

The Question of Government Finances.

The absorbing question of public interest is that of finances and taxation, a subject that very few of our Legislators and people generally understand.

When we pass from these grounds of general agreement, however, there is great diversity of opinion. One class of financiers think a considerable part of the Government loan should consist in what are known as demand treasury notes; another class opposes such issue if not altogether, at least to any large extent, and insists that the whole Government indebtedness should consist in Government bonds drawing a fixed per cent.

We can not pretend to go over the whole subject, and will confine ourselves to that part of it which is now most generally discussed. It is claimed by those opposed to an issue of demand notes that they will depreciate in consequence of the quantity (\$150,000,000) contemplated, having first inflated prices and given rise to wild speculation.

On the other hand the friends of a large issue of demand Treasury Notes urge the plea of necessity to start with. They say that there is no other means of meeting the vast expenditures of the Government—that the banks cannot furnish the money—that it is no use to insist upon a strict specie basis, for there is not near enough specie in the country upon which to base the issue of currency to the extent that it is indispensable necessary—that the direct tax and custom receipts provided for, are a mere drop in the bucket—that former loans are about consumed, and the expenditure of \$1,600,000 a day calls imperatively for a large and prompt provision of means.

We can not help thinking that the latter class have the right of the argument. It is not a case in which we could deliberate, delay and act as we would prefer, but we must take a practical view and act to meet the emergency, guarding our interests as well as we can. It is a mere trick of language to call treasury notes irredeemable paper, for the necessities of the country will keep them circulating at par, until such time as they are funded, when six per cent will be paid on them, and the whole property real and personal of the country stands pledged for their final redemption.

The Burnside Expedition.—Further Accounts from Hatteras. New York, Jan. 29.—A letter dated aboard the frigate Niagara, off Ship Island, Jan. 11th, gives a rumor that Mobile may soon be attacked.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY. DOWAGIAC: Saturday Morning, February 8, 1862.



The Lane Expedition.

Gen. Hunter, commanding the Kansas Division, has issued the following general order, announcing that he intends to take command of the Cherokee expedition, heretofore popularly known as Gen. Lane's. The order as published lays down the details of the expedition, its organization and equipment. The column is to be divided into six brigades, one of which will be commanded by Lane, another (probably) by Jenkinson; and the other four by the senior colonels, unless (as has been requested) the government gives him Brigadiers enough to fill the bill.

The following is Gen. Hunter's order:—"In the expedition about to go South from this Department, called in the newspapers 'General Lane's Expedition,' it is the intention of the Major General commanding the Department to command in person, unless otherwise ordered by the Government.

The Doctrine of the Times. "We thank God," says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, "that the slavery question is now in a fair way of settlement. We are alike sick of Northern fanaticism and agitation and Southern falsehoods and abstractions. Let the war go on, and let slavery take care of itself is our motto. If the latter comes in our way, crush it; if it does not, let it alone. If, in putting down the rebellion, we also put down slavery—as a consequence, not as a part of our policy—then let slavery go down. The country has too many interests at stake, just now, to pause in its march for the sake of chaffering about 'the peculiar institution,' or of arguing in regard either to its rights or its wrongs. Fight first, and settle all matters that remain to be settled afterwards, is our doctrine."

Commissioners to Liberia and Hayti. Senator Sumner has introduced a bill into Congress authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to Hayti and Liberia. The bill enacts that such representatives be accredited as Commissioners and Consul Generals, and receive the compensation of Commissioners provided for by the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, provided that the compensation of the representatives at Liberia shall not exceed four thousand dollars. The Committee agreed on establishing relations, the Commissioners to rank with Ministers resident, as toward Roanoke Island or Newbern, as circumstances may decide.

Transacts Connected with the Burnside Expedition.

It is now clear that the contract thieves and robbers have terribly victimized the Government in the sales of vessels for the Burnside expedition. A large number of the transports draw so much water that they are literally useless. Before the expedition started, it was known how much draft vessels accompanying the expedition could have, and every vessel sold was represented to have a draft within the prescribed limit. These representations turn out to have been deliberate fraud. But can it be possible that the word of the interested owners of these vessels was taken as conclusive? Was there no formal inspection, and if so, by whom, and what excuse has the Government agent to give for being so dreadfully cheated? The people demand an answer to these questions, and they will be satisfied with no half-way work with the lying scoundrels who misrepresented the draft of the vessels, or the corrupt or incapable agents who permitted their deception to be successful.

The Demand Note Bill. The bill of the committee of Ways and Means to provide for the wants of the Treasury, was brought before the House by Hon. E. G. Spaulding of New York, on the 28th of January. He speaks of the measure as a matter of necessity, and not of choice, presented by the committee, to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury to sustain the army and navy, until they can make a vigorous advance upon the traitors and crush out the rebellion.

The bill provides for the issue of \$150,000,000 of Treasury legal tender demand notes, and \$500,000,000 six per cent bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, interest payable semi-annually, and the bonds to be of such denomination, not less than \$50, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. These bonds are to be payable to the creditors of the United States at the par value, after their accounts have been properly audited and allowed.

The Tennessee Loyalists. Documents found in the recently captured rebel camp of Zollicoffer, make some interesting disclosures in regard to the Union men in Tennessee. Letters from rebel officers, and orders from the rebel War Department, show that the majority of the people in Eastern and Central Tennessee were avowed Unionists when the usurpationists forced that State into secession, and that they made heroic resistance to the rebellion, and were finally crushed only by the most cruel tyranny of the Jeff. Davis junta.

Grant's Expedition. We have cheering accounts from the expedition that left Cairo last Sunday for the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The advanced guard had reached Fort Henry, on the Tennessee line, and while the gunboats were exchanging shot and shell with the fort, the troops were landed and encamped just beyond the range of the enemy's guns. The transports had returned to Paducah for the balance of the force, and in a few days we may expect accounts of a sharp battle and a defeat of the rebels. These accounts are from the portion of the expedition that went up Tennessee river. Another portion, under Gen. Lew Wallace had left Smithland for up the Cumberland river, to co-operate with the former, but no news has been received from them. The federal force numbers about 22,000 men. The rebel force at the fort is represented to be about 15,000 by the latest advices from there, this information coming from the advance force of our army.—Chicago Tribune.

Bright Expelled. The Senate came to a vote on Wednesday last, upon the case of Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, and expelled him. This was according to public expectation and the merits of the case, and Mr. Bright will now sink into that insignificance which is best suited to him, even if he do not follow his expelled colleagues Breckinridge, Polk and Johnson into the bosom of the rebel camp.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution in the Senate on Monday last, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of notifying Great Britain that as the Reciprocity Treaty is not reciprocal, it is terminated at the earliest moment. Laid over.

The London Times on the Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

The Times of the 9th congratulates the English nation on the pacific result of its honorable conduct in the case of the Trent, and then proceeds as follows:—"It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at least to go so far as the possibility of surrender. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate; we have only held our own in the community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the hindrance of such a conflict. There are other nations which even at this age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same tardiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and a tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown towards a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more."

The government of the Federal States had done, in mere wantonness, what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound, inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offense was at once insult and wrong, and it is great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had had to deal with a friendly and comely people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither government would wait to see whether any misadventure could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous or even shrewd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as an European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger, and a richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the position this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which came from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Department has manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from future insult. The government have acted with rare courtesy and temper, and have displayed, together with dignified deliberations, firmness, promptitude and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding, what every man will feel while he reads the news, that the man upon whom we instinctively relied while the crisis lasted, deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is overcome. It is indeed a rare triumph to gaze the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found, and has used, the opportunity which has on this generation entered systematically upon a course of offense toward England.

The London Daily News continues boldly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says it is time the country should utter its voice against it in unmistakable tones. It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports will be taken by France. The French Government journals continue to make the worst of the Charleston blockade. France will send large additional forces to Mexico and will take the lead in the operations there. The Princess Clothilde was reported en route. The pirate Sumter, having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of January. During her passage she burnt an American bark from Messina for Boston, with fruits. She also captured the brig Investigator of Seaport, for Newport, with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed. Six of the Sumter crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American Consul. The Captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up. The Tascara and Nashville are still at Southampton.

A communication received at the Navy Department from the Captain of the U. S. steamer Roanoke, says that an arrival from Beaufort, N. C., states that heavy firing was heard near that place on Tuesday last; and on Thursday heavy firing was also heard in the direction of Roanoke Island.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, February 5, 1862.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d, via Londonderry 24th ult., arrived here this morning. Her dates are five days later.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says it is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South. Mr. Massey, M. P., delivered a speech to his constituents at Solford, in which he advocated that the European powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and South, by recognizing the Confederate States and breaking the blockade. This speech attracted some attention.

The London Times, in an editorial upon it, says, "Let France interfere if she likes. England's true policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may be, indeed, doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of open ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us, then, pursue an honest policy by standing quite aloof."

The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat similar strain, and, as regards the cotton supply, it says: "It is a question how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not, as much attributable to over-production as mere dearth of cotton." The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gradually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much more general and extensive.

The brig West Indian, Captain Foot, from Charleston, Dec. 4th, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, has arrived at Liverpool. Her Captain reports that the Federal blockade of Charleston is anything but effectual, and says that the stone blockade, so far from stopping the entrance of the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston were well defended, and between that city and Savannah, Gen. Lee had about 40,000 troops under his command.

A London letter in the Paris Patrie asserts that the British Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerce. FRANCE.—The Paris monitor of the 22d publishes Minister Faud's budget, in the shape of an address to the Emperor. Mr. Faud's report caused great excitement on the Bourse, and funds declined considerably. At the close, however, there was some recovery. Rents about 69f 90c, a decline on the day of about 1 per cent.

The London Times congratulates Europe that the military force of France now bids fair to shrink to reasonable limits. Let it be once understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquility of her neighbors, and the industry of central Europe will shoot up and flourish with a vigor not to be surpassed in the New World. The following summary of news was sent out by the steamship City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool the 22d and Queenstown the 23d of January. The question of European intervention in the civil war of America, is being much more freely canvassed; the proceedings at Charleston for alleged general inefficiency of the blockade being an excuse put forth for such a step. It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the formal disapprobation of the French Government at the conduct of the U. S. Government in choking up Charleston Harbor with stone, and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

The London Times continued its denunciations of the stone blockade, and asserts that the project of the British Government against Bologna in 1804 was a far different thing, having been designed to shut in a hostile fleet. The London Monthly Post says that matters in America are evidently approaching a situation in which the de facto Government of the South may claim consideration in Europe. Some journals say that if, in spite of the remonstrances against it, other Southern ports are served like Charleston, England and France will have nothing left for them to do but to interfere. The Liverpool Post emphatically declares that the civil war must be stopped by mediation if possible, by force if necessary.

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From Fort Henry. Rebel Pickets being Driven In.—Gen. Grant Returns for Reinforcements.—A Battle in Prospect.

The First and Second Brigades of Gen. McClernand's Division, 8,000 strong, encamped here yesterday evening, four miles below Fort Henry, in Stewart county, Tennessee. Porter, made its reconnaissance up to the head of Panther Island. During the brisk firing between the gunboats and the Fort, the enemy used five guns—only one of them, a rifled 24 pounder, reaching our boats. One of her shots passed through the after part of the spar deck, and the Captain's cabin of the Essex. Nearly all of our shot and shells fell within the entrenchments.

Twelve hundred cavalry started at Agnes Landing, twenty-two miles below there, yesterday morning, and marched in the direction of the road leading from Fort Donald and Fort Henry. Scouting parties in the afternoon drove in the rebel pickets. They seemed to be determined to remain in their entrenchments. Gen. Grant returned to Paducah last evening to bring up Gen. Smith's brigade, 7,000 strong. He left McClernand in command.

The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is to be thoroughly reconnoitered to-day. Seven gun-boats, under command of Flag Officer Foote, are in the stream and ready. It is reported that the rebels have been strongly reinforced. Col. Cheatham of Columbus is there. Gen. Tilghman is in command. The enemy sent up a signal balloon last evening. The troops are in the most confident spirits. Ramon puts Beauregard in the Fort. I doubt it; but it may be so.

The Supreme Court Judgeship. The Hon. Noah H. A. Swayne, of Ohio, has been appointed as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Swayne is a native of Culpeper county, Va., and emigrated to Ohio immediately after finishing his law studies. He is represented as a man of fine mind, high character, and effective industry. He is about fifty years of age, and has grown as a public man with the growth of Ohio; having played a most important part in building up for that state its material eminence. In politics he is a Republican, with strong conservative proclivities. As a jurist he is said to be without a superior in the West. He is also said to be the finest looking man in the country.

DISHONEST CONTRACTORS TO RE-EMERGE OR GO TO PRISON.—The World's dispatch says a rumor is given and names of parties distinctly stated, that orders have gone forward to Marshal Murray and District Attorney Smith, to compel parties who sold or chartered improper vessels to the War Department for the Burnside Expedition to return the sum received or go to prison. A firm in New York, known to have been violently secession, long after the fall of Sumter, will, it is stated be first called upon. It was regarded as very strange that this firm should have been employed.

Treachery, as well as fraud, is suspected in the fitting out of the Burnside expedition, and those who have sworn to falsehoods in respect to the draft of their vessels will be compelled to refund.

The whole tone of the Southern press, is one of apprehensive dread and uncertainty. The confidence in the capacity of the Southern rulers is shaken, and there are evident the gravest doubts as to the issue of the approaching conflicts. It is true that, as yet, every rebel organ contends that their reverses can only be temporary, that the abuses of government will be reformed, and that the Southern army is invincible, but if the rulers, the least burdened and best informed class, are discouraged and apprehensive, how must the impoverished planters, the poor tradesmen, and unemployed work-people—the great tax-burdened masses, who have not realized any promise that has been made to them feel.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.—The Chicago Journal, of Tuesday states that two brigades left Cairo by steamers Monday for Paducah, where they were to be joined by other troops, and proceed up the Cumberland River, simultaneously (it is said) with the advance of a similar division up the Tennessee River—the object being to get possession of the enemy's works on those rivers and cut off the communication between Columbus and the rest of the Southern Confederacy.

RELEASED.—Lieut. Parks, lately released, writes to the Detroit Free Press, stating that Captain Withington, of the First, and Lieut. Preston, of the Fourth, are released and on the way home. They will be along in a few days. Lieut. Parks also says that Col. Wilcox will not be released for Col. Pegram. A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says that Gen. Lane will go into the service as soon as he buries his dead child, if he has to go in as a private.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL. WARREN McNAB. WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has removed his Saloon to the spacious Rooms OVER THE POSTOFFICE, which have been fitted up in elegant style, and made into a FIRST-CLASS SALOON in every respect. FRESH OYSTERS kept constantly on hand. Having entered to the wants of the public for several years, he is satisfied that he well knows what is demanded by a discriminating public. Dowagiac, February 8, 1862. WARREN McNAB. feb-4111

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of Mortgage, executed by Charles W. Russey, of Cass County, Michigan, to Axel A. Fuller, of said County, on the second day of March, A. D. 1859, and recorded March 2d, 1859, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass County, Michigan, in Liber H of Mortgages, on pages 262 and 264, on which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty cents, and no suit at law having been instituted to recover the same, the premises therein described, to wit: Lot number thirty, in the first survey of the village of Vandalia, Cass County, Michigan, will be sold at public vendue at the west door of the Court House in Cassopolis in said County of Cass, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said Mortgage, together with the costs of foreclosing the same. AXEL A. FULLER, Mortgagee. Dated, February 8, 1862. feb-4212

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of Mortgage, executed by Charles W. Russey, of Cass County, Michigan, to Axel A. Fuller, of said County, on the second day of March, A. D. 1859, and recorded March 2d, 1859, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass County, Michigan, in Liber "J" of Mortgages, on pages four hundred and eighteen and four hundred and nineteen, and the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, being sixty-seven dollars, and no suit at law having been instituted to recover the same, the premises in said Mortgage described, to wit: The north half of the north-east fractional quarter of section five, in township six north, range fourteen west, in said County of Cass, Michigan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House of said County, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount then due, together with the Attorney fees, costs and charges in this proceeding. LYMAN CRADLE, Mortgagee. Dated, February 8, 1862. feb-4213

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety cents, the amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a Mortgage bearing date the tenth day of September, A. D. 1857, executed by Welcome H. Scribner, of said County, to Horace Furman, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds at Cassopolis, in the County of Cass and State of Michigan, in Liber G of Mortgages, on page 425, on which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety cents, and no suit at law having been instituted to recover the same, the premises described in said Mortgage, to wit: Lot number eighteen, and the north half lots fifteen and sixteen, in Edgewood, in said County of Cass, will be sold at the Court House at Cassopolis, in said County of Cass, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock noon. HENRY H. COOLIDGE, Attorney. Dated at Cassopolis, the first day of February, A. D. 1862. feb-4214

CHANCERY NOTICE. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, in Chancery. Complainant, Emily J. W. Pedro. At a session of the Court, held at Cassopolis, Michigan, on the twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1862. Present, N. Bacon, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing to this Court, that the Defendant, Duun Pedro, is a non-resident of this State: On motion of Charles W. Clibber, Solicitor for Complainant, and in order to do justice, Defendant cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order. And it is further ordered, that the Complainant within twenty days, cause this order to be published in some newspaper printed in said County, once in each week for six weeks in succession; or that she cause a copy hereof to be personally served on the said Defendant, Duun Pedro, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance. N. BACON, Circuit Judge. [A true copy.] CHARLES W. CLIBBER, Complainant's Solicitor. feb-4217

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the State of Michigan, in favor of Ana Dow, Joel H. Smith and Henry J. Benjamin, Plaintiffs, against Horace Cooper, Defendant, do hereby directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, at the west door of the Court House, in the village of Cassopolis, in Cass County and State of Michigan, on Monday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest in and to the premises in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of section seven, in township seven, south of range fifteen west, containing 190 acres. Also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve, township seven, south of range sixteen west, containing forty acres, be the same more or less. B. W. SCHEMERBORN, Sheriff, Cass County, Mich. Dated at Sheriff's Office, February 6th, 1862. feb-4216

PROBATE ORDER. STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Cass.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Cass, holden at the Probate Office, in Cassopolis, on Wednesday the 6th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Present—Clifford Shuman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of David Snyder, a minor. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of David Snyder, praying for license to sell real estate of said minor. It is ordered, that Saturday, the eighth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the said estate of said minor, 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 Cassopolis, and show cause if any there, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Cass County Republican, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Cass, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. C. SHUMAN, Judge of Probate. [A true copy.] February 6, 1862. feb-4215

CHARLES FRITZ. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. WOULD inform the citizens of Dowagiac and the surrounding country, that he has located at DOWAGIAC, FRONT STREET, Next door to Huntington's Drug Store. Having had ten years experience in two of the best shops in the City of New York, he feels no hesitation in assuring the public that any thing in his line, will be done in a SUPERIOR MANNER. Particular attention paid to Repairs, Chronometers and fine work of all kinds. Work done promptly and Warranted. Dowagiac, February 1st, 1862. feb-4171