True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, JULY 21, 1876.

The Lansing Republican has compiled from official sources a statement of the exact facts concerning Mr. Tilden's connection with the shinplaster currency of the Upper Peninsula, from which we take the following:

"On October 5, 1864, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State in this city, the articles of association of the Iron Cliffs Mining Company. The stockholders were Wallace B. Ogden, who held 1,000 shares, L. W. Foster, 400 shares, and Samuel J. Tilden, 18,600 shares, each share being of the par value of $25. Mr. Tilden therefore owned 93 per cent. of all the original stock of this company, or $465,000 par value out of $500,000.

"This mining enterprise was extremely profitable. According to the annual report made September 16, 1874, and sworn to by S. J. Tilden, a director, now on file in the Secretary of State's office, the real and personal estate, improvements and credits at that time amounted to $2,197,349 53, and the total debts to $770,775 70, thus showing an increase of $926,573 83 in the property above the $500,000 capital paid in, besides the dividends declared in ten years business.

"But Mr. Tilden was not satisfied with these enormous profits. He caused to be issued the sum of $4,552,094 in shinplasters printed of the size of ordinary bank bills, and closely imitating them with "green backs" to make them look like United States money. * * * * *

"This paper was paid out to the laborers and other creditors of that mine at its par value, but was really not redeemable until seventy days after presentation to the treasurer at New York city. This made the shinplasters worth only from 90 to 95 cents on the $1 in trade through that section of the upper peninsula where they were taken at all.

"The act of Congress approved June 30th, 1864, section 110, declares that 'a duty of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month shall be paid on the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes or other obligations calculated or intended to be circulated or used as money.' * * * * * * * Furthermore, a stringent law on the statute book of Michigan (compiled laws of 1871, section 7744) forbids 'the issue of any bills, notes, due bills, drafts, or other evidences of debt in the similitude of bank bills to be loaned or put in circulation as money or a circulating medium,' except by regular banking corporations; and makes 'any person or member of any corporation violating this act liable to three years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $1,000.' When some counterfeits of this rag currency were discovered in 1874, and the Iron Cliffs Company sued the counterfeiters, they escaped, under the instructions of Circuit Judge O'Grady to the jury, because such bills could not be the subject of forgery. They were 'a spurious, worthless, bastard currency,' not protected by law.

"Dissatisfied with the profits he could make on an unlawful currency—one which compelled the holders to wait seventy days for payment after presentation—Mr. Tilden kept back the specific tax, levied under the laws of the State of Michigan, to which his company owed its corporate existence. The Iron Cliffs mine made no reports for the year 1868, 1869 and 1870, such as required by our compiled laws, §2855; and the auditor general, under act of January 29, 1853, was obliged to assess the tax by estimating the product. Taking the product of 1868 as a basis, he figured the tax to be paid for 1869, and taking that of 1869, he figured the tax for 1870. In 1871, for the first time in three years, the company made a report of its product, such as is required every year, but it paid none of the tax for these three years until July 20, 1872, and then it paid $2,041 73 in a lump. Half this amount was returned by the State to Marquette county, where the Iron Cliffs mine is located, under section 7 of article 19 of the constitution. Mr. Tilden had kept the people of that county awaiting his convenience for payment of three year's taxes, in which they had a half interest.

"All these facts are drawn from the official records of our State or of the United States."

"Slippery Sam."

HIS CONNECTION WITH LAKE SUPERIOR ENTERPRISES.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 7.—Mr. Tilden's connection with enterprises in the iron region of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, so far as made known, does not redound to that Presidential aspirant's credit. The papers have published some accounts of the issue of what was known as the "Iron Currency," and the statements made in that regard are generally true. The New York Mine, at Ishpeming, Mich., is not a corporation. Mr. Tilden owns, however, more than two-thirds of that valuable property. From the time it was opened, a large amount of "currency" has been issued. At first the drafts—for such the currency really amounted to, though engraved in the similitude of bank-bills—were drawn at sight on G. W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, at New York. After the panic of 1873, a still further issue was made; but instead of "sight," the words "at sixty days sight" were printed on the bills. A corporation in which Mr. Tilden is also largely interested, but does not publicly manage,—the Iron Cliffs Company, at Negaunee, Mich.,—issued still more "currency" than the New York had done. The drafts were at first drawn "at sight," but in the "push" of 1873, they had "Four months after date" printed on their face. Still another incorporated company, of which Tilden is a member,—The Michigan Iron Company,—had been issuing drafts in the similitude of money. Before the crash of 1873 these drafts had been paid at Buffalo, N. Y., by the sales agent, but after that memorable year a large amount of four months' paper was set afloat, and considerable of it is still unredeemed. I inclose a $1 bill of this Company as a sample. Don't pass it on any of Tilden's admirers, for Judge O'Grady pronounces it a bastard, and Tilden declines to be recognized as its putative father.

Let me say parenthetically that none of these issues of "bastard currency" bore interest, so that over and above the large amounts annually lost, worn out, and burnt in accidental fires, these companies made a large forced loan of the people for which they paid no interest; and I may add the people at large were compelled, because the better currency was displaced by the poorer, to do business at an additional expense on account of the discount charged on iron money by the bankers beyond the losses sustained by failures.

But it may be said that Mr. Tilden should not be held responsible for the issue of the Iron Cliffs and Michigan Companies' iron money. Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, a warm supporter of the Democratic nominee, and another *hard-money* Democrat manages the Iron Cliffs Company, and the Michigan is a bankrupt; but it cannot be denied that Mr. Tilden is the active manager of the New York Mine, nor can it be controverted that Tilden received his share of the profits accruing on the issue made by the other companies.

But let this go. The subject has been ventilated.

Mr. T., after his efficacious bar'l had placed him in nomination, was serenaded by the Jacksonians, and, in his response to the compliment, he took occasion to say, "We are all laboring men," etc. It was a good speech, if my recollection serves me, and calculated to warm the hearts of his co-laborers in the mines, furnaces, workshops, etc., towards the chief "puddler" in the iron currency, the "mixer" in railroad bonds, the "founder" of land-sale swindles, the "crusher" of political opponents, the "topman" on the bar'l the "bank boss," or some other known employment in the manufacture of iron or the accumulation of capital, held by the prince of demagogues.

I have said that Mr. T. was a stockholder in the Michigan Iron Company, and that that corporation is in bankruptcy. Up to 1873 the Company had been declaring dividends; after that, the two furnaces at Clarksburg and Greenwood failed to yield a profit. The currency alluded to was issued in lieu of money to woodchoppers, laborers, furnace-men, charcoal-burners, etc.

It didn't prove a boon to the laborers; for it was not generally acceptable except at the Company's stores. Occasionally, however, the promissory notes of the Company were given to settle labor claims. The Michigan Company, in which Mr. Tilden, in the bankruptcy records, is shown to hold 110 shares, struggled through 1873-'4, but in 1875 made an assignment, and finally fell into the United States Bankruptcy Court. Liabilities to nearly a half-million were found to exist. Nearly $50,000 of this amount was due to laborers who had made money for the stockholders in the brighter days for iron-workers. During the interim between the Company's evident insolvency and the last throe, prominent men in this county, and in Chicago and Boston, who were stockholders and Directors, made an effort to raise, by proportionate assessment on the stock, an amount sufficient to pay the labor claims. The Hon. E. Breitung, the Hon. H. J. Colwell, Secretary and Treasurer, Messrs. Meeker of Chicago, Fay of Boston, and others, made an earnest of their appreciation of labor claims by agreeing to contribute their proper share. Mr. Breitung went East and secured the co-operation of all the stockholders, save one, in their honest endeavor to pay the laborer his hire. The agreement, however, was on the condition that *all* the stockholders contribute proportionately to the fund. Mr. Tilden was the last stockholder invited into the arrangement. He utterly refused to contribute one cent. The stock was non-assessable, but under Michigan law the Directors and stockholders are individually liable for labor debts; yet, as Tilden remarked, he was too far away from Michigan to be harmed by suits for the recovery of moneys due on account of labor. No appeal, no argument, no threats, no entreaty, could call from his plethoric purse the sum of $1,300, the proportion found due on his stock. He declined to treat with the agent who voluntarily endeavored to settle the just claims of "us" laborers. So the scheme failed, and the workmen are still unpaid. Tilden, whose silver tongue is ready to sympathize with the idle artisan is not the same when his gold coffers are called on to discharge honest debts due the starving laborer. He lost a practical opportunity to exemplar his Albany speech, but he has so far saved his $1,300,—a far greater satisfaction to his superannuated avarice. He can continue talking to "we laborers," but he declines to "put up," and, I suppose, to "shut up."

This is not a campaign lie. It can be proven true in Marquette, Negaunee, Chicago, New York, or Boston. A warm supporter of Tilden, a life-long Democrat, and a member of the defunct Company, vouches for the truth of the statement that Sam Tilden alone, of his own free will, against the earnest appeal of his brother stockholders, beat the laboring men of the Michigan Iron Company out of over $40,000, and at a time, too, when times were mighty hard in Michigan.

How does this comport with the Albany speech of "Artful Dodger"? EISEN.

Border Life, Present and Past.

The terrible fate of Custer and his gallant three hundred adds another tragic chapter to the great book of Border events, whose beginning dates from the earliest settlements of our country, whose end will be only when the Indians as a race shall have become extinct.

The horrors of the Modoc Campaign are yet fresh in our memories. The historic Lava Beds, Indian cunning baffling the skill of our soldiery for so long a time, savage malignity and treachery culminating in the death of the brave Canby and others whose mission was honorable treaty and peace—all these are still remembered with a shudder. Their parallels in device and atrocity are only found in the deeds that compose the history of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," or among those which mark the bloody tracks of the treacherous Mingoes, descending from their Great Lake fastness upon the unsuspecing tribes and settlements of the Susquehanna and Allegheny.

So with this heart-rending story of Custer and his men, which has been sprung upon the country so suddenly, and which is being read amid tears of sorrow and calls for vengeance, from one end of the land to the other. Some may find it parallel in the history of Leonidas and his three hundred; some may seek for like sacrifices amid the annals of the Scottish Chiefs or Polish Patriots. But it is only when we turn to the thrilling chapters of our old Border history that we read and re-read, in intensified form, the bloody story of Rose Bud and Big Horn Rivers. Custer and his three hundred, ambushed by a wily foe and melting away in death before odds rendered doubly and terribly formidable by bewildering shrieks and stealthy mode of fighting, recall with vivid efforts the tragedy of Braddock's Field, whose detailes are so graphically and fully narrated in that wonderful book, "Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago."*

Or if our parallels be sought, they abound in the same brilliant, stirring and faithful volumn; for Custer and Big Horn, Canby and the Lava Beds, Modoc and Sioux, are but repetitions, now fainter, now fiercer, of Dalzell and Bloody Run, Crawford and Battle Island, Harmer and the Miami Towns.

The new story, whether of victory or defeat, massacre or escape, cunning or adventure, treachery or dash, hardship or retreat, is but an epitome of the old filled with its graint and primitive portraitures, haloed about by thrilling traditions, and sanctified to us by the facts that our fathers were a part of it and these our dwelling-places were scenes in the midst of it.

*OUR WESTERN BORDER 100 Years Ago. A new and rare Historical volume of Border Life, Struggle and Adventure, by CHARLES McKNIGHT, Esq., 800 pages, Price $3.00. Published by J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and sold by Agents. For terms and Illustrated Circular address the Publisher.

Harper's Magazine for August contains the entire sixth book of Geo. Eliot's "Daniel Deronda;" the second part of the anonymous story, "A Woman-hater;" the third part of Mrs. Clark's old-fashioned love story, "The Laurel Bush;" more of Julian Hawthorne's "Garth;" and three excellent short stories.

The beautifully illustrated paper on Wellesley College, which opens the Number, is a part of our Centennial Exposition, so far as woman's education is concerned—this institution being the first to adopt the same educational standard that has been adopted in colleges for young men, and being, in some æsthetic features, superior to the latter.

John W. Chadwick contributes a thrilling account of "The Battle of Long Island," which is effectively illustrated.

Mr. Holly's fourth paper on "Modern Dwellings" is devoted to furniture, and is profusely illustrated.

William L. Stone contributes an exceedingly interesting illustrated paper on "Saratoga Springs."

In the brief historical sketch, by Miss Susan F. Cooper, of Rear-admiral William Branford Shubrick, there are recounted some of the most spirited incidents in our naval history.

All cultivated readers remember "Rab and his Friends," by John Brown, of Edinburgh. In this Number they will find an admirable portrait of the author, with some characteristic verses by James T. Fields.

William Gibson contributes a beautiful poem, "Hymn to Freya."

The Easy Chair discusses political mass-meetings in presidential campaigns, takes us among the transcendentalists of Brook Farm, and gather some hopeful indications from the Centennial retrospect of our political history. The other Editorial Departments are full and interesting as usual.

There is an Indian superstition attached to Saratoga lake which probably had its source in its remarkable loneliness and tranquillity. The Mohawks believed that its stillness was sacred to the Great Spirit, and that if a human voice uttered a sound upon its waters, the canoe of the offender would instantly sink. A story is told of an Englishwoman, in the early days of the first settlers, who had occasion to cross this lake with a party of Indians, who, before embarking, warned her most impressively of the spell. It was a silent, breathless day, and the canoe shot over the surface of the lake like an arrow. About half a mile from the shore, near the center of the lake, the woman, wishing to convince the Indians of the erroneousness of their superstition, uttered a loud cry. The countenances of the Indians fell instantly to the deepest gloom. After a minute's pause, however, they redoubled their exertions, and in frowning silence drove the light bark swiftly over the waters. They reached the shore in safety, and drew up the canoe, when the woman rallied the chief on his credulity. "The Great Spirit is merciful," answerd the scornful Mohawk; "he knows that a white woman can not hold her tongue!"—Harper's Magazine for August.

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I am prepared to furnish parties with a Dryer, to dry from one to twenty-five bushels per day. For price and descriptive circulars, inquire of the agents, or address,

J. O. BUTTON, Hopkins, Allegan Co. Mich. 1109m3*

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1871, executed by Byron Teal and his wife, Nancy B. Teal, of the township of Bloomingdale, Van Buren county, state of Michigan, to Pembrook S. Grimes, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Van Buren county, state of Michigan, in liber No. five, on page 504, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1871, and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice being two hundred and sixty three dollars and forty two cents ($263 42) including an attorney fee of twenty five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount now due and unpaid and secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1876, at the front door of the Court house, in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, state of Michigan, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, the premises being in the township of Bloomingdale, Van Buren county and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: commencing ten (10) rods south of the north west corner of the west half of the north west fractional quarter of section eighteen (18) thence east eleven (11) rods, thence south to a point fifty (50) feet north of the center of the track of the Kalamazoo and South Haven rail road, thence in a westerly direction parallel with said railroad to the center of the highway, thence north to the place of beginning, the said premises being in the village of Bear Lake, in the aforesaid township, county and state.

Dated July 21st, 1876 1113t13

PEMBROOK S. GRIMES, Mortgagee.

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Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

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For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

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For Dubuque, via Freeport. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

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For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered, by John Smolk and Fanny Smolk, his wife, of the township of Antwerp, Van Buren County, and State of Michigan, to Evert B. Dyckman, of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, and State of Michigan, dated the 23d day of December, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Van Buren County, Michigan, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1866, in Liber "P" of Mortgages, on page 382. And which said mortgage was on the 27th day of January, 1870, duly assigned by said Evert B. Dyckman to Jacob Mitchell, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Van Buren County, on the 19th day of April, 1870, in Liber "Z" of Mortgages, on page 211, and on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid, at the date of this notice, the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-five and 82-100 dollars ($1465 82-100) together with an attorney's fee of fifty dollars ($50), stipulated for in said mortgage, if any proceedings should be commenced to foreclose the same under the power of sale therein contained, and no proceedings, either in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage having become operative by reason of the default aforesaid. Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance to the Statute in such cases made and provided, the land and premises described in said mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the township of Antwerp, in the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, and being a part of sections four (4), and nine (9), commencing on the north line of section four (4), forty-five (45) rods west of the quarter post, thence south and parallel with the north and south quarter line, through section four (4), to the south line of section four (4), and north line of section nine (9), thence south parallel with the north and south quarter line through section nine (9), to the center of the Territorial Road, so called—thence westerly along the center of said road to a point fifty-three (53) rods due east from the west line of said section nine (9), thence north parallel with the west line of section nine (9), to the south line of section four (4), thence north parallel with west line of section four (4), one hundred and seventy (170) rods, thence north 34° east fifty-two (52) rods, thence north 25° 45', west thirty (30) rods to a stake on the bank of a spring brook, thence down said brook as it winds and turns to the north line of said section four (4), thence east on section line to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-seven (147) acres; will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County), on Saturday the 22d day of July, A. D. 1876, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy the amount that will be then due on said mortgage, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, including said Attorney's fee.

Dated, April 17th, 1876. 1099t13*

JACOB MITCHELL, Assignee of Mortgagee.

BALCH & HOWARD, Attorneys for Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Mecosta, in the State of Michigan, in a cause wherein Julius Hoyt and Henry N. Lewis are plaintiffs, and Jackson Hunt, William Potter Jr., and James Ford are defendants, and bearing date the eleventh day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of William Potter Jr., in and to the following described real estate situated in the County of Van Buren, and state of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Van Buren County Circuit Court House, in the Village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the thirty-first day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said execution with interest and costs, to-wit: The east half of the north-east quarter of section number thirty-five, in township one south, of range number thirteen west, and containing eighty acres more or less.

Dated June 13th, 1876. 1107t7

JOHN E. SHOWERMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren, in the State of Michigan, in a cause wherein Samuel Rogers, is plaintiff, and Samuel A. Tripp and James Curran, are defendants, and bearing date the second day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of James Curran, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale and sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Van Buren County Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the seventh day of August, next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so much as will be necessary to satisfy said execution with interest and costs, to-wit: All that part of the north-west fractional quarter of section one (1) which lies south of the south branch of the south Black river, in township one (1) south, of range seventeen (17) west, also the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section six, in town one south, of range fifteen west: also south-west quarter of north-west quarter of section five, in town one south, of range sixteen west: also south-east quarter of section seven, and north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section seven, and north half of south-east quarter of section eighteen, in town one south, of range fifteen west, in Van Buren County, Michigan.

June 7, 1876. 110t7

JOHN E. SHOWERMAN, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of four hundred and seventy-three dollars which is claimed to be due at the date hereof on a mortgage dated October first, A. D. 1874, executed by Winter Griffis, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, of the first part, to Norman N. Gardner, of Bronson, Branch County, Michigan, of the second part, and recorded in the Register's office of Van Buren County, Michigan, on October sixth, A. D. 1874, in Liber 11 of Mortgages, on page 249. Notice is hereby given that the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots numbered five (5) and four (4) in Block numbered one (1) in Kinne's addition to the village of Mattawan, Van Buren County, Michigan, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county of Van Buren, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage and all legal costs and attorneys fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage.

Dated July 1st, 1876. 1110t13

NORMAN N. GARDNER, Mortgagee.

LOVERIDGE & BARR, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made by the circuit court for the county of Van Buren, in chancery, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Truman Olin is complainant and John M. Ridlon, Sarah M. Ridlon and Rufus Tillou are defendants, bearing date the 22d day of June, A. D., 1875, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county of Van Buren, on Friday, the 18th day of August, A. D., 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: the undivided one half of the south part of the south east quarter of section nine, in town three south of range fifteen west, bounded as commencing at a point twenty two (22) rods west of the south east corner of said section nine, and running thence west, on section line, to the quarter post, one hundred and thirty eight (138) rods, thence north, on quarter line, ninety six rods, thence east one hundred and thirty eight rods, thence south ninety six rods, to the place of beginning, containing about eighty three acres, excepting therefrom one and one half acres, theretofore conveyed, on the north part thereof, to John Foreman and Mary Carberry; also, excepting a strip of land thirteen (13) rods in width, from the north side of said lot, commencing at a post set at the south west corner of the lot owned and occupied by J. M. Ridlon as his residence, and running thence west, parallel with the north line of said lot, to the quarter line of said section nine.

Dated Paw Paw, July 5th, 1876. 1110t7

ORAN W. ROWLAND, Circuit Court Commissioner, for Van Buren County, Mich.

Richards & Mills, Compl't's Solicitors.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the eighth day of January, A. D. 1875, executed by John O. Strong, and his wife M. A. Strong, of the township of Bloomingdale, Van Buren County, State of Michigan, to Wm. R. Hawkins, of the town of Paw Paw, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in Van Buren County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. (3) on page 596, on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1875, and the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice being two hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-four cents, ($275.94) including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the amount now due and unpaid and secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1876, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County, State of Michigan, at twelve o'clock at noon of said day, the premises being in the county of Van Buren, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing nineteen feet west of the south-east corner of lot numbered sixty-six (66) of the village of Bloomingdale, thence north eight rods, thence west nineteen (19) feet, thence south eight (8) rods, thence east nineteen (19) feet to the place of beginning; also the undivided one-half (½) of the following described premises commencing at the south-east corner of lot number sixty-six (66) aforesaid, thence east twenty-eight (28) feet, thence north eight rods, thence west twenty-eight (28) feet, thence south eight (8) rods to the place of beginning.

Dated April 28th, 1876. 1100t13

W. R. HAWKINS, Mortgagee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN, }

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Van Buren, holden at the Probate Office, in the Village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the seventeenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:—Present, Geo. W. Lawton, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robrt Williams, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann Eliza Williams, widow, praying that an instrument herein filed and purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and letters testamentary may be given to herself executrix therein named.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fourteenth day of August, 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the Village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the TRUE NORTHERNER, a newspaper, printed and circulating in said County of Van Buren, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing. 1113t3

GEO. W. LAWTON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. G. W. LAWTON, Judge of Probate.