, two-story frame building, pleasantly located. Will be sold at a bargain, and on good terms. For further particulars onquire of the control of the c

MORTGAGE SALE.

"MORTGAGE SALE."

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and 44-100 (\$300,41) dollars, and the interest thereon at ten per cent. from the third day of December, 1863, which amount is claimed to be due and unput in a time of this notice, on a certain mortgage and note executeanying the same, reference thereto being made bearing due the 11th day of January, A. D. 186, made and executed by John Stow, of the County of Bertlen, 5th ee of Mikhigan, to Ruth A. Wicoff, of the same place; which said Mertigage and note were given the secure a part of the purchase money of the land upon which said biorigage was giren, which said Mottgage was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Register of Ruths, is said for the County of Bertlen and Stay of Michigan, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1808, in Liber X. of Mortgages, on page 163, together with the piwer of r de therein contained, and which Mortgage and interaccompanying the same, were duly resigned for a valuable consideration, by raid Ruth A. Wicoff to Stephen W. Brong, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1850, who is now the lawin lower and holder thereof; which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Decks of said Cannty of Berrien, on the 19th day of February, A. I. 1869, in book W. of Mortgages, on page 631; and he proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to "freelose said martgage, or collect said morney, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby giventhat, by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage count.ced, the premises described in, and covered by said Merigage, to-with all that certain pieces or paccel of land, ting and belong in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, known and described as village lot unmbered one hundred forty-one, (141) in the village of Berrien Spring, according to the recorded plat thereof, will be sold at public nuction, at the hour of one of locks in the aitemoon, of Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1871, at the front d MORTGAGE SALE.

zago. Dated Nov. J, 1870. 33w13 STEPHEN W. DRONG. Assignee. W. Putnam, Attly for Assignee, Betrien Springs, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of fincen handred and seventy eight and 25-100 (\$1673,25) dollars, and the luterest thereon from January 21st, 1868, which amount is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, on a certain Mortgage and notes accompanying the same, (reference thereto being made,) bearing date January 21st, 1868, madeaud executed by Oliver R. Brown to Catharine Roth, Administratrix of the estate of Peter Roth, late of Modina County, in the State of Ohio, which said Mortgage and notes were given to secure a part of the purchase excuep of the land upon which said Mortgage was given, which said Mortgage was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the Camty of Berrien, and State of Michigru, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, in Liber V of Mortgages, on page 142, together with the power of sale therein contained. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage tentained, and the Statutes in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered, by said Mortgage, towit: All that certain piece or parcel of land 13 ing and being in the Count Jours of Berrien and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: The southwest quarter of section twelve, in town seven, south of range twenty west, will be sold at public accition, at the hour of one oclock in the afternoon of Friday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1870, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in the county of Berrien, by the Snortiff of sald County, to the highest bilder, to satisfy the amount due and unpaid on sald Mortgage at the date of this notice, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and the Attorney see of fifty dollars mentioned in and provided for in said Mortgage.

Dated, Buchanan, Sept. 15, 1870.

CATHAR MORTGAGE SALE.

Mortgagee, D. E. Hinman, Att'y for Mortgagee. PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Ber-L rien, 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 23d day of Novem-ber, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Present, Danial Chapman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert Lane, de-cessed.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Iane, decased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Martin Sherrican, praying among other things that Administration on said Extate may be granted to Franklin Gowdy.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 20th day of December next, at Hockock in the Grenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heira at law of said deceased, and all other persone interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Herrien, and I was gentled at the Probate Office, in Herrien, and I was seated at his desk, cudgeling my brain show cause, it any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said estate, of the pendency of said petitione, the said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a cepy of this Order to be published in the Berrien County Record a newspaper princed and circulating in said County of Berrien, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

DANIEL CHAPMAN.

t hearing.
[L.S.] DANIEL CHAPMAN,
(A true copy.) 41x4 Judge of Probate

Marhoff & Warner, Successors to H. Marhoff & Ca.)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULD NGS not recognizing the extraordinary genius who lived, moved and ate his

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

43-Shop and residence on South Oak Street, Buchanan, Mich.

3-2tf

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Millinery Establishment until at last the Eastern Question'

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

Latest Styles at Low Prices. Hoop Skirts Constantly on hand or MADE TO ORDER. A new Skirt made in an hour's time after the measure is raken.

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SEWINS of all lescriptions promptly executed.

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BUCHANAN FLOURING MILLS. in the characther of a dacent man; ROUGH & PEARS PROPRIETORS. Cash Paid for Wheat; Corn. &c

CUSTOM WORK CAREFULLY AT-TENDED TO. JAMES ONAN Miller HOWARD SANITARY

ID ASSOCIATION. For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to Mannage and South again the railing the rail

Poetry.

DO YOU? Some people have only to lie on their backs And open their mouthers, wide as they may, And apricots, nectaribles, peaches by sacks, Fall fitto their quite in the regular way.

For poacees and apricots—plums, perhaps!

It may be the usual thing to do;

But why should they fall into lazy folks' laps
I don't see why. Do you? Yet men may have labored the whole of their

lives
(Alas! 'tis certain too many must!) To earn for their starving children and wive A daily meal though it be but a crust! And that crust is almost as rare as a peach To some poor stragglers—and not a few Why shouldn't there be a share for each?

I don't see why. Do you? For kennel'd in gutters and reared in jail, And left by us all in the slime, With hunger's promptings—if others fail— To drive them to sin and crime. It the children of ignorance, poverty, vice,
The one course we leave them pursue,
They're punished by pitiless statutes precise.
I don't see why. Do you?

Tis a very bad world, you must understand, Where the lucky have all the luck; Those who don't want aid get a helping hand And those who are down are struck; Where to toothless gums we give nuts aglore, To good grinders no nuts accrue; Folks with naught get nothing-with plenty get more.
I don't see why. Do you?

Story.

From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinol.
MY EXPERIENCE IN THE SANCTOM.

BY EDGAR MARTYN.

It came about in this way: My very dear friend, the Editor of the Rockville 'Trumpet,' wanted to go away for a few days on a visit to his first wife's second cousin, or some other near relative-I don't particularly remember who-and therefore requested me to take charge of the 'Trumpet' during his absence.

"I know," he said, with a malicious smile, "that you've been aching for a seat in the chair Editorial, ever since the publication of your first article in our paper. Now, if you will kindly oblige me by taking my place for a short time, you will enjoy the opportunity of exhibiting your ability, and in all probability your fortune is

made.'

of any comparison with any former one in that paper, or indeed in any paper in all the region round about, in fact something truly gorgeous. I was fully resolved that I would astonish the natives by such a peculiar display of my natural capabilities, that they could no longer find excuse for

victuals among them. But for all that, I was sorely puzzled for a subject. Not that I could not think of plenty of eligible ones of a purely local nature, but I aspired to something grander and bigger. I vexed my mind accordingly, over the 'financial policy of the Government, and the Tenians, and the Suez Canal, and heaven knows what beside,

came to me like an inspiration. 'That's it,' I cried exultantly, 'the Eastern Question has disturbed the quiet of Europe long enough, and who knows but what the ideas I may be able to suggest, will finally be adopted by all the Great Powers, as the most feasible solution to the question.' Seizing my pen with an air that could not have ill befitted the Autocrat of

all the Russia's, I wrote The Eastern Problem' as a caption. But there I was stuck. For the life of me I could not think of another word to say. Three quarters of an hour I sat there, and on the sharpest kind of thorns, and then I heard a big pair of thick boots come stamping excited nerves, but there right on the

heavily up the stairs leading to the sidewalk stood that terrible Irishman, 'office. admit my visitor when the door was flung open unceremoniously, and in stalked a burly six-footer of an Irishman. I did not fancy his looks overmuch, but I managed to smile serenely as I bid him a bland 'good morning.'
"An' is it the Editor ye are?" he. demanded in an awful voice, taking no notice of my civility.

"I am happy to say I have that honor," I replied, with all the dignity I felt should attach to my exalted "Thin it's an illegant black eye meself will give ye!" cried he, doub-ling up one fist and ferociously bran-dishing a huge 'shilalah" in the other. I sprang to my feet so hastily that

I upset my chair, and overturned the inkstand, the contents of the latter, deluging all the prepared 'copy' my friend had left and forming a puddle "Me? I I you are mistaken-

stammered, nearly paralyzed by sur-me wid yer own mouth ye war the Editor? And didn't ye put an item in last wake about the bit of a brile at Teddy Larrigan's shanty, ye murther in thate of the worruld? To be sure ye did, bad luck till ye, and be me sowl but I'll tache ye to be inthraduc-

so I will!" cried 'the 'irate Milesian;

flourishing his bit ov a shtick.

manner fearful to contemplate."" I began to think that editing a paper was not exactly my forte.

'No sir,' I yelled, fear adding wings to my speech, "I haven't put in any such item. Lassure you—. Arrah! be also now wid yer, blarney. Av coorse ye writ it ye lyin' villain! Will ye be afther coomin' out here where I can bate ye like a gin-tleman, or shall I be coomin through

untoward fate of the 'copy' and the buddle on the floor, and a little wholesome indignation mingled with my

"If you will only give me a chance to explain," I said, despairingly, "I'll show you your mistake. The Editor is really out of town, went to-day, and I am only taking his place for a day or two. I wasn't here when the paragraph you complain of was published, and know nothing at all about

"Yer mighty ignerent all at once, so ye are!" he roared contemptuously, "and I don't belave ye at all at all. Sure, ye acknowledged ye was the Editor and now I'll—"

What more he would have said or done I know not, for luckily just thenthe foreman came in after some 'copy,' and comprehending the situation, requested my unwelcome caller to leave, a request which, as that individual was a sort of Hercules, he was fain

to comply with. . I blessed my stars that he was well rid of, but now a new trouble arose,— 'copy' was wanted immediately, and all my friend had left was irrevocably ruined. There was no other resource, so I seized the scissors and cut and

slashed among the 'exchanges,' utterly regardless of what I took, in a manner wonderful and terrible to witness. Having succeeded in supplying the foreman with what he decided sufficient for the time being, I took the precaution to lock the door, and sat down to

complete my editorial. But as was to be expected, my mental upset, as well as the upset of the inkstand, had driven from my mind what few thoughts I had possessed. At last after fidgeting about in a most unenviable frame of mind, for what seemed an age, I became sufficiently composed to write, and had actually accomplised two whole sentences, when a gentle rat-tat-tat upon the door, arrested the flow of my ideas and my at-

Not having forgotten my recent experience, I went to the door and cautiously enquired, "who is there?"

"It's me," replied a voice unmistakably feminine, "and I've got some verses I wish to show you."

"I'll examine them with the greatest possible pleasure," I replied, as somewhat reassured L hastened to ope the door. It needed but one glance to tell me I was 'in for it,' with an old maid on

my hands. With an air of the greatest condescension, she took a seat in my easy chair, and commenced to rumple over the pile of 'exchanges,' all the while keeping her tongue going as though it were driven by a forty horse power steam engine.

After driving me nearly to the verge of suicide, she suddenly took pity upon me and dropped her garrulity to produce the promised verses. And, ye gods, what verses. Mother Goose melodies are the highest gems of poetic composition, compared to them. There was neither sense, reason, rhyme nor melody about them, only a string of nonsense jumbled to-

gether in a manner at once curious and ridiculous. I told her that I was very sorry, but owing to the pressure of other matter we should be compelled to de-

cline with thanks. Then wasn't the vials of her wrath poured out upon my devoted head. My experience, as the story writers would say, was a bitter one. I think I shall remember it to my dying day. She called me a fool, a simpleton, and lots of other pet names; and threatened to punch my head with her parasol. But praise be to goodness! she got disgusted at last, and shook the dust off her slipshod shoes, as with a parting benediction she retired. I felt like executing an Ojibbeway war dance as soon as she was gone, but instead of that I started out after a glass of Ottawa beer, to calm my

and I dodged back again in a hurry. I was just on the point of rising to My belief that editing a newspaper was not my forte, was rather strengthed than otherwise. But I sat down valiantly and succeeded in finishing my 'leader,' carelessly throwing it upon a pile of old manuscripts on the table, and then

taking the precaution to secure the escort of one of the three policemen, I went to dinner. I got to my boarding place considerably behind the times, and feeling rather flustered, hurried into my seat at the table without my customary ablutions. Instantly to my unpleasant surprise, every one of the twenty odd pairs of eyes were fixed upon me, and an audible titter ran around the lines. The merriment increased when I made 'some' observation respecting the arduousness of my new duties,

Great heavens! In picking up the copy over which the ink had been spilled, I had spattered my face all over, and just then was an object to look at-! After I had scrubbed and scoured my visage awhile, I became presenta-

and fearing something amiss I walked

to the mirror.

ble enough to eat my rations of hash, that accomplished I hastened back to . When I got in, the devil (no disrespect to his sulphurous mag.) was impatiently waiting more copy. by a maitre d' hotel to a distant apartment, T seized, what I supposed was my editorial and gave it to him to see it was double leaded. Then I began to look, over a huge pile of original manuscripts, although the originality of some of them was rather dublous to say the least. But I did find a few really meritorious articles, and was

just commencing the perusal of one with a view to its acceptance, when

the door opened and in came the fore-

Just here Ehappened to notice the | thought a scornful tone. holding the offending article toward me. "Certainly I am," I replied, with offended dignity, refusing to take it

out of his hand. "And double leaded, too?" he farther asked. "Yes, sir, that is the order I gave," I said loftily.

He discovered that he had bearded the lion in his den, and with a mut-tered "Oh, certainly—obey orders if you break owners," left me to myself. Completing the reading of the article which had interested me, I marked it 'accepted,' and had just began another when the door again opened, and a man whom I at once pronounced

to be a farmer from the frooral deestricts,' entered. "Be yew the feller that makes this

paper?" he demanded. "We are the Editor, sir," grandiloquent responsé. And did you write that all-fired sassy piece last week, about my darter Nanc'ys lickin' that onruly boy down't

number nine?" he continued. I might have denied the "soft impeachment, as of course I never saw or heard of the 'piece' before, but wanting to show my importance I re-

"Possibly-but what if we did?" "Then, you tarnal good-for-nothin, white-livered ink-dauber, I'll wallup you like thunderation," he cried at the top of his voice, and thwack came a blow from a cow-hide down upon my head, crushing my elegant new Panama over my eyes, and peeling every particle of skin from the right side of the Editorial nose!

I was madder than seventeen hundred hornets. Springing to my feet before he. had a chance to repeat the blow, I grasped the first thing that came to hand—a bottle of mucilage—

and let him have it full in the face. His mouth being opened, some of the gum naturally entered, and not knowing what it was, he became terrified and vanished down stairs at a 2:40 gate, shouting that he was "pizened," and I saw him no more. But I am confident that before he succeeded in getting all of the sticky compound out of his long, bushy beard, he really wished that he had been literally "pi-

the idea that editing a paper. is not my forte. I will not weary the readers of this with any further recitals of the misadventures which befel me in that trying position. Suffice it to say that one day later than usual the paper went to press.

editorial column for the sight of my "masterpiece." Merciful goodness What was that which met my eye? "The editor of the Trumpet is a liar, a thief and a scoundrel. He would-" but I dropped the paper in consternation and horror. What madness was this? Ah! I had it. When I gave the supposed "stunner" to the waiting devil, I had been guilty of a woful mistake, and instead of my article, had handed him an abusive pri-

vate epistle to my friend. Of course that was what the foreman had brought back, and now, great Judas! I was in for it, for what would the editor say? But there was the article in black and white, and heavily leaded, so that one in five hundred of the Trumpet readers would not fail to see it.

ges. Here in one place was a fierce article headed "Qui est la," on the Fenian invasion in Canada, and all in malady is produced and hurries the patient French, which was just the same as Greek to the readers of the Trumpet. There was an article about the saving virtues of Dr. Doldrum's famous pills, which I had taken from the advertising columns of an exchange. In

Mechanically I glanced over the pa-

still another column was a choice bit of vulgar slang from the Police News. I concluded not to wait the return of the editor, but to make for home while I was still able to get there. I heard soon after that when he did return, he vowed to be the death of me, and did actually lay in wait for me four days, armed with a pair of old horse pistols, a carving knife and a

bundle of the papers. At any rate he has cut my acquaintance from that time forth, and I've understood that he aspersed my character, by saying that he wouldn't trust me to edit a comic almanac, even if somebody else had the whole selection of the matter that was to go in. 'I'm morally certain that editing a

newspaper is not my forte.

How Women are Birched. It does not appear that the ladies in Russia are any better than their sisters in this country; and yet the rod is not spared on them. They are flogged enough to make them very superior beings, if there is any virtue in licking lasses. A book with the inviting title "The Rod in all Countries," says that anecdotes of the flogellation of ladies in Russia could be multiplied to any extent. The author says: It was stated a few years ago in a German newspaper that three of the most beautiful women of St. Petersburg were driven direct from one of the Imperial balls in their own carriages, in all their finery of satinand lace, to the police station, and, after being mounted on a man's shoulders with their dress tucked up, were smartly whip-ped with a birch, rod. No explanation was given, but they were dismissed with the significant caution to hold their tongues in future. At another Imperial party some young ladies, who had been chatting too freely, were politely escorted where, being made to kneel over an ottoman, they were severely smacked by a female house-keeper, with their satin slip-pers, and then sent home. If this is true, it explains the woman's rights movement that has lately attracted so much attention in' Russia: This 'objection of women to the rod probably comes of permitting them to have the alphabet. There is really no safety when this is conceded.

The census taker in Davis the door opened and in came the loss man, with a grin on his face, and my county, Iowa, asked a woman at a farm house the age of her eldest child, and the reply was, "You've come caround the reply was," You've come caround an editorial?" he inquired, in what I

DE. V. CLARENCE PRICE.

There is no ailment so common in its mild form, especially in changeable and moist climates, and in its aggravated form so disastrous, as Catarrh. Few persons know but little as to the cause of the disease, and much less as to the means to effect permanent cures. The seat of the disease is supposed to be in the head, as the symptoms that occur in its commencement, are mostly experienced in that quarter. Therefore, it is said, for the purpose of bringing medicines in direct contact

with the parts involved, and remove the cause, snuffs or liquids must be snuffed up the nostrils, or vapors arising from burning medicated powders, or other substances inhaled. But do these means, however powerful in their nature, or thoroughly hey are used, ever effect lasting cures in any case where the disease has taken its chronic form? Many persons who have thoroughly tried such means, know from experience that no durable good has come from their use, while those who will fairly investigate the matter will readily see, that although a palliative influence may be exerted by the use of snuffs, inhalation or fumigation, they cannot remove the cause of the complaint, but likely in many cases to do injury by shutting the cause up in the system, to be ready sooner or later to create most dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. The lining membrane of the nostrils is very delicate; in fact that nature has placed hairs in the nose to pre-

vent the entrance of foreign substances that might irritate or injure it. I have known cases where the sense of smell and taste had been destroyed for months by powerful irritants used in the nostrils, and where the discharges had been suddenly checked, to cause the most severe form of Asthma. Nature must have an outlet somewhere, and if the flow from the nose is stopped and the cause not removed, it must inevitably fall upon the lungs. Mucous is a large constituent of the

blood which is increased according to circumstances. When this mucous exists in the blood in undue quantities, it must be discharged by the nostrils, and is then called Catarrh, which by continuance receives the appelation of Chronic Catarrh. The discharges from the nostrils are, in the beginning, watery and often so pro-fuse as to soil a pockethandkerchief in a short time. But the properties which mucous has of absorbing oxygen, soon renders it thick, tough and viscid, and the wished that he had been literally "pi- discharges become less copious, glairy and them; it is afflicted by our adversities; it zened."

I was fast becoming reconciled to thick, circulates sluggishly, and the blood in our hopes and bereavements. It devessels of the head become engorged with blood, causing a sense of drowsiness, heaviness, or dullness about the head, a feeling at times as if a band was about the head with more or less headache; sometimes the headache will last a number of days, at other times come on suddenly, last e few hours and disappear. The accumula-tion of blood in the head is so great that When it was issued I hastened to obtain a copy, and eagerly sought the deafness is often produced, the eyes become weak, the liability for taking cold becomes very great, in fact, one cold is hard-

ly over before another is contracted. The nostrils are stuffed up most of the time, the nose is made sore, the membrane so irritated as to occasion sneezing. In some cases the mucous, by heat in the part, becomes dry and there is no discharge from the nose but large scales or scabs are blown out. This is termed dry catarrh, and may, if allowed to progress, prove quite as serious as the other forms. mucous is not long in finding its way into the throat and windpipe, irritating the mouth and other parts over which it passes. There is an almost constant hawking, hemming and efforts made to clear the throat with more or less soreness and rawness of the surface affected. Oppression of the breathing and hoarseness is a common occurrence, sometimes an entire loss of voice for months and even years. The air passages leading to the chest are next attacked and if there is any special cause

of delicacy in the lungs or constitutional

tendency towards consumption that fatal

out of life. When this mucous exists in the blood n undue quantities and is allowed to continue, its tendency to form Bronchitis or lay the foundation for consumption does not constitute its only danger. There are others diseases that are created, not perhaps, as speedily fatal to life, but of a most distressing and loathsome character. The sense of smell and taste is partially if not wholly destroyed. The matter often accumulates in the hollow bones of the head and face, the membrane by inflammation becoming thicker, the mucous which should be thrown from the surface, remains in the cavities, decomposes and causes a most offensive breath. The odor of the breath is oft times disgusting. Some resort to chewing various substances for the purpose of purifying the breath, but make a great mistake, as those substance only mix with the gas arising from the stomach, and make the breath still more offensive. As the disease advances, ulceration takes place and the bones of the nose fall in and some portions are destroyed, disfiguring the person for life. When it fixes itself upon the eyes chronic disease of the eyelids is soon established. In one case that came under my treatment, I found not only the bones of the nose diseased, but ulceration had gone on in the throat until the soft palate, uvula, and portions of the roof of the mouth had been eaten away. Now, as all of these difficulties have their origin from a diseased state of the blood, a supera-

bundance of a certain substance loading the blood, and constantly being depos ited as the blood goes its rounds of circulation in the parts affected, is it reasonable to suppose that local treatment alone can effect cures? To those who do not understand the subject, it certainly would appear that medicines applied to the parts where the most trouble is experienced would produce the most good. But it should be remembered that the cause of disease is not always where the most trouble or pain is felt. One may stick a nail in the foot and die of lockjaw. We strike our elbow and it tingles in our finger ends. No effects take place without s cause, and no effect will cease until the cause is removed. That proper local treatal treatment we do not deny. But that local treatment alone is sufficient to remove the cause of the disease after it has become chronic is simply absurd. This disease in its chronic form at its commencement by appropriate treatment can certain: ly be permanently cured. And even in cases of many years standing, where there was but little grounds for hope, I have succeeded in establishing healthy action. No one should despair of a recovery. Although the case may appear past hope, it may not be too late. Try, good often comes when and where we least expect it.

I have devoted my entire energies to the treatment of chronic diseases, such as dis-

TERMS:

Catarrh-What It Really Is.

Business Cards of five lines or less, \$5 f0 per annum.
Legal advertisements at statute rates.
Transient advertising, payable in advance.
Yearly advertising, payable on demand.
Matter in local column, fifteen cents por line for first insertion, and ten cents per line for each subsequent insertion; but no locals taken for less than \$1.00.
Oblituary Notices—more than the annuncements—will be charged for as advertisements.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions as to time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. ordingly. Double column advertisements, 25 per cent. above regtilar column rates.

Special Notices, 60 per cent. above the toregoing rates.

Yearly advertisers allowed four changes without extra harge. Single copies of the RECORD, ready for mailing, five

The Berrien County Record

ITERMS OF ADVERT SING: (Tenunssorless, make a Square.)

Squares....... 2 25 3 25 3 75 4 25 7 99,12 ver 20 00

Column......] 6 00[10 00[12 00[15 00[25 00[35 00]] 65 Co

cents.
All kinds of Job Printing executed in the latest styles of the art, and at reasonable prices. eases of the lungs, throat, liver, heart, stomach, kidneys and blood, for years, and during the time that I have been engaged in the speciality, I have had ample opportunities of investigating the causes, symptoms, tendency and treatment of such all-ments. An intelligent public must see that those who make chronic diseases a special treatment, must be better prepared to successfully handle them, than one who devotes his time to local or acute maladies. I have my visits regularly for years, and

Sunday and Monday, until 4 o'clock, the 1st and 2d of January, 1871. Our Friends.

will be for consultation upon all discases of

the lungs, throat, heart, nerves, blood, etc.,

on my next visit at Niles, Reading House,

Our best friends are not those most willing to loan us money, to give us presents or to placate us with praises of our virtues and abilities. All these may proceed from interested motives, and such motives are rarely or never the foundation of a wholesome and lasting friendship. In these selfish days, when romance, affection and reverence have so little, and thirst for wealth so much to do with men's actions. and when persons are on the lookout for themselves and careless of the claims of others there is little old-fashioned steadfast friendship to be met with. The name survives but the substance has vanished. Men have their political friends, their business friends, and friends whom they can apply to for an indorsement of a note in bank. But the relation invokes no render and genial intimacy, and may be broken by any accident of politics or business. The truth is, that a good friend, next to a good wife, is the rarest treasure a man can have on earth. His friendship is not the result of bargain and sale, nor the result of interchanges of fayors. It springs from pure and disinterested affection; it is more ready to grant favors and make sacrifices than to accept them. It rejoices without ostentation and without hypocrisy in our good fortune; it never envies our success. es when pretending to congratulate us on speaks to us of our virtues; it is be-139 our bed in sickness, and is not absent in times of danger and distress. The arciety of those who have such friendship as this for each other is a comfort and a district. the communion between them is a b. flow of confidence unvexed by univerting schemes of self-interest. One true good friend like this is all a man needs, and

more than most men possess.—Exchange.

Young Men, Don't do It. No, young men, don't do it. Don't marry dimples, nor mouth, nor hair, nor necks, nor teeth, nor simpers. These bits and scraps of femininty are very poor things to tie to. Marry the true thinglook after congeniality, kindred sympathies, disposition, education, and if this be joined with social position, or evan filthy lu-cre, why don't let them stand in your way. Get a woman-not one of those parlor automatons that sit down just so, thumps on a piano, and dotes on a whisker. Living statues are poor things to call into consultation. The poor little mind that can scarcely fathom the depth of a dress trimming, can't be a helpmate of any account.

Don't throw your time away on such trifling things.

Cure for Lockjaw. A correspondent of the Scientific American recommends turpentine as a cure for lockjaw. He says: "Let any one who has had an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than one minute.-Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise, than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every severe case three to five drops may be

taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand."

Epitaph on a Watchmaker. Here lies in a horizontal position, the outside case of Peter Pendulum, watchmaker. Integrity was the mainspring, and prudence the regulator, of his life. Humane, generous, and liberal, his hands never stopped till he had relieved distress. So nicely regulated were all his motions that he never went wrong except when set agoing by people who did not know his key; and even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing of his time so well that his hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, until an unlucky minute put a period to his existence. He departed this life wound up, in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being thorough. ly cleansed and repaired and set agoing in

the world to come. The Infant Prodigy.

At the house of Mrs. Wood, 18 East I wenty-eighth street, New York, recently, a number of critics witnessed a private exhibition of a little boy of about six - 115 of age, who was introduced as Olive B. Goldsmith, Jr., but who is more for known as "Little Ollie." He is a st. air. healthy little fellow, with an income and prepossessing face. He played he the other children, and seemed as town. upon by his father to recite from "Julius Cæsar," he struck an attitude worthy of Booth, and beginning with Mark Antony's trance in the third act of that 'play recited the whole act, taking first Mark Antony's, then Brutus', and then citizen's parts. Then, at his father's bidding, he recited both of Hamlet's soliloquies, the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," the death scene in "Macbeth," and two scenes from the "Lady of Lyons," He also recited parts of "Richard III." All this memorizing has been accomplished without effort. The child does not know how to read, and is not yet familiar with his alphabet. His father reads to him, and he commits to memory in a few readings 3 Nor is he a mere mimic. He is constantly quoting his stores of knowledge, and most apily for a six-year old



THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President, in his message, after referring to the general prosperity of the past year, speaks of reconstruction as complete, except in the case of Georgia, and hopes that State will not be without representation

The President considers our relations with Foreign Governments, and expresses sympathy for the French Republic.

He recommends the purchase of the Alabama claims by our own Government. This, we presume, is so that private parties may not settle this matter. He also refers to the difficulties with Canada, growing out of the fishery question. According to the message we have a real grievance with the Dominion on this question. The purchase of San Domingo is strongly advocated. Upon our northern borders, at Pembina, England seems to ie occupying territory belonging to the United States.

Specie payment is recommended at an early day as possible.

On the public land question the President thinks that no more should be given away. In this the people will heartily concur. The time has arrived when the public domain should no longer be given to corporations and monopolies, but should be reserved for actual settlers.

He also recommends reform in the civil service. This, too, will be seconded by almost every man in the nation. A more liberal policy is recommended towards the Navy, in the construction of new vessels.

Among the most important information in the message is the pleasing assurance of the great reduction of

The message, as a whole, is commented upon by the press as a good one, and gives pretty general satisfaction to the Republican party. True, there are exceptions. For instance, those semi-Republican journals like the Chicago Tribune, are disposed to speak pretty favorably of the message, yet their comments are so worded as almost in every paragraph to reflect upon the policy of the Presi-

THE GREAT SWINDLE.

One of the greatest swindles that has ever been perpetrated on the Government, is now being carried on by the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad companies, in their refusal to pay the interest on the bonds issued by Government to aid them in the construction of the road. These companies maintain that the interest on these bonds is not payable till the principal comes due, some twenty-five years hence.

The interest annually on the bonds loaned to the Union Pacific road amounts to \$1,633,190, and the annual interest on the bonds issued to the Central Pacific is \$1,552,286. Now, that every means in the power of these immensely wealthy corporations, will be used to defraud the Government not only out of the interest, but also out of the principal of these bonds, there can be no doubt. In fact the course taken by these corporations shows that such will be the result, if they can bring it about. If they refuse to pay the interest, will they not, on as frivolous a pretext, refuse to pay the principal when due? This is a matter that the administration and Congress needs to look after.

It is a settled fact that the people, all over the country, demand that these wealthy railroad corporations shall be kept within due bounds. It is a settled conviction among the masses, that there is nothing so dangerous to our institutions and Government as the influence of the Railroad interests of the country. It is high time that Congressmen, the servants of the people, should begin to look after these things. Let these Pacific Roads defeat the Government and defraud the country of her just dues, and there is no limit then to be placed to the monied influence of these tremendous corporations. Now is the time to crush this fearful power. Require the companies to pay the interest on these bonds or take possession of their roads, as the Government has the undoubted right to do.

That our readers may more fully understand this great railroad swindle we present the following statement from the Chicago Tribune of Satur-

day last: The amount issued to each road, and the

interest now due, are as follows: . Amount of Interes Railroad Co. Union Pacific \$27,236,512 \$2,543,989

 Central Pacific
 25'88,000

 Western Pacific
 1,970,000

 Sioux City & Pacific
 1,228,320

 Kansas Pacific..... 6, 03,000 Cent. Br'ch Un. Pacific 1,690,000 569,261 320,210

The annual interest on the bonds loaned to the Union Pacific Road amounts to \$1, 633,190, and for thirty years, the period the bonds have to run, \$48,995,700.

The annual interest on the bonds issued to the Central Pacific amounts to \$1,552,-286, and for thirty years, \$46,585,800. The annual interest on the Kansas Pacific Road amounts to \$390,180, and for new stores and buildings that have risen

thirty years, \$11,705,400. The annual from the ground, apparently, within the interest on the bonds of the Western Pa. past few months.—Now, Mr. Editor, I interest on the bonds of the Western Pa-cific Road is \$118,200, and for thirty years, \$3,546,000. The annual interest on the Sioux City Road is \$97,699, and for thirty years, \$2,931,776. The interest on the Central Branch is \$96,000 per annum, and for thirty years, \$2,880,000.

those companies have undertaken to swindle the government is \$3,889,298, and for thirty years, it amounts to \$116,673,7961 Add to this the principal of the bonds, \$64,818,832, and the total sum is \$181,

The question at issue involves nearly one hundred and seventeen millions of in- they found him choking, and died in a terest and sixty-five millions of principal, and, both together, more than one hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars. If these roads, by any chicanery, bribe-

ry, or other means, escape from their legal obligations to the government, the effect on the tax-payers will be equivalent to adding nearly \$200,000,000 th the national debt.

-For two days, last week, the young folks of our village enjoyed very fine skating on the poud. Skating so early in the liver is said to be warmer this season than season is very rare even in this latitude. at any corresponding period for many Port Austine News, 1st.

REFORM NEEDED.

In no branch of the Government is reform so much demanded as in that of the civil service. One of the great sources of corruption in the government is the manner in which the civil service is filled. Positions and appointments are almost universally with political considerations in view, and without any reference to the most eminent qualifications. In fact, the manner of securing appointments often defeat the will of the people." The Congressman who holds, under the present arrangements, the appointments in his district, in his hands, too often uses this patronage for the furtherance of his own personal ends. Thus it no doubt often happens that through this very patronage the will of the people is defeated. The entire system, under the present regime, of he civil service is so easily used for corruption, and is often so used, that it may properly be denominated a system of corruption. The demands of the hour, the demands of the people, require a radical reform in the civil

THE CABLES.

The means for obtaining the Eu ropean war news is greatly limited. The two English Atlantic cables are out of order, so that nothing can be received over them. This makes us rely wholly upon the French cabble for the news. This cable, too, is liable to give out any moment. Messages can now only be sent one way. No communication can be made over it from America to Europe, while the currents from Europe to America are very weak. Should this cable give out, and the expedition for the repair. of the English cables fail, the country would be thrown back on the old slow steamship mode of receiving news. It is hoped this will not be the result.

APPORTIONMENT.

One of the first duties that Congress should look after is a proper apportionment of representation under the new census. It is hoped now that the entire Michigan delegation will see eye to eye on this subject. The West is entitled to a much greater proportion of Representatives in Congress than she now has, and it is simply the most manifest injustice to deny her claim. We trust, then, that the present session of Congress will attend the just apportionment of the Representation in that body, so that the Western States, which are entitled to an increased number of Congressmen, may secure their just rights as early, at least, as December, 1870, instead of 1878.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—DEC. 5TH.
The Senate was called to order at noon by in their seats. A joint resolution was offered urging the payment of the balance of the war claims due the State of Alabama; for the re-moval of political disabilities; for the immediate repeal of all laws for the collection of inwas introduced to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency: to strengthen, the reserves of national banks, and promote the return to specie payments. joint resolution was offered relating to gold notes and United States notes. The President's nessage was received, read and ordered printed.

HOUSE—DEC. 5TH.
The roll was called, and 178 members an wered to their names. Mr. Duke, a membe elect from Virginia, took the oath. The Presdent's message was received and read. The treasury report was presented and referred to the Committee on Way and Means. A bill t supply an omission in the last Indiana Appropriation bill passed.

SENATE-DEC. 6TH. Bills were introduced to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from the Indian Perritory; to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1870, as continues the income tax after December 31, 1869; authorizing the Post master General to continue the use in the postal service of a patented device for post mark ng, and the more effectual cancellation of post al stamps. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the regulations prescribed by him for the transportation of goods in bond from foreign countries through the United States to Canada; calling for the correspondence, between the calling for the correspondence between the Navy Department and Rear-Admiral Poor, from anuary to June, 1870, relative to the search of American vessels by Spanish authorities; instructing the Census Committee to inquire into the complaints as to the accuracy of the late census, and whether the reliability of the

HOUSE-DEC. 6TH. A bill was introduced to repeal the income tax; the Minnesota railroad bill was explained Bills were introduced and referred: For the erection of United States Court rooms, revenue officers, and Post Office at Covington, Ky. making appropriation for a government building at San Francisco.

basis of representation is thereby affected.

FROM VAN BUREN COUNTY.

HARTFORD, Nov. 29, 1870. EDITOR RECORD:—We have at last reached Hartford, after laying the track through the so much dreaded and talked of swamps; which delayed us about a day. After passing the swamps, we found soil that Van Buren county need feel proud of. The land is a little rolling, but no detri-ment to farming. Settlers need not leave this section, because they cannot find soil to suit them. The town is flourishing, both in business and buildings. There are nine stores for general merchandise, one jewelry store, one harness shop, one livery stable, and two large churches. One is a Methodist, and the other is a new building, Universalist, that will be completed this year, and adds greatly to the appearance of the place. There is some talk of a third church in the Spring.—I am glad to say that there are not as many saloons here as at Bangor or Breedsville. The hotel has a fine appearance, that would tempt the weary traveler to tarry for the night. The landlord seems to be a whole souled fellow. There a great many would call the attention of some of those anti-railroad men of last spring, to call and see some "or aney" of the farms along the line, and see if it is ruining the country. If you have not got your eyes opened yet, a visit on the line of the C. & M. L. S. R. R. from New Buffalo to the junction of K. & S. H. R. R. will soon open them. -William Gunn, a resident of this place, died very suddenly, on Sunday, 27th. He had been complaining for some time past with the ague. He was feeling very well on Saturday; went to his bed as usual, but awoke the family about midnight, and short time.—The farmers are very busy

-We learn from the Bay City Sun that seven hundred mutton carcasses were brought to this city Eriday, from Flint, by one man. The price asked was only four cents per, pound.—The water in the Years.

doing their fall plowing. The weather is

very pleasant, and feels very much like

spring. We will reach Watervleit in

Yours, &c., 2 ... E. D. WARD.

about 10 days, and will write again.

Berrien County The War, &c.-Latest Dispatches. BERLIN Dec. 2.-King William telegraphs the following to the Queen: "VERSAULES, Nov. 30.—The Sixth Corps, yesterday, repulsed a sortic near L'Huy, on the south of Paris. Over one

hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on positions of the Wurtemburgers and Saxons at Bonnurl, Clarenton, and Villiers, to the east and southeast of Paris. These positions were taken by the French, but subsequently retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west, and at St. Denis against the Fourth Corps and Guard. The French were, however, were repulsed, and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remain at Versailles, as it is a central point. (Signed) William."

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The following des-

patch from General De Trimpling, commander of the Seventh Prussian Corps, just received, is dated the 1st.: "A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against the Prussians and Wurtemburgers early in the morning, supported by heavy cannonade of their forts. Generals Trochu and Ducrot commanded, leading 120,000 men. At 11 o'clock in the morning the French were repulsed by the Sixth Corps and retired. Subsequent ly, at 3 o'clock in the morning, the Wurtemburgers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated.

German losses were trifling. LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Telegraph says the French have won great advantage in the Department of the Seine and Marne, and now possess a military preponderance never enjoyed since the opening of the

campaign.

A special from Tours says official des patches announce that General Trochu and Ducrot completely surrounded the Prussians between Brie-sur-Marne and Chissy le Rai. Ducrot is now encamped fifteen miles from Paris. The French losses were

London, Dec. 2.—Private despatches to the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's assert that General Trochu has succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines in the north of Paris, in such force that the Germans were driven from their positions with a

general rout. A great battle is now going on in the west of the city. London, Dec. 4 .- The New York Tribune correspondent at Versailles, on the 1st, writes: "The sortie, yesterday, against the Wurtemburg Division, east of Paris, between the Seine and Marne, resulted in leaving the French in possession of the villages about Brie-sur-Marne. The Germans say that they must retake these at any cost. The French occupied the line right and left of Ormesson. They were driven back, with heavy loss, from this, their most advanced position. The Wurtembergers were supported by brigades of the Pomerarian Corps, the Crown Prince's old corps, and a great part of the Sixth Corps. Both sides fought hard. The French were led by dismounted officers of high rank, and showed something of their traditional firmness. Had not the Wurtemburgers been very steady while being driven back, and had not the Prussians arrived promptly to their support, the investment line might here have Their great want is space to deploy forces.

A very hard fight took place the same day north of St. Denis. The French sallied out against the Fourth Prussian Corps. the attack was repulsed, and many prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss of the French was heavy, including seventeen officers. Frederick Charles' operations, though not unsuccessful, are much hindered by heavy roads. The army is fatigued by long marches. Today all is quiet in the southern front of Paris. The first shell was fired into the city yesterday from the Bavarian batteries near Chatillion. It was accidental. The Crown Prince has issued orders to use

defences of the city. LONDON, Dec. 4-5 a.m.—The fighting at Brie, on Friday, was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts: but at 3 in the afternoon the French retired, leaving behind many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded, who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers, refuse the offer to be sent

back to Paris. The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence in consequence of recent military events.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs from Berlin, Sunday afternoon: "The King telegraphs to the Queen: 'No fighting yesterday at Tours. The French are massing troops from Vincennes. During the night of December 2d, the French lost 1,800 prisoners, including one General, twenty superior officers, besides seven guns." LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Duke Mecklen-

burg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches-les-Hautes. After a hot fight the Fifteenth French Army Corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay. The Sixteenth French Army Corps was driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss was considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than

that of the enemy. Tours, Dec. 4.—The government makes the following announcement: "The Army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement, owing to the resistance of the enemy, who has concentrated large masses of troops between Pithiviers, Arthenay, and Augurvetta. The army occupies strongly entrenched positions, in which it will remain for the present, postponing its advance until better opportunity is offered. In the meanwhile, General Ducrot, with the army which he led out of Paris, is disengaged, and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him the masses of the enemy which was supposed were going to meet him, but which are really retained north of Orleans.

(Signed) "GAMBETTA."

The correspondent of the New York Aribune in St. Petersburg, Sunday afternoon, says: "Granville's reply to Gorts chakoff's second note was delivered yesterday. It insists that Gortschakoff admits by his answer that his position is wrong in law. It consents to the conference only on the understanding that Russia withdraws the original circular and the pretension to the right of separate action, and to bring the proposition before the conference anew, to be decided without previous pledges; otherwise the Embassy will be withdrawn. The English think it a diplomatic victory. The position is still delicate."

FLORENCE, Dec. 3.—The deputation of the Spanish government and Cortes to tender the crown of Spain to the Duke of Aosta arrived here to-day, and was received with unusual demonstrations of welcome.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Paris dispatch. by way of Tours, states that the advantages gained by Ducrot and Vinor are highly important. Vinoy, with two diuisions of the Second Corps, was perfectly successful, cutting his. way, on the 29th, ns far south as Rungis, and only retired in order to allow Ducrot to overcome obstacles retarding his further advance.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Advices from Paris received up to a late hour Sunday night, state that there has been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines.

Record.

VERSAILES, Dec. 5 .- The French have been driven from Chevilly, and have abandoced Champigny sur-Marne. They are

Buchanan,

now massing near Creteil. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs from Versailtes sn the 2d inst., that the fighting of the 30th was as hard as any during the whole war. The Fronch consider that they won a partial triumph, because they took 100 German prisoners, and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts. In a sortie between the the Seine and Marne, the French had an overwhelming force. The French, in the sortie employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

Tours, Dec. 4 .- On Friday the Prussians recaptured from the French the following places: Ferminier, Guillonville, Newville and Ville Pain. Tours, Dec. 5.-In an official commu-

nication it is announced that General Aurellus de Paladine, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The government however, was of the opinion that it would be better to hold firm to Orleans; but General Aurelles de Paladine retained his views as to the necessity for retreat. The Government decided to act accordingly; but, at noon of the 4th, General de Palladine telegraphed to the government that he had changed his opinion, and would hold Orleans. Thereupon M. Gambetta started for Orleans; but when near La Chapella, the train was fired upon by Prussian cavalry. Gambetta returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from General Pelliere announcing that the enemy demanded the evacuation of Orleans under threat that they would bombard the place, and that Pilliere had agreed in the name of General de Paladine, to comply: with the demand. Accordingly the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Despatches from the Chief Corps d'Armee announce that the retreat was made in good order. No despatches have

been received from General de Paladine. LONDON, Dec. 2. The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris from Nov. 20 to Dec. 2, are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, and One Hundred and Eighth, lost 15 officers killed and 63 wounded.

The total dumber of French prisoners taken was about 3,000.

State .1tems. ...

-There are 641 convicts in the State Prison. Twenty-eight were received last month, whose aggregate sentence reach 120 years and 6 months.—Last week, Wm. Curtis and sons, of Wheatland, sold to a gentleman from Avon Springs, N. Y., a Durham calf five months old, for the snng little snm of \$500.-Hulson Post.

—During last Tuesday night the barn of Mr. A. McMasters, of Sheridan, about the Vice President, in the presence of a very been broken. The French merely gained four miles north of the village, was burned to the ground with all its contents. In the barn were five horses, about 400 bush els of grain, about 10 tons of hay, and a new lumber wagon, harnesses and a lot of farm implements.—Albion Mirror.

-The Grand Traverse Herald says that there are three or four inches of snow in that village. A few miles west, on the highlands, we are told that it is from eight to ten inches.—Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five barrels of Michigan apples were received in Milwaukee in one

-The Marshall Statesman says; there is a lady in that city who is going to die unless the doctors can invent some preparano more guns at present at such range. tion to kill the jute bugs that have found If the French try more sorties, there will a resting place in her scalp. A jute probably be a sharp attack on the out-lying switch is the cause.

-Mr. James Ketchum, Post-Master at Mayville, Tuscola county, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Lovell: on Monday, charged with opening three letters directed to his office containing money, and appropriating the contents to his own use. One of these letters contained \$15, and the other two \$50 each. The prisoner waived an examination, and for want of bail, was committed for trial in the U. S. Court, to be held in Detroit in December.—Flint Globe.

-Col. Ferry's foundry and machine shop together with their contents were totally destroyed by fire on the morning .of the 24th inst.. The books and papers only were saved. It must have been the work of an incendiary, as the fire was first discovered under the outside stairway. Loss estimated at \$40,000. Insurance \$13.-500.—Newaygo Republican.

-On Monday and Tuesday last, Messrs. Garnett & Kline, at the "Chamber of Commerce," (Tamarack Hall), dressed 12 hundred pounds of turkeys and eight hundred pounds of chickens—a ton of poultry for the New York market.—Constantine

-On Tuesday night last, snow fell to the depth of about four inches, and on Wednesday and Thursday our livery stables did a good business; while a num ber of our young, ladies were exceedingly thankful that there was sleighing on Thanksgiving.—St. Clair Republican.

-An old man, named Mooney, was recently found dead in the woods near Ionia. An inquest developed the supposition that he was partially insane, and was wandering around in search of his son; D. H.: Mooney, of Lakeview, in this county.-

The Flint Citizen says that a branch o the Ann Arbor Business, College is about to pe opened in this city.—Mr. J. J. Tucker informs us that our streets will probably be lighted - with gas, by the 25th of December. He is now laying the main pine over the bridge.

-A man by the name of Maffit was killed near Armstrong's Corners, on Tues day of this week. He was engaged in the excavation of a ditch, and was at work at the depth of nine feet from the surface when the embankment gave way, crushing him to death.—Paw Paw True North

The Three Rivers Reporter says: Eliz-

abeth Bridgeman, daughter of the late Hiram Bridgeman, residing 21-4. miles west of Howardville, and aged four years, was burned on Thursday of last week at 10 o'clock, and died on Friday, the following day, at '11 o'clock. The widowed mother had come on business to Three Rivers and left the three younger children in care of Ira, a son 21 years of age. Libbie went to the fire while Ira was out of doors and, childlike, commenced to repair it and blow the embers, when one fell upon her clothes and they instantly took fire. The little boy ran to the door to give the alarm to Ira but could not open it, and by the time the latter got the alarm she was so fearfully burned as to be quite: oblivious, while she suffered and lived.

—On Saturday night last, the Grocery Store of Jesse Harrison, in this village was entered by some scoundrels, and about \$20 worth of tobacco and cigars abstracted. The entrance was effected by remov ing a pane of glass from one of the back windows, reaching through removing the fastenings, and then raising the sash. No clue to the perpetrators was found. — Cass opolis Democrat.

Thursday,

December

New Advertisements.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRII by

simple remedy, and will send the recoipt free.

41w4 MRS. M. O. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J.

A GENTS WANTED.—(8225 a Month)—by the A American Knitting Machine Co., 808-con, Mass., or St. Louis Mo.

WATOH FREE for everybody and \$30 per day sure.

Rusiness light pul' honorable. No Gift Enterprise, to humbug. Ad's R. Monroe Kennedy, Pittsburg, Pa.

8 O'CLOCK.

SALESMEN WANTED.

\$10MADEFROM 50 Cts.

Symething argently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or samples sent (posinge paid) for 50 cts, that retail easily for \$10. R. L. Wolgort, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y. 4w

A LADY who has been enred of great nervous debility after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS.M. MERRITT, P.O. Box 5033 Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent 5043 free by return mail.

WANTED—AGENTS, (\$20 per dny) to self the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MAGHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock stilch" (alike on both sides.) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, OLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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ass honorable No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, S. S. 41 st., Phila. 41 w4

Michigan,

The Lapper Clarion says on the morning of the 25th, a row of five wooden stores, in Almont, on the west side of Main street, were destroyed by fire.

-The Rastings Home Journal says James Roberts, of this city, has killed 27 wild turkeys this fall. --

-The Bay City Journal says something over 3,000 men have been sent from this point into the lumber woods, and still the demand for help is active.

-A man named Patrick Clary, employed at Wilcox, Thomas & Co.'s mill, at Bluffton, was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun, at Black Lake, yesterday, which resulted in his death in a few hours. It seems that the unfortunate man was resting with his chin on the muzzle of the gun, when he accidentally slipped, one foot striking the trigger, causing a premature discharge, the ball entering the chin and passing out at the top of the head .-Muskegon Enterprise.

-The Pontiac Bill Poster says a new Catholic Church is being talked of.

-On the night of the 20th ult., the res idence of Dr. Wm. M. Haines, of Leonidas, in St. Jo county, took fire and burned to the ground, and the Doctor, in endeavoring to save some papers belonging to the township, from the office, was so badly burned that he died two days after. Coldwater Republican.

-Our City Fathers, we learn, are about making arrangements to have the city of Sturgis lighted with gas.—Journal.

-A large black bear, weighing some 176 lbs, and measuring five feet from tip of nose to tail, was on exhibition in our streets on Monday and was shipped to Kalamazoo by Mr. Nickerson, the Rail road station agent. This bear was killed in Olyde township .- Allegan Journal.

-The Grand Haven News of the 2d inst., says the last sensation is that a man at Marshal, a vagrant named DeForest, was the nurderer of Field. On being arrested he committed suicide in his ceil.

-The Muskegon Enterprise says, at last another new manufacturing enterprise is inaugurated in our city, that of a firstclass confectionery. Our go-ahead fellow citizens, J. C. Black, is the proprietor of the works, and is turning out fresh candies of all kinds.-Mr, Rodgers talks of starting a stove factory in this city before

you just caught me doing.

touching one!

Brown.-You don't mean to say that the

children read the paper !- catch mine ever

Jones,-Because you don't take the right one.

My children never did, until I commenced tak-

ing the Tribuxe and now they cannot read

enough. My wife would no more think of leav-

ing one paragraph unread than she would of

omitting her weekly wash. Robert, my eldest

son, takes great interest in the progress of the

European War and in the general news of the

day which is about as ably gotten up as in any

paper I have ever seen.' George, my next,

does not rest until he has read each week's

story, which he generally pronounces perfectly

plendid. Fanny learns all the peetry by heart,

and as they copy all the new pieces by Tenny

son, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, and the

other great poets of the day, and publish no

trash, I don't mind her doing so. Sarah does

not care for stories or news, but she always

finds a rich feast in the gossip and miscellany

of which each paper contains a large install-

ment, and in the Michigan news which they

make a specialty of, and which is not equalled

by any other paper in the country. The TRI-

nunc has its own paid correspondents in every

county, and their reports are always fresh, in-

Brown -So good a paper ought to be highly

Jones. The TRIBUNK never flourished as it

does to-day. Within a year it has purchased

ground for, and built, what printers tell me is

one of the completest printing offices in the

country. They have spent large sums for new

machinery and other appliances, and are work-

ing harder and spending more money in im-proving their paper and increasing its circula-

tion than ever before. Within three years,

their WEEKLY issue has increased fully one

half, and they are expecting this year to still

add largely to it: It is a positive fact that the

circulation of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE now exceeds

that of any two other, papers in the State.

When you go to Detroit you should visit the

TRIBUNE office. You will be cordially wel-

comed and will find it will well repay you.

Brown . I think I will call; but what other

good points has the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, besides

Jones .- Well, there is its Personal and Po-

litical column which is to, be surpassed for vi-

vacity, and humor by nothing in the West;

then the Religious column every week is very

full and readable. The Farmer's column is pre-pared, regularly by an old and experienced ag-riculturist, and Thave already adopted many of

his suggestions with advantage: The Congres-

sional and Legislative reports, when those bod-

ies are in session, are very full and complete,

the editorials are always sound, the markets

particularly correct and reliable; and indeed

every department of the paper is made up

Brown.-I think I must subscribe for it.

Joues:-Two dollars; but the postmaster at

the Corners is talking of getting up a club of

twenty, when it will come at a dollar and a

half a copy. If he does not I shall get up a

club myself. Besides the paper, every sub-

scriber for a full year receives gratis a copy of

the Michigan Almanac, one of the handiest

Brown.—Yes. I saw a notice of the Alma-

with great care, taste and judgment.

How much do you say it is a year?

little things you have ever seen. .

me in regularly.

Brown .- Good day.

those you have mentioned?

successful. How is it with the Tribux?

teresting and reliable.

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Great Saving to Consumers. BUNE that I have just taken from the Post-Of-Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is end for Price-List, and a Club form will accommany i fice, and as usual it is so full of good reading that I can't wait till I get home to look it over; and then there is always such a rush for it the moment it comes into the house that I can't get a chance at the markets, which have every year saved me many times the cost of the pa-0.BOX 5643. NEW YORK, per, unless I glance them over on the road, as

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LEATHER PROFERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF
OIL BLACKING, thirty years in market. Sold by retail
and jobbing houses everywhere. FRANK MILLER &
CO., 18, and 20 Cedar St., New York. 29m3 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 16th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

nac in our county paper, and I resolved at once ber, in the year one thousand eight hundred andseventy. Present, Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Slate, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly-verified, of Emma Slate, widew of said deceased, praying among other things that administration on said estate may be granted to Union Pennel or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 16th day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, be assigned for the hearing of said potition, and 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 heaving thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Berrien County Record, answespaper printed and circulated in said-County of Berrien, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[L.S.] = DANIEL CHAPMAN, Author of the part of th paper as you say, I will certainly take the Tri-BUNE for a year. Here take my money at once. If the paper is all you say it is, they may count Jones .- I. know you will be pleased with it Good day. Midwifery and Nursing. THE subscriber would announce that she has qualified berself and is prepared to attend cases in Midwilery and Marsing. Residence north side Front Street; second deor cast of Portage street, Buchanan, Mich. 40m8* MRS. MARIA DUTTON.

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Buchanan, Mich., Oct. 5, 1870.—33tf Commissioners' Notice.

I want a Local agent in every town and Village in the Country, to canvass for subscribers to the Western World, A Magnificent So.00 Premium Steel Engraving is sent graffs to every subscriber. From \$1.00 to \$10.00 can be easily made in an evening. A liberal cash commission is allowed. Send stamp for specimens and Prize Circular. Address.

JAMES R. ELLIOTT, Boston, Mass. Commissioners' Notice.

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—The Dundersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court of said County, Commissioners to receive, examinated adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of Samuel Smith, Sen., late of Weesaw township, of the County and State aforesaid, deceased, hereby give notice that seven months from July 5, 1870 is allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims against the Estate of Samuel Smith, Sen., deceased, and that the said Commissioners will meet at the shoe shop of Dayton Mills, in said Township aforesaid, on Saturday, December 31st, 1870, and on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to rreceive and adjust said-claims.

LEVI LOGAN,
AUSTIN ADAMIS,
ERASTUS SPENCER.

Dated November 26, 1870.

Alw5 THE Containing Fleetwood's "Lile of Christ,"
LIGHT Martyrs; Doddridge's "Evidences of Christing of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs; Doddridge's "Evidences of Christiauty;" "History of the Jews," by Josephus; "A History of the Jews," by Josephus; "A History of all Religious Denominations" with treatises and tables relating WORLD. to events connected with Hible History, with many fine Engravings, forming a complete Treasury of Christian Knowledge. W. FIINT & CO, No. 26 S. 7th. St., Philadelphia, 5 Castom House Place, Chicago, and 176 West 4th St., Oinclunati.

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It is the aim of its managers to supply a want long felt y the people of the Northwest—that of a HEAP MORNING NEWSPAPER. The Refuelican will contain all the regular telegraphic dispatches found in the high-priced papers; a full and complete report of the markets of the world, and every other teature necessary to the making up of a first-class newspaper. It will contain twenty-eight columns of matter well arranged and prepared. In politics it will be thoroughly independent, aiming at all times to advocate only such measures as will best promote the public welfare. Not subscribing to the Doctrine of political infallibility, it will aim only to subserve the cause of justice and good government.

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For Clubs for the WEERLY REPUBLICAN will be given the "REPUBLICAN PREMIUM WATCHES," manufactured by the NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY OF ELGIN, ILL., expressly for us, marked and warranted to be perfect timekeepers; all Silver cases avarranted pure metal and 3 oz; all Gold cases warranted 18 carrats fine," and 50 dwts, "and the movements warranted equal in construction to any Watches in the world.

For 100 subscribers and \$255 cash, we will give a Gold. Thurting Cuse Republican Premium Watch, No. 1; cash value \$150. raine \$150.

For 154 subscribers and \$231 cash, we will give a Gold Hunting Case Republican Premium Watch, No. 2; cash value \$130.

For 146 subscribers and \$219 cash, we will give a Gold Hunting Case Republican Premium Watch, No. 3; cash value \$125.

For 130 subscribers and \$195 cash, we will give a Gold Hunting Case Republican Premium Watch, No. 4; cash value \$100.

For 96 subscribers and \$144 cash, we will give a Silver Hunting Case Republican Premium Watch, No. 1; cash value \$155. Hunting Case Republican Premium Watch, No.1; cash value \$75. For 60 subscribers and \$90 cash, we will give a Silve value \$45. For 36 subscribers and \$54 cash, we will give a *Silver* Hunting Casa Republican Premium Watch, No. 4; cash

value \$35.

For 30 subscribers and \$45 cash, we will give a Silver Hunting (2 oz.) Case Republican Premium Watch, No. 5; cash value \$30.

For 100 subscribers and \$150 cash, we will give our Republican Premium Lady's Watch, Gold Hunting Case; cash value \$30.

These watches will be shipped as ordered, Express or otherwise, at the expense of the recipient,

THE REPUBLICAN COMPANY,

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Bertien, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Present, Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Augustus Hess, deceased. In the matter of the estate of Augustus Hess, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Emertine Hess, widow of said deceased, praying that decorge Weimer, of New Buffalo, may be appointed administrator de bomis now on said estate.

Thereupon His ordered that Wednesday, the 21st day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at they 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 chould 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 weeksprovious to said day of hearing.

[L.S.]

DANIEL CHAPMAN, (A true copy.)

DROUATE 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 rillarge of Berrien. on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Present, Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Isaac W. Martin, deceased.

In the matter of the Estate of Isano W. Martin, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of I. William Martin, praying among other things that administration on said estate may be granted to Sberwood E. Martin, of Three Oaks.

Thereupon it is ordered that Wednesday, the 21st day of December next, at 1h o'clock in the forencom, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons' inforesfedinesad estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office and Berrien, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, ithat said petitioner give notice to the present interested in said estate, of the pendency of, said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of the order to be published in the Berries Court Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Berrien, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[E. S.]

DANIEL CHAPMAN,

(A true copy.)

40w4

Judge of Trabate.



I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, of any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all. diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forger, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our subjunary sphere a blissin! Paradiso, to which Heaven, itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure the worst bases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay Soon Reward for m case that I cannot cure: A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. The spacedy is SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, rostpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Bewars of counterfeits and worthless imitations. See that my private Stamp, which is a positive guarantee of genuineness is upon the outside, wrapper. Remember that this private stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my modicines, has my portrait, name and address, and, the words, "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mislaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the Genuine Dr. Sage's Catarrh Romedy, and Priever fravel to sell this medicine.

23.12 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM

-OF THE-

Berrien County Record

Has a very large assortment of the latest and best style of type, and material for JOB WORK, and is fully prepared to execute in the best styles known to the art

All Kinds of

PRINTING!

FROM THE NEAT

GORDON JOBBERS!

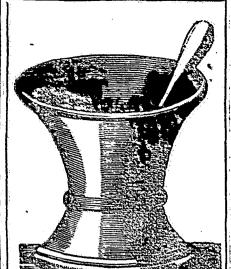
POWER PRESS!

Than can be found in Southern Michigan. We re constantly adding new type and material nd are determined; not to be outdone, either in price or quality.

Is the largest local newspaper in Southwesters Michigan. There is no better medium then the RECORD, by which those living at a distance can know the vast natural advantages of Bercien and adjoining Counties. Only \$2 per year in advance. Send for a copy, and then send your friend a copy.

D. A. WACNER.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER, Buebanan, Mich



FACTS! FACTS

THAT AT

OSBORN'S

DRUG STORE

Can at all times be found the LARGEST STOCK

---QF---

Paints, Oils, TURPENTINE, BENZINE,

Window Glass, Putty,

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

n fact, anything you can find at any

PAINT & OIL STORE.

Which will be sold at Very Low Figures.

I keep the well known

Pure Fahnestock

WHITE LEAD, The best in the world. Also, the DAYTON, OHIO, LINSED OIL

and get prices before buying

COTTAGE COORS

OF ALL SHADES. I make a specialty of Paints and Oils, and

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

MY STOCK OF

Drugs and Medicines. DYE STUFFS, &C.,

Will be found full and complete,

BOUGHT AT CLOSE FIGURES.

Of Pure Quality,

AND ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Thankful for former patronage, I hope

GOOD GOODS.

LOW FIGURES.

To merit a continuance of your favors

WM. OSBORN. Buchanan, April 1, 1870.

Advertise in the Berrien County Record. It has double the circulation of any other local newspaper in Berrien County.

Work done at the office of the Berrien County Record. It is the largest and most complete Job Office in Southern Michigan. The work is done the cheapest and best. Call and see fully ask all those who have borrowed specimens.

Subscribe for goods they offer are at prices as low as before the war. Go and see their stock before you purchase, and don't Record. It is the largest and best newspaper in Southwestern Michigan.

The Berrien County Record OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1870.

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

Who deserves more honor than the man who subscribes for a paper and pays for it? Received for the week ending Dec. 8: Mrs. M. Dutton, Buchanav\$2 00 W. Pangharn, " 1 00 R. E. Johnson, J. M. Coffelf, 2 00 2 00

Thurston, Gallen P. S. Sawyer, Sawyer..... 2 00 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. Special Township Meeting.—D. E. Hinman. Hard Times Almost Over.—Redden & Dun-

Farm for Sale.—P. S. Cross. A Lecture to Young Men.—Chas. J. C. Cline Scientific American.—Munn & Co. S Local Notices—Eaton & Simmons. Local Notice.—B. F. Fisk.

To Tax-Payers. Notice is hereby given that the Tax Roll for 1870 is now in my lands, and that I will be for the collection of Taxes, on Friday of each week, at my office, with E. Ballengee, Esq., in Roe's Brick. B. F. Fisk, Township Treasurer.

BUCHANAN, Dec. 7, 1870. Musical. Miss Nettie M. Botsford is desirous of obtaining pupils in Vocal and Instrumental music.

For terms and further information, inquire at the residence of Wm. H. Fox. 41tf Settle Your Account. All persons indebted to the undersigned for

work or millinery goods will please call and settle the same, as soon as possible—immediately.

Mrs. P. B. Denning. ately. Nov. 16, 1870. Masical.

The subscriber is giving Instructions in in strumental music, and desires a few more pupils rumental music, and desires a ton most pro-n Buchanan. For particulars and terms apply o Miss Lizzte Whitherad, O Buchanan.

Settle-Pay Up. All persons indebted to the late firm French & DeMont are hereby notified that the notes and accounts have been left with E.

H. C. FRENCH, R. A. DEMONT. Buchanan, Aug. 81, 1870.

All persons indebted to Dr. G. H. McLin wil settle the same with the undersigned, immedi-The accounts and notes have been left in my hands for collection. I can be found at my residence, on the corner of Front and Detroit Streets. John Hirons.

THE BAPTIST.—The Baptist Church have rented a part of Union Hall, for two years, in which they proved to the specimen grew, was 200 bushels per acre. ing their meetings. The Hall is being partitioned off and fitted up accord-

Boots, Boots.—Go and see those cheap boots at Noble's.

The official papers in the hands f the late Esq. Chipman at the time of his death, have been placed in the custody of Justice Barron.—Niles

DISHES .- We understand that Binns & Rose have over one hundred dollars worth of dishes lent out that borrow-

ers should at once return. ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC CHURCH.-This magnificent edifice is fast nearing completion. We are informed that services will be held in it on Sunday next, and on the succeeding Sabbath the dedicatory exercises will take place. —Niles Republican.

Good Hyson Tea 9 shilling per ound, at EATON & SIMMONS'.

NEW DRESS .- The last issue of the Niles Republican made its appearance in a new dress, which adds much to its beauty. We are glad to chronicle these indications of prosperity in our

Noble's, of course. What for? For cheap boots. Go and look, if you

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

CHANGE OF TIME.—A new Time Card went into effect on the Michigan Central on Monday. For changes see the Time Table.

Eaton & Simmons sell the best Shilling Sugar in town. Warranted.

for four nights, commencing Dec.

at such low prices as will make you open your eyes. We can't describe them, but you want to go and see them

PLOWING .- During the exceeding fine weather, for a few weeks past, many of our farmers have been improving the time by plowing for spring crops. Something not known in the month of December for many years.

Binns & Rose would respectbaskets and plates to return them and

NEW STORE.—Messrs. Redden & of our business establishments. It would even add much to the appearance of the Record building. chased at the late decline in prices. They propose to sell goods at extremely low prices. In fact many of the fail to read their new advertisement in this week's RECORD.

We have no objection to your Music, speeches, &c., will be the buying Dry Goods and Groceries of order of the evening at the Hall. Redden & Duncan, but when you want your Holiday Goods, try. "Johnnie," at the Post-Office Building, Es- Price, 10 cts. per dozen, or 65 ets. itablished, March, 1866. pr hundred:

The following persons are hereby commended for perfect deportment during the week ending December 2, 1870: Minnie Boyl, Addie Widner,

Florence Birdsall. Ida Beardsley. Edn Beardsley, Fannie Woodworth Anna Camfield Emma Collins, Ida Chittenden, Florence Smith, Mantie Dowling. Frank Fox, Aggie High, Lillie Howe, Eldie Harper, Chas. Palmer, Estelle Holliday, Jessie Platt. Sylvester Shedd, Minnie Hamilton. Frank Widner, Artie Logan, Ettie McCollum, Ida Munson, Jennie Long, Emma Ross Etoley Robinson, Ida Richards. Adelia Smith,

Emma Voorhees.

Chas. Wilson, Albert Thurston, Eddie Jeffery, Herbert Smith, Cassius Chamberlain, Freddie Jeffery, . Calvin Curtis, Willie Barnes, Everend Briggs. S. P. BARRETT,

MASONIC-ELECTIONS-On Friday evening last, the following were elected officers of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.: Chas. Clark, W. M.; R. W. Pierce, S. W.; J. C. Briggs, J. W.; J. C. Welch, S. D.; H. G. Aolliday, J. D.; — Smith, Sec.; Jas. Duncan, Treas.; R. A. Demont and Samuel Miller, Stewards; Rev. W. M. Coplin, Chaplain; Robert Benwell, Tyler.

Well, Tyler.

On Monday evening, Summit Lodge
No. 192, F. & A. M., elected their
officers, as follows: N. Hamilton,
W. M.; S. L. Beardsley, S. W.;
Christopher Yorker, J. W.; W. W.
Rae, S. D.; Noah Michael, J. D.;
D. F. Hirman, See and G. Beardsley. D. E. Hinman, Sec.; W. G. Beardsley, Treas.; B. D. Harper and J. B. Moulton, Stewards; Rev. W. M. Coplin, Chaplain; Robert Benwell, Tyler, The installation of the officers of

both Lodges will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27th, when an oyster supper, with the etceteras, will be served, and an address will be delivered by Rev. W. M. Coplin. All Masons in good standing, with their ladies, are cordially invited to attend. A good time may be expected.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—This old and reliable publication still maintains its position as the leading journal devoted to the mechanic arts. See pro-

Toys and Holiday gifts at Binns

TURNIP.—Mr. A. W. Sherwood, of Sodus, placed on our table, the other day, a specimen turnip raised by him-It measures twenty-seven inches in circumference and weighs seven pounds. A pretty good sized turnip for this season. The yield, on Mr.

A large line of flannels to be sold cheap, at Binns & Rose's.

WHERE IS IT?—We wonder if any are able to tell what has become of the Buchanan Literary Association? It blazed brightly for awhile, but the fire can no where be seen now! Who is to blame? Somebody or nobody? What has gone with this institution? Can't somebody tell?

Prices reduced at the cash store of Binns & Rose.

HOLIDAYS .- Christmas is coming with all of its attendant surroundings. The little ones are beginning to think of the proposed visit of Old Santa Claus. It is time for those who have nice things for the holidays to begin to make it known. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Heavy one yard wide sheeting at Binns & Rose's, at one shilling per

PETERSON'S for January, 1871, already received. The steel engravings, "Gracie's Pet," and "Coasting," are perfect beauties, well worth the subscription price. The Fashion Plates subscription price. The Fashion Plates subscription price are superb, and always up to the times. The stories, too, are decidedly entertaining; and the subscription price, (no small item,) is extremely low, \$2.00 per year, and in clubs cheape boots. Go and look, if you lon't buy.

Subscription price. The Fashion Plates are superb, and always up to the times. The stories, too, are decidedly entertaining; and the subscription price, (no small item,) is extremely low, \$2.00 per year, and in clubs cheaper; 5 copies, \$8; 8 copies, \$12.

Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Extra Rio Coffee 25 cents per pound, at the cheap store of

EATON & SIMMONS. SOMETHING NEW .- W. H. Davis has something new in the Clothes Pin line. Every housewife should examine the Model Clothes Pins before buying any other kind. They are so con-structed as to prevent tearing clothes Sings.—Nilsson sings in Detroit Go and see them at Davis' Tin Shop, for four nights commendations of the Record of

THANKS to Mr. — Guyer for that basket of nice, delicious apples. Just Now.—It's just now the time They were fine specimens, and like all to get boots cheap, as Noble has a numithese little tokens that the printer is ber of broken cases which he will sell not forgotten, were duly appreciated.

Farmers, you can't do better in Berrien county than at Binns &

IMPROVED — REMOVED. — Messrs. Redden & Duncan have removed their stock of groceries into their store room ext door west of Osborn's Drug Store. Mr. Redden has much improved this store room by refitting, and re-painting the same. The front of the building looks tenfold better in account of its new. coat of paint and change in color and trimming. A little paint would not damage sever-

A very light brown sugar for 21 cents at Binns & Rose's.

REUNION.—The annual reunion of Bichanan Lodge No. 75, I. O. U. F., will take place on Wednesday evening next. The supper will be gotten up by Mr. Dann, of the Tremont House.

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office.

FIRE IN BENTON HARBOR.—From the Palladium we learn that on Thursday morning of last week, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in Russell's Hall, which resulted in the complete destruction of that building. The fire was supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The evening before the hall had been occupied by the Congregational Church Festival. The building burned was a high, two story frame, 45x85 feet. The second story was fitted up for a hall and the lower part was finished up for two store rooms. The loss was some \$6.500. There was an insurance, in different companies, to the amount of \$4,500.

TIED UP .- We learn that the Schooner Hibbard, on her arrival in Chicago a few days since, was taken possession of by the proper officers for damages that are claimed to be due for her running into the railroad bridge. A more strange proceeding we have not heard of; and though the claim may be proper, still we hope her owners will test the question at issue to the full extent of the law. Wedon't believe there is any valid authority in so locating a railroad bridge as to in-terfere with the interests of navigation or of the St. Joseph harbor in the least. There are very few persons who do not regard the present location of the bridge as dangerous, unnecessary and inimical to the shipping interests of both St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.—Benton Harbor Palladi

Withon's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic. The GREAT REMEDY, the REAL GENU-INE Specific at last discovered, and offered to every man, woman or child suffering from Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills, Bilious Fever, Enlarged Spleen, Periodic Neuralgia, and Sun Pains, and that horrible malady, Congestive Chills. It is a specific for each and all of these complaints, and may be safely administered at any time and to any age. It contains no poison, no arsenic or mercury—does not require rubbing, drubbing and plastering with unsightly, nauseous iodine to reduce Enlarged Spleen; nor mercury internally

to effect a cure. Wilhoft's Tonic cures permanently and destroys the periodicity of Chills and Malarious Fevers. For sale at 'Osborn's Drug Store.

County Correspondence.

FROM GALIEN. L.... DEAR RECORD :- You will please notice through your excellent paper, that the Graded School of Galien Village can also afford a Roll of Honor. The following pupils are hereby commended for perfect deportment during the week ending De-

cember 3d, 1870: Della Dingman, Della Clossen, Georgia Blakeslee, Ada Grice, Irene Davis, · Sarah Blakeslee, Eva Spangenberg, Lucy Wescott Ida Spangerberg, Ida Myres, Elcie Spangenberg, Eva McOmber Lydia Blakeslee, Herbert McOmber. Philip Donahue.

Ella Blakeslee, The roll, you perceive, is not a very large one; but we believe the good work has commenced in the right, direction, and we hope to double the number on our next roll of honor. We believe we have intelligent and ambitious pupils who are desirous of having their names enrolled on: Fame's immortal tablet, as well as those of Buchanan. As you have had the principal news through "Inquisitive," I for-Yours, respectfully, EDWIN W. SMITH,

FROM THREE CARS.

MR. EDITOR:-I agree with "Inquisi

tive" and say that Galien has improved

Dec. 5th, 1870.

very much the past year. And in the past year Three Oaks has also improved. Mr. Pomeroy has just completed a fine residence in the south part of the village;
Mr. McWethey is building a very fine residence in the east part of the village, and Mr. Rowel is finishing a fine house in the north part of the village. One man (a German) is now living in a house made of culled broom handle squares. It is laid from the sills in two layers, breaking joints and pinned with wooden pins. It is a good building, about 16x20 feet, and i to be two stories.—One wedding last week; no cards. The Barber requests me to say nothing about it as quietly as possible. I will say nothing this time about the hole in the sidewalk.—Passing through Chikaming Township, near a certain station, and but a few rods from an American school house, I noticed a sign spelled G-r-o-s-r-y. L said to a person that that word was spelled wrong. He said that some spelled it different, but he believed it was right, and two of his neighbors thought it was wrong. So they agreed to leave it to the Chief Justice up in School Dist. No. 3, where they have a graded school. So they repaired to his office, which office once stood 18x10 feet on the ground, and 10 feet high. It looked so odd that many thought that the wind had blown it over, that the Chief Justice thenstood it on end. It now stands 10x10 on the ground, and 18 feet high; two stories; the lower story is the office, the cupper story is the black walnut room; but few marrying, and bolts being more plenty than walnuts, is the reason of the room being unoccupied. I said to the man, how did he spell grocery? Wal, he said there were three ways to spell it. One way is G-r-o-s-r-y-that is when the proprietor keeps beverages; and G-r-o-c-e-r y is where they keep a good assortment of groceries, and G-ro-c e-ri-e is where they put on considerable style and have but few goods. Now, in spelling Three Oaks, the proper way is, to spell One OK first, then Two Oaks, and then Three Oaks. not jump over Two to get the Three; that would be jumping at conclusions. And in spelling Wolverine, you should spell Wolve first. That is very easy to spell; but when you come to the rine, you wil-find that tough. I said to him that depended on whether it was covered with wool, hair or feathers. Well, what else did he say? Oh, he asked us if we knew aboat the vote on the railroad amendment. We said, no. He then told us that in his next article to the RECORD he would say it was defeated; and thought it a stinger on A. H. Morrisson and the Old Chief. The Supreme Court of Michigan made them quake, and we, the Supreme Court of the United States, poured cold water on the concern. I suppose when A. H. All work entrusted to our care shall, will pass. Well, what elpe did he say? He, said we, (the Sypreme Court of the United States,) hope that hereafter the people of Berrien County will not be too ready to believe any of Jo. Baker's stories, as he is a little wild at times. I wonder that the RECORD publishes them, said I. You tell the Supreme Court of the United States that I will leave the question to the peo-

to him is to read the advertisement in the

RECORD under the head of Money-\$25 worth of information sent prepaid, to any ·address, on receipt of 50 cents. I. S. Goldman, Kansas, Ill., or I will give him desirable information enough in one article through the RECORD to last him his natur-Truly, yours, al lifetime. Jo. BAKER.

An apple-dealer of Port Huron has lately returned from Liverpool, where he contracted for the delivery of 10,000 barrels of the best Michigan apples. It is said he will clear \$1.75 on each barrel. He contracted for the same number of barrels last year, and filled his contract: the apples arriving in Liverpool in good order Many of the apples thus sent to Liver-pool are thence sent to the Mediterranean in exchange for other fruits.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday morning for the Record, by EATON & SIMMONS, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Front Street, Buchanan. Mich. Ottoreseed.
Corn, per bushel
Oats, per bushel
Oats, per bushel
Flour, red per barrel.
Flour, white, perbarrel.
Salt, fine, per barrel.
Salt, fine, per barrel.
Beans, per bushel
Hay, perton.
Wood, percord.
Dried Peaches, perrod, per pound.
Dried Peaches, per pound.
Dried Apples, per pound.
Apples, (green).
Chickens, per pound.
Eggs, per dozen.
Cheese, per bushel,
Lard, per pound.
Butter, per pound.
Butter, per pound.
Butter, per pound.
Hides, green, per pound,
Hides, green, per pound,
Hides, green, per pound,
Hides, green, per pound.

Special Notices

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

TRAINS EASTWARD.

CHICAGO & MICH. L. SHORE R. R 医菌苗性血苗 ON and after Wednesday, May 25, 1870, trains will run as follows:

O as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leaves New Buffalo for St. Joseph at 9:05 A. M. & 7:10 p. GOING SOUTH.
Leaves St. Joseph for New Buffalo at 6:00 A. M. & 3:15 p. M
A. H. Morrison, President.
S. R. Hughs, Supt. Ladies, Take Particular Notice.

The Real Velpau Female Pills! WARRANTED FRENCH. WARRANTED FRENCH.

These Pills, so celebrated many years ago in Paris, for the relief of female difficulties, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity, from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a Physician in Paris, of great wealth, and has withheld them from general use.

In overcoming Female Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Green Sickness, Suppression, Retention, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, &c.; and will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. constitution.

Ladies can procure a box, scaled, by enclosing one dollar and six three-cent postage stamps, to MACOMBER & BREWER, General Agents for the United States and Canadas, at Albany, N. Y., or to any authorized agent. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and for sale at OSBORN'S, Buchanan, Mich.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 151 acres, a situated in Green Bush, Chikaming Township, on lake shore. The location is a very desirable one, and is one of the best fruit farms in the County. There are over 1,000 fruit trees now on the place; about 80 acres improved; good house and good other buildings on the premises. Will sell the whole place, or a part, to suit purchasers. The premises are only 13% miles from a Depot on the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Prices and terms reasonable. For full particulars call at the premises, or address-the subscriber at Sawyor P. O., Berrion Co, Mich. 4Also lave for sale 80 acres—a good timbered lot.

A LECTURE Just Published ima Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Yeakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriago generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Filis; Mental and-Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Anthor of the "Green Books." &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be offectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bongies, instruments, ings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sont under seal, to any address;in a plain sealed civelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverweil? "Marriago Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. G. KLINE & CO.,

[4-28y1] *127 Bowery, New York. Post-Office Box 4.586 TO YOUNG MEN

Scientific American

For 1871. · Twenty-Sixth Year. THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing.

**Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art:

**Engineering, Science and Art:

**Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all professions or trades will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST. OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop, and Factory in the land, besides affording a CONTINUAL SOURCE OF VALUE.

ABLE INSTRUCTION. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the CHOISEST INFORMATION.

An OFFICIAL LIST of all the Patents Issued is Published Weekly. The Yearly numbers of the Scientific American make Two Splendid Volumes of nearly One Thousand Pages, equivalent in size to Four Thousand Ordinary Book Pages, quivalent in size to Four Thousand. Ordinary Hook Pages,

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS—\$33'a Year'; \$1.50.Half Year; Clubs of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, at \$2.50 each; \$25, for the State of Ten Copies for One Year, the Undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the Scientific American; the Undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the Fourier for Ten Can'l Toblish A APATENT! is to write to MUNN of Co. \$1 Park Row, N. Y., who have had over Twenty five Years Experience in the business. No charge is made for Ophnion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the Invention, should be sent.

For Instructions concerning American and European States Cayestes—Reissues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinantons—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for INSTRUCTION—BOOK, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential.

MUNN & CO.

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What are desirable features of a family Sewing Machine? It must be simple in construction that it may be easily learned and not liable to get out of order; silent in its operation, rapid in the execution of work, castly changes from one kind of work to another, capable of doing every variety of work; must run easy so as not to fatigue the operator, and with all these must be durable. What machine possesses these qualifications in the greatest degree?

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Best kind, at the lowest rates ever offered in

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CEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing the following bill of hewn, timber, to be delivered at the Buchanan bridge by the first of fieck April, will be received by the subscriber, if left at the Township Clerk's office till the 10th of Docember next; and the job will then be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

N. B.—The timber, must be of good quality. Parties may bid for part, or all, of the bill. The pay will be in Township orders, collectible in one year, but the Commissioners will borrow, the money and pay the bills by first of May next, if authorized so to do by the respective townships. Bids may read, "So much if paid in cash by the first of May," and "So much if not paid till the Feb. following,"—to be optional with the Commissioners:

22 piles, 40 feet long, 14x16, white oak.

35 stringers, 40 feet long, 8x13, white oak.

35 stringers, 40 feet long, 7x8, yellow poplar or good plue.

28 top braces, 19 feet long, 7x8, yellow poplar or oak.

pine.

28 top braces, 19 feet long, 7x9, yellow poplar or oak.

Also, 8,000 foot 3 inch white oak plank, 16 feet long, about 9 inches wide.

By order of Commissioners,

D. FISK. Buchanan, Nov. 21, 1870.

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THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, 60 of Lit improved, in Berrien Township, two miles north of Berrien Springs. There are on the promises, three Dwelling Houses, two Barnes, and the only Water Saw Mill in Berrien Township. The Mill is 35x45, has been built only four years, and has one upright Muley Saw, one Cut-Off. Saw, one Edger Saw, Lath Saws, one 30 inch Burr Stone. The stream is durable, and the capacity of the Mill is 600 M feet per year. The mill is situated only 100 rods from the St. Joseph River, where lumber can be shipped direct to Chicago; it is also on the line of the survey of the Elkhart & Lake Michigan Railroad.

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Terms, one-third to one-half down, balance to suit purchasers. I will also receive proposals to ront my fawn and
mill, subject to the sale thereof, For further particulars
enquire of the subscriber on the premises; or address him
at Ean Claire, Berrien Co., Mich.

Feb. 8, 1870.

S-51tf.

> 血液基础 HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

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Are superior to all others for Coughs, Colds, Asthma
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Warner's PHC Remedy has never falled (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Wannir's PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the PILES, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years' standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. DYSPEPSA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expensely for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitmat Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Wanner's Drspersia Tonic. For sale by all druggists. Price One Dollar. COUGH NO MORE. Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in Immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh. Hoarsenees, Asthmaund Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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We warrant our work equal in style, make

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PARODY ON NORAH O'NEIL .- 0! you say you are lonely without me. that you sigh for one glance of my eye; you're blarneying always about me—why don't you to papa apply? You men are so very deceiving, I can't believe aught that you say; your love I will only believe in, when my jointure is made out au fait. This trash about eyes, voice and glances may do for a miss in her teens; but he who to me makes advances, must talk of his bank stock and means. You beg me to go galavanting, to meet you at the foot of the lane-with a kiss, too! why, man, you are ranting! do you think I am wholly insane? When you woo a young lady of sense, sir, don't whine about sorrow and tears; it's a matter of dollars and cents, sir; no tale of romance interferes. O! poverty is not at all funny, (my style I will never conceal,) if I can't get a husband with money, O! I'll live and die Norah O'Neil.

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Reduced Prices!

Have reduced their prices down to the

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Has just received as fine an assortment E O O T S: from a Stoga to a Fine French Kip or Calf, for youths or boys, and in the line of

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From a Calf Shoe to a nice Button, Congress, or Lace Serge, Gost or Kid Boots, for women and children, as was ever offered in any market, and as cheap, as he

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Mats & Caps On hand at all times, embracing all the standard style as well as the latest novelties.

Aver's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this ex-cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous dis-case, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were ac-

corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scroulous affections and disorders, which were aggrayated by the scroul-lous contamination until heavywere painfully afflicting; have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Surofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemics of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfectioning or fatal diseases, rithout exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and hen, on some favorable-occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the hurface or among the vitals. In the latter, tuber, between the proposed in the lungs or heart, or timors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even whom no active symptoms of disease hypeer. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cauc, by the use of this SARSAPARIII.

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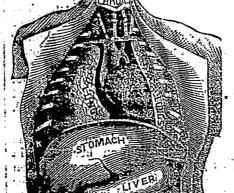
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FUTURE HUSBARD OR WIFE He can forstell the result of all business transactions and speculations. Men who were unsuccessful in their business—men who worked hard, and who struggled against advertry and minfortune all their lives, and found the more they tried to get forward in the world the more they tried to get forward in the world the more things went against them—these men consulted him followed his advice, and are now rich, happy, and successful in all their undertakings. He can tell the afficted the cause of their disease and suffering.—His PREVENTIVE against having children is in nocent, ande and sure.

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Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SU-GAR OF LEAD-NO LITHARGE-No tirely free from the Peisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

ATLAST!

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Bend a three cent stamp to Proctor Bros. for a Treatiset on the Human Hair; The information it, contains is worth \$600, to any person.

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New York, August 15th, 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EX-TRACT BUCHU. The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBERS, JUNI-PER BERRIES. Mode of Preparation .- Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use. Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this

SULKIES, . PLEASURE WAGONS head neryes, kildneys, bladder, womb and bloods flection of the unlary organs, gravel, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrastima, bronchitas, dysepsia, &c.

Our-practice, not one of experiments, but of years standing, founded, on the laws of Nature, with year of experience and evidence to sustain it. Do not tea down, make sick to make well, no harsh treatment, nutifling, no flattering. We know the cause and the remed needed, no guess work, but knowledge gained by years experience in the treatment of these diseases exclusivel no oneouragement without a prospect. Candid in ou opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do claim to reusen and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their allment, to call, investigate before they abandon hope make interrogations and decide for themselves, will cost nothing, as consultation is free. This is the eleventh year that I have visited this place, and I shall make my visits regularly on the same day of the week every eight weeks in Y. Clarence Price can be consulted at Niles, Reading House, Sunday and Mooday, the Tiet and 2d of January, 1871. At Laporte, Merrill House, Tuesday and Wedneeday, 6th and 7th of December.

Beeldence and Labratory, Waukegan, Ill. LUMBER WAGONS, 1-HORSE WAG'NS, * OUTTERS, The wheels and gearing of our carriages and buggies, are made of the best SECOND GROWTH HICKORY. Solid Oollar, Case Hardened, Axles, and Oil

Ohemist & Druggist of 19 Years' Experience, (From the largest Manufacturing Chemists

DE LO

in the World.) SI CER NOVEMBER 4, 1854. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise." WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

your approbation.

With a feeling of profound confidence,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

I am, very respectfully,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth & Brown Streets, Philadelphia,

ELED EXTRACT

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The companied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of so-

The Constitution

once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and Cash Chaly: invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or

Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled

by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incidental to the sex, or the decline or change of

Improved Rose Wash

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copavia and Mercury, in all these

in all diseases, of these organs, whether existing in male or female. from whatever cause, originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "imme diate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from broken down or deli-cate constitutions, procure the remedy, at

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health. and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic: HELBOLD'S EXT RACT BU-CHU is the great Diurelic.

\$1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all communications.

done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and

UNDRY

Prices Retreated to the Last

ON PRICES AT THE

\$12 for Iron Beam Plows OF THE KALAMAZOO ADD DILAS PATTERDI

The Best in Use, and Very Hard.

the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Ask your neighbor who has used them. Hoping that you will layer it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with

Iron or Brass Castings AT REASONABLE RATES. B. T. MORLEY.

WE WILL ALSO BUILD OR REPAIR

MACHINERY In good style, and keep a good stock of LACE LEATHER and BELTING on hand. Any person in want of a good

Heater, Governor, Or other Machinery, should CALL AND C. US. As we sell only the best.

MORLEY & TALBOT. Reduced Prices! Reduced Prices!

October 5, 1870.

Redden & Duncan

Lowest Possible Figures,

And propose heaceforth to Sell Goods for Cash,

W. WOBLE

"Every day you beat me out of time," said an employer to a tardy workman. "What's that you're sayin' you ignorant ould man? Bate you out ov time, iz it? Don't I go home to me dinner at twelve by the town clock, an' that's half an hour too fast, an' don't I come back at wan by the clock at the 'Emerald Ring,' an' that's half an hour slow? An' how do I

bate you out of any time. The time isn't up as yet, I'll take me aize an' have a smoke."

burial. Accordingly, that night some of the ladies went over, when; to their astonishment, the man met them at the gate, informing them "No hurry, she isn't dead jist yet. But ye may begin biling the water to wash her."

a divorce from his servant girl. He was sick not long since, and while unscious the girl got out a license and married him. The law should give some protection to poor men against these wiles of those Chicago women. How is a man to know but half a doz-en women may have married him in his sleep?

Josh Billings gives some advice to a young lady as to how she shall receive a proposal:—"You ought to take it kinder looking down hill, with an expreshun about half-tickled and half-scart. After the pop is over if yure lover wants to kiss you, I don't think I would say yes, or no, but let the thing kind o' take its own course."

A fellow stopped at a hotel at Pikes Peak, and, on settling the bill, the landlord charged him seven dollars a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the fellow. "No," said the landlord. "You did," retorted the wiry looking fellow. You thought you had got all the money I had, but you are mistaken. I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

A lady in Chattanooga is not exactly posted on the word "disfranchised." She was told that Mr. Smith was disfranchised, and she wanted to know how long he had "been so." On being informed that he had been so about four years, she said she couldn't see how that could be, for Mrs. Smith had a child only two years old.

A little four old had been intently watching the process of corn popping on a stormy day in the beginning of winter; happening to turn to the window she observed for the first time the falling snow. Amazed and delighted she ran to her father and exclaimed, "O, papa! do look at the funny rain, it's all popped out white!"
Can any older head describe snow more graphically?

A colored man near Parkers burg, Wa said he could couple cars

Sunday Reading.

BURNT

Have repaired and refitted their store, and

have got it

WELL FILLED

WITH CHOICE!

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Such as

COPPER, SUSARS, SYRUPS & TEAS

Which we will sell cheaper than the cheap-

Cash or Ready Pay.

We have also a large lot of

Crockery, Glass, Rockingham

and Yellow Wares.

Stone & Wooden Ware,

livered to customers free

for Country Produce.

3-17 BLAKE & LONG.

MRS. ALLEN'S

Hair Restorer & Zylobalsamum

Are so uniformly grateful and benefi-

cial, that they are with justice called

the natural strengtheners of the human

hair. They are two entirely separate

and distinct preparations, not to be used

OUT

ONE FOLD. BY SERTHA SIDNEY CRANSTON.

And so the battle is nearly done

And the shield will be laid away, For the golden bronze of the evening sun Shants o'er the meadow away,
'The along, long strife to the end, sweet wife;
The end, just a myrtle crown, Tso billows of green, with a cross between, Where we lay our burden down.

This way has been dark at times, and drear With the dropping of tears between. When the steady close of your hand in mine Has been all that made it green; B:: the sunlight broke, when your smile awoke, And the valleys of rest were sweet. When the hills were past, and the path at last Grew soft to our aching feet.

One lave, one home, one heaven before, One fold in heart and life, And the old love still will last us through To the journey's end, sweet wife. And reaching on, when this life is done,
it will live, and theire, and grow,
With a deathless flume and a deeper name,
Than our mortal loves can know.

The waveide guides upon life's broad track, How oft have we read through tears! We've traced the lesson with whitened lips,

When we could not pray for feara! Sorts he so small, and some so tall, that all are green at last,
We hold them children, in our hearts,
And keep them close and fast t

And some have heard life's sweetest tale, And some its saddest song; We leave them all to Him whose love Can ne'er be blind or wrong! While we turn back, look o'er the track,

And a wave of greeting send, The paths lie wide, and the way beside, But all lead to one end! So, slowly, as for days or years,

S., slowly, as for days or years,
We journey on the way,
And in the West an amber light
Proclaims a dying day.
And what, though life die out, sweet wife,
And its signal fire burns low?
For a glory white, against the night,
Like a watch-fire seems to glow?

Beautiful Allegory. Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twigs

"What is the matter, little leaf?" "The wind," said the leaf, 'just told me that one day it would pull me off, and throw me down to the ground to die!" The twig told it to the branch on which it grew-and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rus-

tled all over, and sent back word to the "Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go till you want to."

And so the leaf stopped sighing, and went on nestling and singing. And so it grew all summer long till October. And when the bright days of autumn came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some were scarlet, and some were striped with both colors. Then it asked

the tree what it meant. And the tree "All these leaves are getting ready to fly away—and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in colors, it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said: "Oh, branch, why are you lead colored and we golden?" "We must keep on our workclothes."

but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over and over, and then whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down under the edge of the fence among hundreds of leaves, and it tell into a dream; and never waked up to tell what it dream-

Laziness in God's House. Posture in prayer is of some account. Standing, kneeling, and prostrate, are all mentioned in the Bible. A modern invention adds to those of Scripture authority sitting in the pews. This we are far enough behind the spirit of the age to consider unbecoming and irreverent. It is a city habit mainly. But you will find here and there in country churches, where the old devout habits can at all be broken in

upon, the city style is copied by a select. few. This is disrespectful to the congregation and to God. It wears a lazy look. It is not worshipping God with the body and spirit, which are his.

Let all things be done decently and in order. This requires all to join in the worship of the congregation, in united acts of divine service. When they sing, then

sing; when they pray, then pray, in the attitude of the adopted custom.—Reformed Church Messenger.

Borrowing Trouble. How many thousands are there whose energies are paralyzed by borrowing trouble! If they are not very unfortunate to day, they are certain they will be so to-morrow. They spend so much of their time groaning, that they have but little left for the performance of the duties of life. Such are not the men to whom the world commits important trusts, and whom it is most ready to assist. If you tell the world taat you are going to fail in any under-taking, it will be sure to take you at your word. And men are most ready to help those who appear to need it the least. If you are weak, do your best to be cheerful.

How Does He Live.

I don't care what the man professeshow does he live? There is a volume in the question. Men should be measured by their actions. Deeds are more elo-quent than words. "I feel five dollars for the man; how much do the rest feel?"
was the practically expressed sympathy of
the kind-hearted Frenchman, when a neighbor was in trouble. That's the test. How much do you feel when we talk? Talking is easy. Words cost nothing, and furnish the warp and woof of some most glorious friendships! Such friend-ships are like some men's libraries, beautiful in gilt, and to be admired, but not for

The Egotism of Sin.

When you are examining yourself, never call yourself merely a sinner; that is very cheap abuse, and utterly useless. You may even get to like it, and be proud of it. But call yourself a liar, a coward, a sluggard, a glutton, or an evil-eyed, jeal-ous wretch, if indeed you find yourself to ous wretch, if indeed you find yourself to be in any wise either of these. An immense quantity of modern confession of sin, even when honest, is merely sickly IMPROVED TACHITIES egotism, which will rather gloat over its own evil than lose the centralization of its ror Production Fine interest in itself.—Ruskin.

God asks no impossibilities. When" your will is yielded to do just what He bids you, trusting Him for all consequences. you are where the Holy Spirit will guide and empower you to take the leap of faith

together at one time. Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer Never fails to satisfy the most refined and cultivated. A guarantee goes with every bottle, that it will quickly restore said the tree, "for our lite is not done yet, gray or white hair to its original youth-ful beauty, gloss and color; after its use a few times the hair will grow thicker and stronger. It will stop its falling and induce a healthy and luxuriant growth. It is an exquisite hair dressing, agreeable, harmless and healthy. Entirely different from most other preparations for the hair, its com-

position and ingredients are nourishing, giving life and vigor to the Roots. Mrs. Allen' Zylobalsamum This exquisite preparation is free from any sediment, and is a toilet treasure. The urgent want of a simple Hair Dressing, for the youth of both sexes, first induced the manufacture of the Zylobalsamum, and the sale of it

is perfectly immense, not only in this country, but in Europe.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW LETTERS. "Your Zylobalsamum is used by every member, young and old, of our family, and we consider it invaluable. Should any gray hairs
appear, we shall try your Hair. Restorer, which
we hear very highly spoken of."

"Father and mother use your Hair Restorer,
and are delighted with it. It soon restored their
gray locks to their youthful color, but daughters
and son still find in the Zylobalsamum all their
hair required." And sow with mind in the Systematical Pair required.

From the Principal of one of our large Female Seminaries. "Your Zylobulsamum has been used for many years by myself and family, and is the favorite among our young ladies."

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Depot. S. R. VAN DUZER & 00., 85 Barolay St. and 40 Park Place, New-York.

Sweet Quimne

Versus Bitter. For the following REASONS Sweet Quining should replace the old form or Bitter Quining. Street Quinino is WARRANTED midicinall identical in effect with Bitter Quinine. Sweet Sulning has NONE of the interse and persistent bitterness of common Quining. Sweet Quinine is made from Pruvian

Base only, the source of Bitter Quinine. In Sweet Quinine the bitterness is reflect-ly cincealed, but may be instantly de-veloged if desired. Sweet fainine will not sicken, as very substances often do. Sweet Quinine is readily taken, and with-

Sweet Quinius entirely obviates that unconjugation of the conjugation o Sweet Quinine requires no elaborate pro-paration to take, is ready for instar, use. Sweet Juinine, in its agreeabilit, and proper efficacy, disabuses the public mid of much projudice against Unine, an aids the efforts of the intelligent.

delan in its administration Sweet Quinine costs no more than the west fulning can be had at the brig Storis in two forms, viz: fluid, for con-veribnes of families and the general put llo, and be beden, for use of Physic his and Dreference. mulnine can be had at the Stragns, Farr & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

MEW YORK.

OR SALE AT OSBORN'S DRUG STORE CATHCART'S

A splendld Skylight, arranged on scientific principle with all the accessories necessary. Picture Frames, Photograph



HOWARD & DEMONT.

Having purchased Mr. Haven's interest in the Market, and consolidated the two Mar-kets, and moved the same to first door west of Day & Binns, where you will always find

FRESH & SALT MEATS.

Also prepared to BUY AND SELL STOCK.

FISH, HAM, &c.

And in fact everything generally kept in a Grocery Store. Also, the best of Constantly on Hand FAMILY FLOUR, & FEED,

FLUUR, FEED and SEEDS, and in fact, SYXETTEING usually kept in a FIRST-OLASS MARKET & PROVISION STORE, for sale at Kept constantly on hand, which will be deas low prices us the market will admit.

We will pay the Highest Mar-ket Price, in Cash or Trade, The highest price paid for all kinds of COUN. Don't forget the place-Front Street, Benember the place west room of Day Binns block, Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.



Tinware,

Stoves,

PRICES

"As can be found in the country. Also

Hardware Nails, Glass, Doors, Sash,

and all kinds of

Robert D. Cross',

Blacksmith Material



The Great, External Remedy. For Man and Beast. The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection. It is than never failed to cure RAINFUL NERVOUS AFRECTIONS, CONTRACTINGMUS-CLESSTIFINESS and PAINSIN THE JOINTS, STITCHES in the SIDE or Back, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, CORNS and FROSTED FEET, Persons affected with Rheumatism can be effectually and permanently cured by using this wonderful preparation: It penetrates to the nerve and bone immediately on being applied. to the herve and bone unmediately on bans of policid.

ON HORSES it will care S CR AT CHES,
SWEENEY POLL-EVIL FISTULA, OLD RUNMING SOILES, SADDLE OF COLDAR GALES,
SPRAINED JOINTS, STIFFNESS OF THE
STIFLES EC. It will prevent HOLLOW HORN
and WEAK BACK IN MILICIF COWS.

I have met with great success in bringing my
Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am
daily in receipt of letters from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its
curative powers.

ALL CARSON Rural. Mills. BUCHANAN, MICH.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Sole Proprietor.

BLAKE & KINGERY, Proprietors. All work entrusted to our care shall, will and must give satisfaction. Orders for tip top Flour and Corn Meal, and Feed, either at wholesale or retail; shall receive our, prompt attention. Eon't delivered anywhere in the village free of ohargo.

J. THREADKELL, Jr., Millers : 281f.

Record. D. E. Beardsley & Co. MAIN STREET.

Buchanan.

Buchanan

(its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of in gredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup-and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of

GROCERY STORE. New Firm!

Baker & Matthews BAY STOCK OF CROCERIES

Our stock of GROCERIES has been purchased since Decline in Prees. Which enables us to sell at REDUCED figures.

We invite the citizens of Buchanan to call, examine Cash Paid for Country Produce. Remember the place—North side of Front Street, Street, next door west of Noble & Estes', Buchanau, Mich.

Jan. 12, 1670. [3-47x1]

A. C. MATTHEWS. NEW

Having opened a shop for the manufacture of SHEET IRON WARE,

Conductors, Roofing, And general jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron. Rags, Old Copper, Brass,



Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the inest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SAUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT AST.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All Kinds of Work H. T. HELMBOLD, In our line. Making choice of the best workmen the country affords; and having had many years' experience in the business ourselves; we feel safe in warranting to our patrons articles in our line superior to any other establishment west of New York. REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch, and remember the place-Second door east of the cost office, in the building with Messras Blake & Long.

15tf. SANDERS & RYNEARSON.

TIN SHOP. Copper,

would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. EAVE TROUGH,



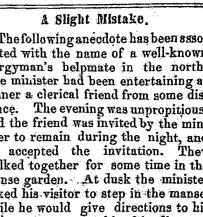
WARRANT ENTIRE SATISFACTION French! And domestic stock, We are prepared to supply our customers with

FOR SALE.

694 BROADWAY, New York NONE are GENUINE unless

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.; Practical and Analytical Chemists: SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SOLD BY ALL' DRUGGISTS. For Sale.

PREPARED BY



"Take that for asking that ugly wretch to stay all night!"

sation ensued: "Shon, vot ish to matter?"

"Vell, den," says John, "I vas try-

stone wall, and I fell off, and all te

stone wall tumbled down on to me,

and broke one of mine legs off, and both of mine arms, and smashed mine ribs in, and deese big stones are laying on to top of mine body." "Ish dat all?" says the other, "vy, you halloo so big loud I tot you got te tootache."

"An Irishman went in great grief to a neighbor to get some of the women to lay his grandmother out for

you are where the Holy Spirit will guide and empower you to take the leap of faith into the Savior's arms. You are utterly helpless as to purchasing or winning selvation; but this one thing you can do that the same the place, three doors north of the sea yield yourself to trust just what God.

Is you in His Word. The result is sure.

Wasted In Mediately

Wanted In mediately

Wanted In mediately

Wanted In mediately

Address, with stamp.

Wanted In mediately

Address, with stamp.

Wasted In Mediately

Address, with stamp.

By you in His Word. The result is sure.

Wasted In Mediately

Address, with stamp.

By you in His Word. The result is sure.

Wasted Section of the same the people of Buchan

Address, with stamp.

Wasted Section of the same three sections of the same it I now offer for sale my two story Store Bullding in Three Oaks, also, the furniture, as I am about to engage in the manufacture and sale of my Patent Bee Hive: This is a good opening for soud cooling: maker or other berson, as there is no Furniture Store within 14 miles in any direction from this place. It is an in the sale of the sale o Concrete House Brick. For sale, a nice meat Cottage House, very ljust as well as a brakeman. He tried pleasantly situated on Fourth Street. For partition, and after the train passed over him the large of the country of the large of the country of the large of t signed) to according to the H. T. HELMBOLD. I Buchanan, Teb. 21870.

Berrien County Record-Supplement.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of "peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, how ever, that a free exercise of the elec franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exceptional cases in several of the States lately in rebelliou, and that the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us hope, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our union and the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors or their widows and orphaus, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation has ever done after so protracted and devastating a war-

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans, domiciled in the French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection taked, and this has been followed by an extension of American protection to by an extension of American protection to the citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxo Coburg, Gotha, Colombia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Equador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezula in Paris. The charge was an onerons one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good indgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and, as 1 am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

As soon as I learned that a republic had heen proclaimed at Paris and the people of france had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government, discongrated with the deposition of Europe

France of a system of government, disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the feliciation of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people.

While we make no efforts to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were usked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to

interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European powers.

I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any power, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessing of peace restored to the belligerouts, with all of whom the United States is on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which cur intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United the time come when the action of the United single hour, that action will be heartily

I deemed it prudent in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States to issue, soon after offi cial notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents a proclomation defin-in the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was fol-lowed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance with their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States. call for them.

CUBA.

It is not understood that the condition of It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain insugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, and of military trials and executions of persons suspected of complicity ithw the insurgents, and of seizure of their property and the sequestration of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings as far as they affected the persons or property of the citizens of the United Stacts were in violation of the treaty of 1795 between were in violation of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. The representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April, 1869, to June last. The Spanish minister at Washington had been alled the states. Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in the island of Cuba, which, however, did not lend to the revocation or suspension of not lead to the revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights reserved for their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba and, that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such a an impartial tribunal; each claimant would be required to prove his future the rights reserved for their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full lished in the United States and statesmen, that the inhultants of a country through which and the same pointment of a country through which at one there hand. Spain would be required to prove his result is to be other at liberty to traverse every maker a liberty ever passes have a maktrale convictions are directly travelled to every fight to country, the instance of country, the instance of cuber of traver and statesmen, that t

kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments and awarded to the United States the sum of \$100,750 09 in gold which has since been paid by the imperial government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either na tion without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay, Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpected by be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject. kindly undertook the laborious task of exam-

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The long deforred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American Republicans has been inaugurated in Washington, under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendations contained a the resolution of the House of illepresentatives of the 17th of December 1866, the Executive Department of the government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the ministers of Spain, Peru, Chill and Equador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a Plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured. SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

was adjourned until the attendance of a Plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its object.

The alhed and other republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial der and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with

them.
The time is not probably far distant when, The time is not probably far distant when, in the natural course of events, all European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped, in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join in the congress of Panama.

SAN DOMINGO .. During the last sess ion of Congress a treaty

During the last sess ion of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country commercially and materially demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now itrmly believe that the moment it is known that the Huited States have entirely now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory; the latend of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations, in the Bay of Sansana, a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering, probably, less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present conmaintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its recognition of the property of the acquisition. geographical position. It commands the entransit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most espacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will in a few years build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consider greatly valuable and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war, it will give us the command of all the islands, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our coast. It protects our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, as, by the Bahamas and the Antilles, twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get from Georgia to the east coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government, under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remnnerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers, not now upon the island. These latter will take advantage of every available coast. It protects our coast trade advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon adjacent islands, and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence—each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to aboils slayery as a measure of self preserva-tion to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous Islands should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco tiopical fruits, etc. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The us a wider market for our products. The production of our supply of these articles will ent off more than \$100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture, it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With the balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and the money shipments of our citizens traveling in foreign lands equal to the yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to

The claim of the Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners of the same of \$19,702.50 in gold. Another and long pending claim of a like naturo—that of the whale ship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration. During the present year it was referred by the joint consent of Brazil tis to find and the United States to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examof our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery unsupportable in Cubs and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unbappy condition of Cubs and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide the honest means of paying our honest debts without over-taxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before. It is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the etitizens of the United States will cause this country to assume among the nations. In view of the importance of this question, I carnostly urge upon Cougess early action expressive of its views as to the policy of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that, by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to uncontacte for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that Island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may their be determined by the action of the two Bouses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as is the case of the acquisition of Treias. So convinced am 1 of the action of the wo Bouses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as is the case of the acquisition of Treias. So convinced am 1 of the action of the two Bouses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as is the case of the acquisition of Treias. So convinced am 1 of the action of the great disadvantages of the convention of the conventio

MINICAN MATTERS.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempt-ing from import duties a large tract of its terr-itory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been edjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious con sideration the proper means for counteracting the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage/your carnest attention.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against lajury to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought retire abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others aid in progress aie in progress.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Vene of the Commission on Chains against vene-zuelan, which were communicated in my messages of March 4, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870, It has not been deemed udvisable to distri-bute any of the money which has been received from that government till Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien Tsin, under circumstances of The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpess among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition but shows a complicity of the local authorities with the mob. The government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to falfil its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately, the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre, and it would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europeaus. property of Americans and Europeaus. ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the rati fications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts for the suppres-sion of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence

NATURALIZATION.

The ratifications of the naturalization conrention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

OUR NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY. In April last while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions at that place Is about 5,700 feet south of the true position of the Zenith parallel, and that the line when run on what is now supposed to be the true rution what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel would leave the fort of the Hudson Bay Company at Pembina within ithe territory of the United States. This information was communicated to the British government, and I was requested to consent, and did consent, that the British occurrence of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company. pation of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it Important, however, that this part of the boundary lines should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the governments, and I submit herewith an estimate of expense for such a commission on part of the United States part of the United States and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary is already fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's government was guilty of negligence, or did or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse, I would recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take the proof of the amounts

the rights of taking fish in certain waters therein defined—in the waters not included in the limits named in the convention, i.e., within three miles of the ports of the British coast. It has been the custom for many years to give to the to fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction and control of these inshore fishery grounds to the Colonial authority, known as the Dominion of Canada, and this semi-independent, but irresponsible agent, has excreised its delegated powers in an unifriendly way. Vessels have been selzed without no tice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the Colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unifriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy lishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect on this government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a a still broader and more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They anthorize officers or persons to bring vessels, hovering within three tion over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels, hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo and to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict on him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given. If such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, without a license or after the expiration of the period named in the last license to it,—they provide that the vessel with her tackle, etc. etc., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under the statute. Should the authorities of Canada atstatute. Should the authorities of Canada atstatute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by Her Majesti's officers that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British possessions in any other manner except for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, and of purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British Custom Houses or to trade, except for the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within 24 hours after a notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded in an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted upon by Her Majesty's government During the conference which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818 the British Commissioners proposed expressly to exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Britannic Malesty's subjects residing tempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded in an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted upon by Her Majesty's government. During the conference which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818 the British Commissioners proposed expressly to exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of the United States and also that it should not be lawful and in the United States and also that it should not be lawful to the United States of the United States engaged in such fishery to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of the leir voyages to and from said fishery grounds, and that any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated with her cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the Convention, was substituted if, however, it be said that this claim its founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention, was abandoned by the British plenipotentaries, and Article 1, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted if, however, it be said that this claim its founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention, was abandoned by the British plenipotentaries, and Article 2, as it is tands in the Convention, was abandoned by the Convention of the Security of the treaty, for the fathing the provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention was abandoned by the Convention of the Executive the power to suppend to the convention of the said that this claim its founded on provincial or colonial statutes and not upon the Convention was abandoned by the Convention of the convention of the said that this claim its founded on provincial or colonial statut ther, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

An unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of the claim of the right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for States with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tannage of 661 367 tons upon the water which tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the water which discharges into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on those waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen in British bottoms. If the Americau seamen are excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their the Atlantic would be in foreign hands access to our lake ports, which would be denied to American vessels in similar condition to state such a proposition refutes its justice. During the administration To state such a proposition refutes its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the act of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations, showed the judgment of European Jurists and statesmen, that the insultants of a country through which a na-

governing the navigation of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just, when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our own rights, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized. By law, or by treaty it has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized. By law, or by treaty it has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spaln and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1858 the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Paraguay and the Uraguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube, In 1858, Bolivia by treaty declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of natural law, as highways or channelsopened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by an Imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says it seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny inst, that in so doing, she exercises harshly an extreme and nard law; secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possessed the small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks or the St. Lawwerce where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the west to the Atlantic seaboard; to the citizens of those an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

OUR COMMERCE.

It is all adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not the capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood leaves but little hope of safety fer either the building or its contents in case of the event of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress: of volve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress; of the history and records of the revolution, and of the confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the governmental archives. Trecommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State. ment of State.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of transferring, to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appriately to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department to the War Department, the Pension Bureau, so far as it the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of pensions to soldiers. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the Bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENSES FOR THE COM-

The estimates for the expenses of the Go-vernment for the fiscal year are, \$18,244,846,-61 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year for the same items \$8,972,127,56. In this estimate, however, is included \$22,338,278,37 for public works heretofore begun under Cengressional provision, and for which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same work for the present fiscal year was \$11,984,518,01. the present fiscal year was \$11,984,518,01.

GOLD AND THE CUERENCY. The average value of gold as compared with

national currency for the whole of the year 1889 was about 184, and for 11 months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to comprosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when by wise and prudent legislation Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day. The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than \$\$0,000,000 per aunum. By steadness in the present course, there is no reason why, in fax about years the pational tay gatherer. the present course, there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stainp dispensed by post-ussters in every community, and a tax on liquors of all sorts and thoseo in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a daty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and upon those which we use more of than we produce—revenue enough may be raised. upon those which we use more of than we produce—revenue enough may be raised, after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to tulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a reduction of the interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the Government, for the payment of the principal and the interest of the public debt, pensions, etc., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means foldered all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more operated to the tree believe the fill of repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more operated to the believe the believe the public debt and pensions, then I am still more operated to the believe the still of repudiation of the public debt and pensions. debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenne reform has not been defined by any of
its advocates to my knowledge, but seems to
be accepted as something which is to supply
very man's wants wit thout any cost or effert
on his part. A true revenue reform cannot
be made in a day but must be the work of
national legislation and of time. As soon as
the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty
should be removed from coffee, ten and
other articles of universal use, not produced
by ourselves. The necessities of
the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of
assessors and collectors is not a pleasant
sight to the citizens, but that, or a tariff for
revenue, is necessary. Such a tariff, so far
as it acts in encouragement to home proas it acts in encouragement to home pro-ducts, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources.

THE ARMY.

Under the act of July 15, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced so that on the first of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The department building is an old structure not fire proof, and entirely inadequate in its dimensions to our present want. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the departments. I recommend an appropriation for a new war department building suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report. THE NAVY.

The expense of the navy for the whole of the last, year i.e. from December 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than \$9,000,000 or of the last report, are less than \$9,00,000 or about \$1,000,000 less than they were during the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, i.e., since July 1sr, show for the five months a decrease of over \$2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were \$28,205,078 03; those for next year are \$20,683 317, with \$955,100 additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates were made closely for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment, as it now is, without closely for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment, as it now is, without much in the nature of a permanent improvement. The appropriations made for the last and the current years were evidently thus intended by Congross, and are sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing by the repairing and refitting of our salps. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is initially are room economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs on salps and navy yards, becomes more inperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsate and uscless. I hope during the present session of Congress to be able to sub unit a plan by which may a years seed to the more seem to such many which may a years can be built. and repairs made with a great saving and repairs made with a great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a government which represents a country. a government which represents a country, with over 5,000 miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing 40,000,000 of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or of redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the eastern continent, our news is our only means of direct protection to navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report, sets forth the satisfactory working of this department and with the adoption of the recommendations contained therein, particularly those relating to a retorm in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments. At present, these commissions, where appointments are precedential, are issued by the State department. The law in all the departments of the Government except those of the postoffice and of justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Always lavoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete; I would have it govern not the femure, but

present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress regulating the army renders, army conferrs incligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms,

i.e., as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents subject to the approval of the executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries to Christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of page. The government watches over arts of peace. The government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I enterconfident hope that the policy now tain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all the Indians upon reservations where they will live in houses, have school houses and churches, will be pursuing penceful and selt-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-solding white men with the same impunity that he visits the civilized white settlements. I call your, special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs for full information on this subject.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last itseal year, 809,501,413 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity, 369,891,005 acres were taken under the Homestead law, and 215,951,551 acres sold. tor cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian serip, or applied in satisfaction of emigrants or for railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in the market will simply supply the present demand. The claim of the settlers under the homestead or the pre-emption laws, is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will-comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his setchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlenient. His right was formerly conined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was defined only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time, legalizing what was then regarded as an unauthorized Intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chilefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now lightly considered of more imthem is now justly considered of more importance to our well being than the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which enables the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the reach of all. The ploneer who incurs the dangers of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths. renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws, which secure that object, largely promote the general welfare. These should therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and beneficent policy of set ting apart certain sections of the public land for educational purposes in the new Stress should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I subjust, as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and premption laws.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated; and the lands taken under the Agricultured Colleges to the states and transcription. renders'a signal service to his country, and is

situated and the lands taken under the Agricul-tural College act or for internal improvement purposes under t he act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there had been conferred, up to the close of the last fisbeen conferred, up to the close of the last fis-cal year, by patent or other equivalent evi-dence of title, to States and corporations, 278,362,571 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that the addi-tional quantity of 174,785,623 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus alding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than 40 years since in the grants to Indiana and Illipois to aid those States in opening cathan 40 years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed, with some modification, in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land, within certain limits, to the Illinois Central Railroad. Four states and sunder convocations have received states and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minium, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnited the treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has close a processed in matrix to the development. struction of some of these thoroughfares has given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources, and the settlement of the most distant portions of the country. It may, however, well be insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscrminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise, undertaken by States or corporation, nor grant lands, in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers nestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more, effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

PATENTS. During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office, 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats and 160 applications for the extension of patents, including reissue and designs, 18,362 patents were issued, 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were \$120,304 29 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the census bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value, will be ready for celivery during the present session, and the remaining volumes will be compiled with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy. In arranging and classifying the returns, we shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war waged

of the pension office have been directed to the of the pension effice have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the cyldences submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been; heretofore allowed. The happropriation for the investigation of frauds, has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service. service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of education and agriculture The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, and our happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interests of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interests of the other a separate department—that of Agriculture, I believe ment—that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor were too strongly such library. culture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as will secure their efficiency.

CONCLUSION-THE POLOT OF THE ADMINIST

TRATION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be: A thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt of the debt of the patient of a prompt of the debt of the patient of the same; a prompt of the debt of the patient of the same. no the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; the reduction of taxation: and the tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other people, to the end that twar with all its blighting consequences may to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; areform in the treatm ent of Indians and in the whole civil

service of the country; and, finally, the securing of a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote mayllo so, just once at each election, without fear of molestation or persecution on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 5, 1870. VENETIAN BLONDES. -It seems that the folly of making artificially light hat its tot con fined to our own times. In the sixteenth century the Venetian ladies did the sametimes. A contemporary writer says: The Strasbourg goose, fastened to the floor before the fire to be a supplied to the floor before the fire to be a supplied to the floor before the fire to be a supplied to the floor before the fire to the floor before t enlarge its liver, affords the closest parallel to the fair, or would-be fair, Venetian, with ther dripping head exposed to the sun, as Cesare Vecellio, writing in 1589, pictures her; "The yecello, writing in 1999, pictures her; "The houses of Venice are commonly crowned with little constructions in wood, resembling a turret without a roof. On the ground these lodges or boxes are formed of masonry, floored like what are called terazzi at Florence and Naples, and covered with a cement of sand and lime to protect them from the rain. It is in these that the Venetian woman may be seen as often, and, indeed, oftener than in their chambers; it is that, with their heads exposed to the full arder of the sun during whole days, they strain every nerve to augment their charms, as it they needed it, as if the constant use of so many methods known to all did not expose their natural beauty to pass for no better than artificial. During the hours when the sun darts its most vertical and scorchin rays they repair to these boxes and condemn themselves to broil in them unattended. themselves to broll in them unattended. Seated there, they keep on wetting their hair with a sponge dipped in some clixir of youth prepared with their own hands or purchased. They moisten their hair afresh as fast as it is dried by the sun, and it is by the unceasing renewel of this operation that they become what you see them, blondes"

A ROMANOE.—The following romantic story is joid of Lord March (grandson of Charles is iold of Lord March (grandson of Charles II.) who afterwards became the second Duke of Richmond, and who, while yet quite young, was engaged, without being consulted as to the choice, to a ledy still younger. The bride was Lady——, the daughter of the Earl of Caderan, Marlborough's favorite general. Their union, (according to Napier's account) was a bargain to cancel a gaming debt between the parents, and the young Lord March was bronght from college and the lady from was brought from college and the lady from was brought from college and the lady from the nursery, for the cereinony. The bride was amazed and silent, but the bridegroom exclaimed, "Surely you are not going to marry me with that dowdy?" Married he was, however, and his tutor instantificarried himsoff to the continent. A few years after this event Lord March returned home from his travels a most recomplished gentleron. his travels a most accomplished gentleinan but having such a very disagreeable recollec-tion of his wife that he avoided home, and repaired on the first night of his arrival to the theatre. There he saw a lady of so fine an appearance that he asked who she was, and on being answered that she was the reigning toast, "the beautiful Lady March," he thustened to claim her, and they lived together so affectionately that one year only after his decease in 1750 she died of grief.

MAN AND HORSE.—Julius Von Wickede, the noted German military writer, describes the following scene which occurred after the capitulation of Sedan: "It was a touching scene," says he, "to see a fine looking officer of the Chassenrs d'Afrique take leave of a splendid bay horse, with a black mane, a fine full blooded Arabian. He literally embraced the noble steed, patted its back and caressed it, giving, all sorts of affectionate names. The intellisteed, patted its back and caressed it, giving, all sorts of affectionate names. The intelligent animal seemed to comprehend its master, and pressed its head against his breast in a caressing manner, as Oriental horses are wont to do. Suddenly the officer stepped back, and a terrible struggle seemed to take place in his breast. He held his hand to his eyes, and then he tore his sword from his scabbard, plunged it into the breast of his noble charer nierring its heart. He had aimed well. ger, piercing its heart. He had aimed well, for the faithful horse fell dead without a struggle. Now the officer turned away, sobbling like a child, without bestowing a look on the saddle or trappings, and joined his companions who were mounting into the railway cars which took them to their place of captivity."

DEATH A RELIEF.—A German paper relates the following little incident which occurred in the hespital at Bildburgshausen. A Turco had been taken there who had been wounded at Woerth in the foot, in a manner that amputation became necessary. He bore his misfortune manfully, and only asked that it might be communicated in a letter to his betrothed in Paris. He was in a fair way of recovery, and already able to leave his bed, when the following letter arrived from his intended: "I have learned, with the utmost regret that you have lost your foot, but as I can not pose-DEATH A RELIEF. - A German paper relates you have lost your foot, but as I can not pos-sibly marry a cripple, I feel compelled to con-sider our engagement as not existing." The Turco said not a word, and laid the letter on his bed. His wound became worse and worse from that moment, and he died a few days afterward: afterward:

not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete; I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner, of inaking all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrases the executive and heads of departments as that of inding places for constituents. The present system does not seenre the boest, and often not even if men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the government will be halled with approval by the whole people of the United States.

PURINDIAN POLICY.

Reform in the management of Indian mairs has received the special attention of the administration from its inauguration to the motor of the administration from its inauguration to the motor of the control of the civil service of the government will be halled with approval by the ministration from its inauguration to the

REVERENCE OF THE PARSEES FOR ANIMALS.—Although the cow is the only sacred animal of the Hindus reverenced by the Parsees, for they pay no special regard to the monkey or the other animal divinities of their neighbors, they are the protectors of the whole animal kingdom, dogs and pigeons being their most esteemed proteges. Bombay is the paradise of both bird and the quadruped. At certain hours of the day, at feeding time, it is almost impossible to walk or drive through the streets without treading on several of these birds, rendered fearless by long continued immunity from harm. On the green, as the open space in the center of the fort is pay excellence styled, the intensely bright sky is clouded by the countless blue wings swooping down for their food. Statisticians have frequently demonstrated the enormous waste of human food that occurs daily on this one spot. Enough, they assert, to feed a whole spot. Enough, they assert, to feed a whole village of human paupers; but the Parsees persist in their whim, for it has nothing to do with their religion, in spitejof the pleadings of political economy. If there be some poetical feeling at the bottom of their love for their pigeons, Which, we may say here, are the same species as our own wild pigeon, there can be no title of such sentiment about the dogs that infest the city. Nowhere else in the world can be seen such specimens of the genus cants. The dogs of Pera and Constantinople are sleek thereugh breds compared with the regree of thorough breds compared with the pugees of Bombay. During daylight they are hidden away in holes and sawers, but an liour after sunset they sally out in search of companionship and food, and make night hideous with their yelping and growling. The jackals of Calentia are sufficiently intentified. ship and took, and make ment indeeds with their yelping and growling. The jacks of Calentta are sufficiently irritating to susceptible nerves, but their noise is music itself by the side of the Parsess' four legged friends. There are very stringent laws in force intertering with these animals, and one of the most serious riots that ever took place in Bombay had its origin in the sleving of one or more serious riots that ever took place in Bombay had its origin in the slaying of one or more dogs by some Eaglish sailors. The Parsec population worked themselves up into a furious state of excitement, attacking with sticks and stones every European that showed himself, until the authorities were obliged to call out the military, and an English regiment was marched into the fort, from their barracks on the adjoining island of Coolaba Theriot occurred in the month of May, the hottest season of the year, and several of the soldiers were killed by coup de solell in their short march of a mile and a quarter. The disturbace was eventually quelled, but not without further loss of life. This occurred twenty-five years ago, and the dogs have been since unnolested.—A. G. Constable, in Harper's Magazine for December.

An Indian Burring Ground, In the township of Almer, on the farm of Mr. Allred Weldon, remains of Indians are frequently found, and everything indicates that it was used as a burial place by the former inhabitants of this country. It is situated on a high place of ground near Cass river, and the earth is washed away by the high water, bringing to view parts of skeletons. In the center of this place of ground is a high knoll which has often attracted attention, and aroused the curiosity of some to know why it was made there, and what it contained. Mr. Otis W. Leobard resolved to fathom the mystery, and Leonard resolved to fathom the mystery, and commenced work with a spade one day last week, and had not due more than three feet before he discovered the secret. From a hole about two and one-half feet in diameter, and at the depth above mentioned, he sucand at the depth above mentioned, he succeeded in taking out half a dozen skulls, and a great quantity of bones belonging to different parts of the human frame. Digging in different parts of the knoll he found the same, everything indicating that the bodies were placed in sitting position, and always facing the east. The knoll is about 25 feet in digneter and shout three feet high. On this diameter, and about three feet high. On this diameter, and about three feet high. On this knoll or a little ou one, side is a large pine stump that must have grown after the remains were deposited there, as a number remember part of the tree standing, and always in an upright position. The roots run in such a manner into the ground that there is no doubt of its proving since the knowledge of the proving since the knowledge. growing since the knoll was made. The In-dians are supposed to have belonged to the Chippewa tribe. Some of the Indians now here have been questioned in regard to this place, but nothing could be learned from them. Their only reply would be, "Don't know, may be, bad Indian!" We understand that it is the intention of some to remove the mound entirely, and deposit the remains in a new place. As they are now interred, a plot would quite irequently turn them out.—Ius-

Magazine for December.

cola Advertiser.

Confession which is dood for the Soul.

Erench Christians, both Protestants and Romish, are laying to heart the divine judgments on France, and are publicly confessing the sins of the nation. Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans, who resisted strenuously the infalliorients, who resisted strendorsy the infinite public dogma, has published a letter in which he points to the utter public and social demoralization of the people, and says ... We have almost entirely ceased to speak the truth. We have especially ceased to practice yitue; virtue has been banished from almost truth. We have especially ceased to practice virtue; virtue has been banished from almost all ranks. The evil is deep; it is seen and deplored, but the stream follows its course. In a similar strain, Rev. M. Phatte, the Protestant pastor at Nice, puts forth this touching. Itany: "Our principles and our manners have been corrupted. We have absolved, glorified and crowned perjury. We have regarded as mere prejudices, conscience and truth. We have made light of whatever is pure and sacred, among, men. Woman, marriage and its holy duties, all the domestic virtues, have been for us subjects of ridicule. Our theatres and our schools have become schools of immorality. By the frivolity of our, character, by our long resignation to servitude, by the lowness of our tasts, by our shameful fashions, by our obscene songs, we have dishonored our times, and scandalized the world. In all the ranks of our society, vice has flourished, exposing without shame before the eyes of all that which it is not permitted even to mention. Then Thy wrath has kindled, and upon this Sodom and this Gomeone with the second of the contraction of the permitted even to mention. Then Thy wrath has mitted even to mention. Then Thy wrath has kindled, and upon this Sodom and this Gomorrah which we have become. Thou has rained down fire and brimstone. Thou art just, O Lord, and our guitt has merited this chastisement." There is hope in this humility. God may be abasing the pride of France, in order to introduce a new era of morality and religion, which shall deliver that unhappy land from its foes, infidelity and superstition and shall prepare it by general education and a pure gospel for permanent institutions of political freedom.

AGRAND CLIMAX IN THE OPERA.—A Striktook place in the Imperial Opera of Vienna the other day. The members of the orchestra had received an increase of salaries, and the choristers demanded the same. Their demands were refused, and so they intended to strike. The managers were in great tribulation as to what form this strike was to assume. At first it was believed that they would stay away altogether. But no, whon evening came they appeared as usual, and the performance of the "Magic Fluto" commenced. But fancy the astonishment of the manager and the audience when the choristers only But fancy the astonishment of the manager and the audience when the choristers only murmured their paris. In yain did the leader gesticulate with his baton, they could hardly be heard. To increase the distress some of the solo singers, refused to sing. with such a chorus and they had to be replaced by others. But a general collapse ensued when the leader, a very excitable individual, was seized by a fit of insanity. The curtain had to go down; and the spectators received their money back at the door. Next day the demands of the choristers were satisfied. 1sters were satisfied.

WHY THE RAIN FELL FOR FIVE DAYS UP-ON A GROUP OF GRAVES IN ALABAMA.—Some days ago we published an account from Mobile of a mysterious dropping of rain upon

Mobile of a mysterious dropping of rain upon certain graves in the cemetery near that city: Ther mystery is thus solved:

To that Editor of the Registor:—Having occasion to visit a sick person near the catholic grave-yard, curiosity prompted me to make some inquiry about the phenomenon of rain falling in a certain yard. It is all due to a young lealless wild cherry tree standing in an adjoining yard. This is not uncommon at this season of the year with the wild cherry, crape myrtle, and swamp popular trees. It is caused by the sap ascending, after the leaves have allen out, in great quantities, from some atmospheric cause. The little scar left on the branches when the leaf falls off coats over with gum: the sup rises and collects under the pranches when the leaf latis on costs over with gum: the sup rises and collects under the coat, and by a "vis a tergo" action burst the coating, and many of them at a time produce a very fine shower. There are other phenomena of this kind in and about the city. One (a poplar tree in Holly's garden) is now or was about a week ago, giving guite as much water as the one in onestion. A crape myrile Water as the one in question. A crape myrtle on the old shell road has been showering every fall for many years.

H.

on the old shell road has been showering every fall for many years.

Monus, Nov. 4, 1870.

As having a curious affinity with the above paragraph, we reproduce an extract from the Holly Springs, Miss., Reporter:

"A singular phenomenon may be witnessed on the farm of M. C. Pégues, five miles southeast of Holly Springs. A black gum tree, about 80 feet high, growing on the hillside, surrounded by other trees, has been for years a source of wonder to many in that neighborhood and has gained for itself the name of "raining tree." On Saturday last several person visited this remarkable tree. The day was perfectly calm, warm and cloudless, with the exception of a few clouds in the south. Immediately under, and a short distance beyond the branches of the tree, a gentle rain was falling continually, saturating the ground beneath, and nowhere else was a particle of moisture visible. The water collected in the lallen leaves had the appearance and taste of rain water.—Giristan News. rain water.—Christian News.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LAW.—A correspondent of the Norwich Bulletia, who writes from North Kingston, Rhode Island, says that about four years since Mr. Sylvester Franklin, of that place, brought action against John Brown of the same town, for damages to his wife in a collision of vehicles in the public highway. Mr. Brown is a very old man and drives a very slow horse, and Franklin's wife is much younger and drives a fast horse. At the time of the collision she was racing with is much younger and drives a fast horse. At the time of the collision she was racing with another party, and they were driving very fast down hill and around a corner, when they suddenly came upon old Mr. Brown, who was coming from mill, and who did not succeed in giving quite half the road, as the notice was rather short for age and a slow team; consequently they collided, Mrs. Franklin going unceremoniously over the dasher and fracturing an arm. For this Mr. Brown was sued. ing an arm. For this Mr. Brown was sued, and a arm. For this Mr. Brown was sued, and a after a severe contest, in which the law-yers have not falled to take all the advantages of motions for new trials and writs of error, and whatever other devices known to the law and requisite in a rumous lawsuit, it has at last come to a close in favor of the defendant. last come to a close in favor of the defendant. The suit has been most severe in its consequence upon the parties. The plaintiff has spent nearly all of the little property saved by years of industry, which a short time previously he had invested in a sang little home; and when the final judgment was given he lifted up; his voice and wept. Mr. Brown is nearly \$0 years of age, and though possessing a comfortable share of this world's goods, has been even more of a sufferer from this ill-chosen suit, having been harassed for such a long time: the excitement at last proved too much time: the excitement at last proved too much for his enfeebled constitution, and while upon the witness stand, being brow-beaten by the shrewdest of counsel on the cross-examina-tion, he had a paralytic shock, which deprives him of the use of one side from head to look.

THE NEW NIGHT TIME PIECE. - This curious The New Night Time Piece.—This curious and ingenious invention, says the Queen, an English paper, may be said to be a combination of reading lamp and clock. In external contour the night time piece resembles an ordinary table lamp of the globe form of construction; but surrounding the globe as a zone or band are the figures representing the 12 hours of a common dial. A blue steel hand or index, which appears black when the lamp is lit, points to the hours and minutes as they or index, which appears once when the lamp is lit, points to the hours and minutes as they are registered by the cloer work, which occupies a round box or case below the oil reservoir. This consists of a deep glass chamberior cup, in which a hollow porcelain ball doats holding on its upper surface, a short waxed cotton wick. On the glass cup being filled with oil the wick is ignited, just as in the case of a common doating night lamp. The works are then wound up, the time set, and the first time please so where. It is considered. and the night time piece is on duty. It is so arranged as to run for 30 hours without fresh winding up. Should the movement be slow, or tending to gain, there is a little ball at the end of the pendulum, which, by turning from right to left, corrects the evil. If it less, the nght to less corrects the eyn. If it tooses, the ball must be turned in reverse direction. Nothing can surpass the simplicity of the arrangement under consideration, which we are of opinion will be found of great value to invalids and those whose occupation will oblige them to mark the flight of time by night as well as by day.

THE OUSATONIO DAM. - The Ousatonic dam, built across the Housatonic river just above Birmingham, Ct., is completed. The dam is 600 feet wide and 22 feet high, and sets the water back five miles, making the heaviest water power in Connecticut, if not in New England. Thirty years ago a similar scheme was projected, but opposing shad fisheries above prevented its execution. At several periods since, have the movements been defeated, until in 1864 another application was met as usual by the opposing shad lovers. met, as usual, by the opposing shad lovers.
Then a delegation was sent to Maine to inves-Then a delegation was sent to Maine to investigate the arrangement of the fisheries there. They returned, bringing with them a gontleman experienced in the business, also a model of a weir, whereby fish could go up the dam. Consequently, in 1866, the charter was granted. The capital was soon raised, and the work commenced. The first of October, 1869, the work was well advanced, but the great freshet of October 4 swepts a large continuous fit ways joying to the condition in portion of the away, owing to the condition in which it was left. Discouraged, but not disheartened, the company soon raised the necessary additional capital, and resumed the work. Now, it stands an honor to the com-pany, an ornament to the Housatonic valley, and, in the future, when the dropping of the hammer, the buzzing of the spindle, and the elatter of machinery generally shall be beard, a blessing to other generations.—Cor. North-mille Record. ville Record.

A PAIR OF SPIRS.—Two peasants were shot, the other day, near Paris, for conveying information. Their way of proceeding was as follows: Having discovered where the last German sentinel was placed, one peasant came German sentinel was placed, one peasant came up through the German lines pretending that he was going to gather frapes in his field, which happened to be just outside of the fruissan boundary. Of course the sentinel refused to let him pass. While he is gesticulating and pleading his cause up comes another blue bloused deasant. "Oh, my dear brother," cries blouse No.1; how art thou, and how are thy wife and children?" The two brothers embrace, and each slip a packet of letters into the other's blouse under the nese of the sentry. But the other morning a sentry of the sentry. But the other morning a sentry was more suspicious, and he put himself and his needle-gun between these two dear brothers and Paris, and sent them off to the supports in the rear. When searched whole bundles of letters were found on them, and they were at once shot as spies.