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Amabel spoke her voice had a sharp quiver of pain as well as of anger. She was very proud of her brother—proud of his handsome face, of his talents—and she considered that he was about to degrade himself socially if not morally, by the stand he had announced he had taken.

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Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1876.

The Prince of Wales is having lots for in Ceylon at elephant drive.

A rumor is afloat to the effect that the army is preparing for the absorption of Belgium.

A meeting was held at Battle Creek on the 4th for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of the Michigan Ship canal scheme.

The Legislatures of Ohio, Minnesota, Colorado, Kentucky and Louisiana, convened on Monday and elected officers, but did no other business.

By the consolidation of the revenue collection districts the number is reduced from 209 to 163. The government will save by this change some \$250,000 annually, the greater portion of which is in salaries alone.

Miss Maggie H. Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, was married at St. Lazarus' Episcopal Church, Memphis, Saturday last, to J. Addison Hayes, Desher of the Tennessee State National Bank.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan was held at Lansing, Feb. 23, 1875. Officers will be elected, papers read, and general business transacted during the afternoon and evening; also, arrangements made for representation at the Centennial.

The largest day's business of the season was probably done by Treasurer Fisk on Friday last week. His total receipts amounted to six thousand and one dollar and forty-three cents. This is probably owing to the fact that there was no opposition in his business.

The Free Press of Detroit has adopted the plan of publishing all notices of applications for situations wanted, or to be filled, gratuitously, thus working a mutual benefit to both working men and employers.

Speaker Kerr is so ill that there is doubt of his being able to take his place at the opening of Congress. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, is mentioned as a candidate for the speakership pro tem, but there will probably be some opposition by eastern members.

Some excitement and indignation has been created in Dubuque, Iowa, by the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church refusing to administer the sacraments of penance and the holy eucharist to those parents who persist in sending their children to schools not supported by the church.

A man named Joseph Slater, from Grand Rapids, this State, attempted to murder his wife, at Chatham, Ont., by shooting her with a shot gun, on Sunday last. He afterwards cut his throat with a jack-knife. Mrs. Slater will probably recover. Though the man is badly wounded, he will probably recover.

Two of the convicts in the Ohio State Prison have been amusing themselves by manufacturing spurious nickel coin, probably intent on coming from their long home rich men. They were placed in a dungeon to repent their folly.

The political campaign will soon be opened in New Hampshire. The contest will be for a successor to United States Senator Cragin, whose term will expire in March, 1877. It is expected that the campaign will be an exciting one as strong and influential candidates are to be in the field.

Hon. Harrison Ludington, Governor elect of Wisconsin, was inaugurated with other State officers elect, at Madison, on Monday. The event was celebrated with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The Union Pacific Railways are preparing to resist the demand of the Government for five per cent. of their net earnings, as provided by their charters, on the ground that they have no net earnings. They are represented in Washington by their attorneys, who have instructions to use every means to evade the payment.

William Johnson of Detroit, was found guilty in the Circuit Court at South Bend, on the 29th ult., of being a party to the burglary committed in Michigan City last July, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, and fined \$800. He served a term of six years in the Ohio State prison for stealing jewelry in Cleveland in 1866.

It is believed that the National Republican Convention will be held in Chicago on the 15th of next June, and that Senator Logan will succeed Secretary Chandler as Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. Another report is that Philadelphia will be selected as the place of holding the Convention, and the 4th of July the time.

A personal encounter between Myron H. Tarbox, senior proprietor of the Daily Times, of Grand Rapids, and George W. Gage, city editor of the Daily Democrat, induced by offensive personalities in their respective journals, occurred in the office of the Morton House, in Grand Rapids, on Dec. 31st. Gage attacked Tarbox and knocked him down when Tarbox just a revolver and fired on Gage just grazing Gage's hand. Before the second shot could be fired Gage had severely pounded Tarbox, citizens had separated them. No arrests have been made.

It is considered quite certain that the Democratic Legislature of Mississippi will impeach Gov. Ames and Lieut. Gov. Davis. If the Democrats in the Senate succeed in securing for their side one member who was elected as an Independent Republican, they will have a two-third majority with which to carry out the impeachment programme.

Preparations are being made to furnish England with a more effective military force for protection against an invasion by any foreign force. The plan of operations is to divide the country into eight districts, and allot to each a corps of 85,328 men with 10,585 horses, 1,410 carriages and 90 guns numbering together with the present garrison, about 300,000 men. Each corps to be connected by rail and wire, with all others so that at a few hours warning the entire force may be concentrated at any point in the country.

There are now on the files of the House 880 bills which were presented before the recess and 140 on the files of the Senate. Of the House bills, 80 per cent. are claims upon the Treasury, the most of which come from the South and ask for remunerations for damages sustained during the war. A bill providing for an appropriation of \$300,000 to the people of Loudon County, Virginia, which General Sheridan visited, is a sample of these, we assume, of Democratic measures of reform, and may account for the eagerness of the majority to cut down the national expenditures. If these claims are to be paid, there must be a wholesale retrenchment in some direction.—Chicago Tribune.

A list of pardons from the Illinois Penitentiary, printed by the Chicago Tribune, shows that one hundred and thirty-four were pardoned during the year. Of these seventeen were convicted murderers, seven of whom were convicted for life; sixteen were convicted for manslaughter and attempts to kill, and seventy-two for theft and burglaries. A list of cases, giving the reason for each pardon, shows that in many cases the prisoners were pronounced guilty simply because the jury were fatigued and were in a hurry to get the case off their hands, the whole jury afterwards agreeing to the innocence of the convicted person and making a statement to that effect, in applying for the pardon. Others are cited where the prosecuting attorneys have secured the pardon of those accused without regard to his innocence or guilt, simply for the honor of gaining his case, and certified to their innocence afterwards.

It is beyond a doubt that the Mexican authorities cannot control those our citizens who make periodic wandering excursions into Texas. It may be seriously doubted whether they can control any of the citizens of Mexico. Secretary Bristow has received a communication from W. W. Bowers, Collector at San Diego, Cal., stating that that section of the country like Texas, suffers from the depredations of lawless Mexicans. Stores and houses have been attacked and robbed, and the owners and occupants shot. Within the past year nineteen murders have been committed by these banditti. The Americans have grown tired of this sort of work, and the citizens of San Diego have, at their own expense, organized a guard for the protection of life and property. The papers in the case have been transmitted to the President.—Chicago Tribune.

OHIO CORRESPONDENCE. TOLEDO, OHIO, Jan. 3, 1876. ED. RECORD.—I do not know how it may be with you in South-western Michigan, but in Ohio, we are having a remarkable winter. Some say they have seen similar before, but most declare they have never experienced in this latitude anything so fine. It is delightful, mild, sunny, bright and pleasant as June. That is, some days. Of course we think every week will be the last and expect a change which will furnish the usual aspects of the season. But successive days continue very mild and agreeable till we have lost faith in the old sign, that in winter if we have a very fine and mild day it will be immediately succeeded by foul weather. Really the state of the weather leaves nothing to be desired except good streets and highways. These are bad enough. Frost out of the ground and mud reigns supreme.

We had a gorgeous day for New Year's, and the ushering, too, of the Centennial. By order of the Mayor, there was a general display of flags, and ringing of bells. The "Stars" floated over all of the public buildings and many of the private. Business was partially suspended and pleasant greetings and social visits were the order. At midnight the bells struck, and at six a. m., and withal rung out so merrily, that we felt glad we had lived to see the close of the first and hear the ringing in of the second centenary of the United States. But in a few minutes we hoped we should not live to see the next. The bells had scarcely begun, when all of the steam engines in the city began their screech with an amazing determination to be heard, cost what it would. And such a horrid caterwauling as we are glad to know there will never be excuse for perpetrating again for one hundred years. The din was terrible, and kept up with horrible persistence for a quarter of an hour. Every other sound was drowned by it, and all we could do was to cover our ears and wish it would stop. We thought it the most cruel piece of barbarism that could be inflicted upon an innocent community. But it was in the name of patriotism and we can bear anything for that.

We have no sign of snow, little appearance of a general winter in any way. It is such weather as we should think quite natural in Oct. or early Nov. And it is exceedingly favorable for us in many respects. It is a blessing in the poor, in that it reduces expenses, and affords opportunity to carry forward improvement upon the streets and buildings. Many laborers are finding employment with the cold and snow of ordinary winters would be left without work, and of course

There is less suffering and destitution than last winter. Building is proceeding with about as much activity as in the autumn months. Indeed it would seem to have assumed more than its usual vigor since the incoming of Nov. Many blocks, and large structures are in progress, streets are being graded, and filled. And the prices of provisions are so favorable as to allow comparative abundance in families used to want.

Toledo is just having added to its business facilities one of the finest and most ornate trade structures in the West. The immense "Hall Block" upon the corner of Jefferson and St. Clair Streets. It is now being completed and occupied by wholesale business of different grades, and by the Toledo & Wabash Railway for its offices and storehouse. It adds greatly to the beauty of the city, and has the advantage of opening up to business a street which before was only second in its position.

I see by the Record that the religious meetings in Buchanan are well attended and are producing good results. While cities and towns as we read in different parts of the country are being visited in this way, we here have yet to pray for it, and greatly need a work of temperance and religion both. The amount of liquor sold and used here is simply appalling, and without check. Absolutely no restraint seems placed in its way. Our law is a dead letter. We need a "crusade" of law to succeed that which more than a twelvemonth ago, was made in the name of religion. We want the most potent persuasions which can be applied. And here is our disadvantage. Law is sufficient, we can not complain, but public sentiment has furnished law strong enough and good enough. But it is better than its execution. We want something back of law which will push it and use it. For lack of that, unprincipled men make hay of morals and waste of humanity. We naturally inquire, "When will it be settled?" and "how shall the better effects be secured?" Wishing you and all we know among you a "Happy New Year." Yours Truly, J. K. DERRING.

CHICAGO JAN. 1, 1876. The Tribune of COMMERCE, gives the following brief review of the wholesale business of Chicago for 1875: "The aggregate wholesale business in produce, merchandise, and manufactured goods is \$657,000,000, against \$689,000,000 in 1874. This is the value of the things sold. The summary table of aggregate values is as follows:

Table showing aggregate values for 1874 and 1875. Columns include Produce, Wholesale merchandise, Manufactures, Total, and Merchandise included in wholesale.

It will be seen that the only falling off has been confined to the transactions in farm productions and this is due largely to the less number of hogs. The hogs brought to Chicago in 1874 were unprecedented in number, the prices offered inducing such shipments to market as to leave the country comparatively bare. The crop of hogs in 1875 is, therefore, short as compared with last year. This shortage of hogs is general, and by no means confined to Chicago. The number of hogs brought to Chicago in 1875 was 8,912,110, against 4,258,879 in 1874. The falling off in the number of hogs caused, of course, a corresponding decline in the quality of pork, lard, out meats, etc.

In cattle there has been an increase from \$48,906 head in 1874, to 920,848 in 1875. The total receipts of grain in 1875, including flour to bushels, against \$56,611,718 bushels in 1874, a decline of 10,000,000 bushels of which over 8,000,000 bushels were in corn and 5,500,000 bushels were in wheat. The decline in corn receipts has been largely due to the condition of the corn crop in the districts tributary to Chicago. The summer of 1875 was so cold and wet that much of the corn in the northern districts did not mature—that is, ripen, and harden—so readily as in ordinary years, and, therefore, forwarded no corn, or a reduced quantity this year. There has also been considerable grain taken up at points north and west of Chicago, and carried forward to the East without coming to Chicago, the railroads in their zeal to discriminate against this city, carrying to grain points 100 to 200 miles west of Chicago to the Atlantic for less money than from Chicago. Most of this grain, however, thus sent around us, though not passing through here, has been owned and controlled by our merchants.

The wholesale sales of merchandise show an increase of \$26,000,000 over the preceding year. This is an increase in the value of the goods sold. But these figures do not show the increase in the volume of business. Prices in 1875 averaged 10 per cent less than in 1874, and consequently the average bulk or quantity of goods handled was over 20 per cent greater than in 1874. The same is true in the sales of manufactured goods. To the increase in value must be added the increase in quantity necessitated by the reduction in prices. In the sales of manufactures given in the tables there are included, notwithstanding the sales at wholesale; consequently the figures do not embrace the large sales by manufacturers at retail. For the details of this annual exhibit we must refer the reader to the carefully-compiled tables given in the review. To show the steady growth and progress of the business of Chicago, and how our commerce triumphed over the trade of 1873, which so overwhelmed the trade of other points, we give the aggregates of the several branches of business for several years. The records of 1874 were destroyed by fire, and nine months of that year and three months of 1875 were omitted:

Table showing total wholesale business for 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

These figures show the steady growth of the aggregate wholesale trade of this city during the last eight years. It has not been spasmodic or inflated; the growth has been regular and fixed. The fire did not interrupt or destroy it, nor did the panic arrest or weaken it. Notwithstanding the reduction in prices, and the increased quantities produced and sold have maintained the regular increase in aggregate values, showing how substantial and how progressive is the trade which flows to this city.

Iowa Compared with Michigan. Iowa and Michigan are so nearly equal in population that comparison between them, whenever census returns afford data for it, is of interest. In 1870, according to the national census, Iowa was the 11th and Michigan the 18th State in the union in respect to population, Georgia standing between with 50 more inhabitants than Michigan. Iowa had 1,184,020 inhabitants, and Michigan 1,184,059. The census returns of 1875, the completed official compilation of which is just published, show a population of 1,850,544 inhabitants, an increase of 156,524 in five years, which is an increase of 8,185 per annum. The census returns of Michigan for 1874 show a population of 1,394,081, an increase of 149,972 in four years, or 37,498 a year. If this average annual increase in Michigan continued for the year following the census of 1874, the population of our State for 1875 would be 1,571,524, considerably more than that of Iowa for the same year.

There is little doubt that Michigan has now passed both Georgia and Iowa, and at present stands 11th among the States in point of population, or that the census of 1880 will show that she has then passed Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and stands 8th on the list. Some further comparisons with a State so nearly abreast with us as Iowa may be of interest. In 1875 the total male population of Michigan was 697,184; female, 636,847. Both States show an excess of males over females, but the disparity is greater in Michigan than in Iowa. The total number of colored people in Michigan is 11,932, in Iowa 5,976—a curious fact, when we remember that Iowa lies next to a former slave State, while Michigan is remote from any former slave territory.

The total amount of improved land in Iowa—a prairie State—is nearly 18,000,000 acres, against 5,590,000 in Michigan, and of course the farm products of Iowa are considerably larger than those of this State. The following table shows the comparative amount of grain raised, according to the census of 1875 for Iowa and 1874 for Michigan.

Table comparing grain raised in Iowa and Michigan for 1875 and 1874. Columns include Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Hogs.

These comparisons are necessarily incomplete and imperfect, as the tables do not correspond in many instances. For example, the totals for Michigan given above are for horses over a year old, and sheep and hogs over six months old, while there is no such limitation in Iowa. The statistics which we have seen from Iowa contain no figures as to neat cattle, potatoes, hay, maple sugar, and several other valuable products. If Iowa surpasses Michigan in agricultural production, she is much inferior to us in the value of her mineral and manufactured wealth. The total value of articles manufactured in Iowa in 1874 was \$89,268,819; in Michigan in 1875 it was \$122,901,262. The total value of the mineral products of Iowa was \$2,802,242; of Michigan, \$12,250,779. These figures exhibit strikingly the contrast in the character of the industries and resources of the two States. While those of Iowa are very largely agricultural, those of Michigan are widely diversified.—Detroit Tribune.

Reducing Naval Expenditures. There is no doubt that a commendable effort will be made during this session of Congress, in the national economy, to reduce the naval expenditures at least \$5,000,000, and perhaps \$6,000,000. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune throws some light on the manner in which it was proposed to make the reductions. The appropriations for the current fiscal year and the estimates for next year are as follows:

Table showing estimates for 1877 and 1876 for Salaries & expenses, Naval establishment, Public works, and Miscellaneous.

will be reduced to \$2,800,000 as \$1,000,000 is considered sufficient to prevent the navy from going to decay, and there is no reason for building new ships. The appropriation for the year 1876, for repairing the Parian and Diotima, \$300,000 for repairing six school-ships for boys, and \$800,000 for two new rams, will be thrown out altogether. The estimate of \$2,800,000 of which the principal part of the repair of machinery, will be reduced to \$500,000. The item for new boilers for the Shenandoah, Wachusett, Alaska, Benicia, Wabash, Lancaester, and Janiata, amounting to \$400,000, will probably be stricken out, likewise the \$50,000 asked for to build a new wing on the Naval Academy, and the \$15,000 for experiments in the Washington Navy-Yard. It is also probable that an effort will be made to abolish the Marine Corps, which has been the subject of steam navigation, and this will save \$825,015. Total reductions amount \$9,000,000, making which, and other lesser items that may occur, it is estimated that the navy can be reduced to \$15,000,000 if the Marine Corps is continued, and \$14,000,000 if it is abolished; and "this reduction can be made without embarrassing the operation of the Department, and simply by arresting at once the operation of 'putting the navy on a war footing.'"

There is no doubt that the people heartily sustain Congress in making material reductions in the navy, and also in the army expenses, if they can be effected without damage to the public interests. It has been heretofore both a difficult and delicate task for the Administration to interfere seriously with either the army or the navy that fought through the War of the Rebellion under its auspices, or to ask Congress to make radical reductions. Much has been done in the army, however, but not a great deal in the navy. Now that the Democratic House, however, is in power, it is a good time to lop off the excesses and superfluities, and thus materially reduce these expenditures, which are unwarranted in a time of peace. The people do not want the navy abolished, neither do they want it crippled, but they do not complain of any reduction in what is ornamental and useful, or any stoppage of the force of putting the navy on a war footing in time of peace. No one will make any objection to the abolition of the Marine Corps. Gentlemen sailors on shore are of no use except to draw salaries. Like Titic Barnacle, they may die at their posts with their salaries in hand, nor will they defend them to the last, but the people will waste no regrets over them. The people have no use for navy officers except at sea. Congress, therefore, does not need to hesitate about the popular sentiment as to navy reductions, but can go ahead with the work, provided it does not cut close enough to impair the efficiency of the navy or seriously cripple it.—Chicago Tribune.

The French National Assembly. The National Assembly of France, which has controlled the government of the country since the close of the Franco-German war, has completed its work of constituting a permanent Republic, and has dissolved itself, fitly choosing the last day of the old year for its sine die adjournment. "The old order changes, giving place to new." The provisional republic, which has been a football of factions, goes out with 1875, the permanent republic (how permanent, however, can only be determined by the progress of events) comes in with 1876. The National Assembly which adjourned on Friday was one of the most memorable legislative bodies which has assembled in France since the Republic of 1793. Elected amid the chaos and anarchy which resulted from the fall of the Empire and the complete military triumph of the Germans, it had in its very inception to struggle with and subdue the fierce insurrection of the Parisian communists. When it first met, France was substantially in the hands of the Prussian army, and that power held it for months and even years afterward, only yielding up department after department as the successive installments of the vast war indemnity of five thousand million francs was paid. Though apparently strongly in favor of the Republic when it first convened, the Assembly swung round in 1873 toward the Bourbons, but has swung back again to the support of the moderate Republic. Its long continuance in power, its delay and vacillation, its failure for year after year to constitute a definite form of government, caused by the fact that neither the republicans, the monarchists nor the imperialists had an absolute majority in its members, have made its history for the prospects of the new nation. In this respect the Assembly has builded better than it knew. Had the friends of the Republic succeeded, two or three years ago, in forming a permanent government, or in dissolving the Assembly, the prospects of a fixed republican government in France could not have been as favorable as they are to-day.

The late national Assembly was elected on the 8th of February, 1871. It met at Bordeaux on the 12th of the same month, elected M. Thiers, President of the provisional Republic, and chose Mr. Grevy as its own President. On March 20th it met at Versailles, and there, reluctantly enough, ratified the treaty of peace, with its hard conditions, which Bismarck dictated to Thiers and Favre. Though it contained many remarkable characters, and its debates were sometimes scenes of the wildest confusion, yet, for the first two years of its existence, its majority steadily grew wider in following implicitly the leadership of that most experienced and safest of French statesmen, M. Adolphe Thiers. To him must be awarded the credit of restoring peace and order to France, and of laying the foundations of permanent government. But in 1873 the intrigues of the monarchists succeeded in overthrowing the republican majority, and on the 24th of May of that year the Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence in the ministry of M. Thiers, who immediately resigned, whereupon Marshal McMahon was elected to the Presidency for the term of seven years, as President

ing the army in its order-preserving capacity. Had the Count de Chambord, the Bourbon aspirant for the throne, possessed the slightest political sagacity, he might to-day be king of France, but he persisted in exclaiming "I am a Bourbon," and the Bourbons learn nothing, and forget nothing, by publishing a manifesto in regard to his claims to the throne, in which he believed in assertion as to alienate all the moderate monarchists and to make his choice by the Assembly an impossibility. The reaction from him did not, however, give the Republicans control of the Assembly, and it is not probable that the moderate Republic which is soon to go into operation could have been agreed upon had it not been for the apprehensions felt by the monarchists at the gaining strength of the Bonapartists, and the fears of a coup d'etat. But it became apparent that the monarchy, whether Bourbon or Orleansist, was impossible, at least for the present, and the wiser members of the Right found the moderate Republic as the best check against imperialism. The work of drawing up a plan for such a permanent, conservative republican government, has occupied the whole of the year which has just closed. It has at last been completed and the Assembly has adjourned.—Detroit Tribune.

Secretary Chandler Forfeiting Out the Frauds in the Pension Service. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1876. Secretary Chandler, it is said, is preparing additional important movements in the Pension Service. The greatest effort has been made to keep the plan of the proposed action secret. One special agent at Philadelphia has been discharged, and another here threatened with discharge on suspicion of having furnished information, will be added to the list of the great frauds recently discovered in the Pension Service. It is expected that it can be shown that the frauds amount to one-fifth to one-tenth of the amount of the entire pension-roll. As a consequence of this it is believed that the pension appropriation may be reduced \$2,000,000. It is not unlikely that a proposition of this nature may proceed from the Interior Department. The House Appropriations Committee, although having a rebel general for chairman, is not disposed, for political reasons, to make a factious opposition to the Pension bill. The Democracy wants the soldier vote. It is probable, therefore, that in the reduction of this appropriation the House will simply adopt the suggestions which Secretary Chandler may make. The frauds that have been discovered are for the most part in the original pensions of ten years ago. They have been mainly committed through examining surgeons who have been appointed by political influence. These surgeons have frequently been in collusion with dishonest pension agents. Some of the pension agents have paid themselves fraudulent claims. One paid out of his own office \$2,000 annually to himself on forged certificates. Secretary Chandler, it is probable, will recommend the abolition of the system of examining surgeons, and the creation of State boards or something of that nature as a substitute.

Only \$15,000,000. St. Louis, Jan. 4.—A somewhat celebrated land case, the title of which is "Bull, et al., heirs of Don Joseph Valliere, vs. H. Duryea et al., grantees of heirs of Valliere and John Wilson, plaintiff, vs. the United States, defendant," was argued yesterday before Judge Kriekel, of the United States District Court, at Jefferson City. The case involves some six million acres of land along White River, in Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas, estimated to be worth \$15,000,000. The certified land grants alleged to have been given to Col. Valliere by the Spanish Government for military service. About one-third of the contested property is owned and occupied by persons under grants from the United States, and numerous towns, villages, and cultivated farms exist thereon. Judge Kriekel took the case under advisement, and will render a decision about the first of February.

Deaths. Died, January 2, 1876, of Lung Fever, SYDNEY ALLEN, aged 50 years and 8 months. Died, Dec. 30, 1875, after a painful illness of two weeks, Mrs. MARY ANN ALLEN, 37 years of age, aged ten years, eleven months and twenty-seven days. A shallow rest upon the home. The presence made so faint. Thy smiling looks and smiles are gone. We miss thee everywhere, etc., etc.

BUCHANAN PRIOR CURRENT. Correspondence published morning for the Record by KINROSS & WINDSOR, Dealers in Greenback and Treasury Notes, and all other Government Securities, at the lowest market prices paid by dealers, unless otherwise specified.

Wheat, white, per bushel, 90  
Flour, white, per barrel, 100  
Corn, yellow, per bushel, 35  
Oats, per bushel, 25  
Hay, per ton, 150  
Hogs, per head, 100  
Cattle, per head, 100  
Pork, per barrel, 100  
Lard, per barrel, 100  
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Suet, per barrel, 100  
Wool, per pound, 100  
Hides, per pound, 100  
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Sunday Reading. SOW THRESHED. 'Tis the seed in the morning, and in the eve will not be the best.

Wise Sayings. Character dictates destiny. The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history.

I love abandon only when nature is capable of the extreme reverse. It is only when no passion exists that marriage can unite two beings in an eternal union.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry and is as often trundling in a wheelbarrow as lolling in a coach and six.

A man with a definite will and an energetic personality acts as a sort of flag to draw and bind together the foolish units of a mob.

Every epoch has one dominant tendency, which in expressing itself, exhausts itself; and thus, as Hoine felicitously says: "Every age is a spym, which sinks into the earth as soon as its problem is solved."

Persons of genius are more individual than any other people, and less capable, consequently, of fitting themselves without hurtful compression, into any of the small numbers of moulds which society provides in order to save its members the trouble of forming their own characters.

To appreciate and use correctly a valuable maxim, requires a genius, a vital appropriating exercise of mind, closely allied to that which first created it.

All pleasure must be bought at the expense of pain; the difference between false pleasure and true is just this: for the true the price is paid before you enjoy it; for the false, afterwards.

The way to conquer men is by their passions; catch but the ruling fobble of their hearts, and all their boasted virtues shrink before you.

Young men are apt to think themselves wise enough, as drunken men are to think themselves sober enough.

On the beaten road there is tolerable traveling; but it is sore work, and many have to perish, fashioning a path through the impassable.

The writer of a book, is not he a preacher preaching? not to this parish or that, on this day or that, but to all men, in all times and places.

Different minds incline to different objects. One pursues the vast alone, the wonderful, the wild; another sighs for harmony and grace and gentlest beauty.

Time will bring to light whatever is hidden; it will conceal and cover up what is now shining with the greatest splendor.

Industry, economy, and prudence are the sure forerunners of success. They create that admirable combination of powers in one which always conduce to eventual prosperity.

The human mind should be a globe of humanity moving on the poles of truth.

History gives us many illustrious villains, but never an illustrious miser.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse, much more than from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them.

None are more to be pitied than those who have the means of gratifying their desires before they have learned to govern them.

They who are very indulgent to themselves, seldom have much consideration for others.

There are two kinds of geniuses, the clever and the too clever.

Most men take conviction from an adversary as children do physics, with a struggle and a shudder.

To a liberal mind poverty is a stimulant, an opiate, a refrigerator, selfishness an appetite, and ingratitude a poison.

Many lofty intellects are like high mountains, covered with perpetual ice; others, of more ardent constitution, use their fire like volcanoes, for destruction.

Good intentions will never justify evil actions; nor will good actions ever justify evil intentions.

The human face is divine, when not degraded by the vices of society.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

No one can be happy without a friend, and no one can know what friends he has until he is unhappy.

American Genius. Moody & Sankey. The great revivals, Moody and Sankey, who stirred the English world with eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair examples of American genius.

It is a miserable state of mind to have few things to desire, and many things to fear. Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry and is as often trundling in a wheelbarrow as lolling in a coach and six.

There is a gift that is almost a labor, and a kind word that is munificence; so much is there in the way of doing things.

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MORTGAGE SALE. DRAHUT having been made the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture...

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The Old Reliable Drug House. STOP A LEEBLE. CUSTOM MILL. It is Better You Look Leedle Oud.

SMITH & SON. BILL VON VARE. You've got to get your goods, and don't get no place to trade, go to.

Distressed Yeast That Will Not Stay Down. Also, the best stock of Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, & Crockery.

SMITH & SON. Hair Vigor. For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

O. E. Woods & Co. DRUGS & MEDICINES. PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, Toilet Articles.

B. T. MORLEY. Expect to run the Administrator's Sale. IN the matter of the estate of Oscar D. Gates, minor.

It Pays! It Pays!! WHAT PAYS? IT PAYS every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional Man.

WOMEN. CHRONIC DISEASES. NERVOUS DEBILITY. OPIUM. Eating House and Ice Cream Saloon.

MISS MARY, ARTHUR. EMPORIUM OF FASHION. JOHN TENDLER. TAILOR SHOP.

L. P. ALEXANDER, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Insurance & Collection Agency.

Notice of Dissolution. HARNES MAKERS, BOOT MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS.

MONEY TO LOAN. ALSO, REAL ESTATE AGENT. HARNES MAKERS, BOOT MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS.

DR. C. A. SMITH'S Medical Infirmary. For the Cure of all Forms of Private Diseases.

INSURANCE AGENCY. D. A. WAGNER. BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

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CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC. DETROIT POST. A Thoroughly Sound and Reliable Republican Paper.

THE COMING YEAR. The year 1876 will be notable for two reasons. It will be the Centennial of the Republic.

THE COMING YEAR. There has, therefore, never been a year in the history of this country when the circulation of the Detroit Post has been more important than it will be during the year 1876.

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