Mad Brown! Crazy Brown!

This is the Black Republican dodge on the Harper's Ferry insurrection, now that it has become a failure. BROWN is *mad* now forsooth, but he was sane enough when he recieved these *identical Sharp's rifles* in Kansas from the contributions of BEECHER, KILLER & Co. It cannot be forgotten that this man BROWN was a representative in Kansa of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society during all the trouble there, and that all the outrages in which he and others then participated were sustained and applauded by the Republican papers at the time. BROWN was the recipient and keeper of the arms and munitions of war, contributions by the abolition Aid Society to plunge Kansas into bloodshed and anarchy, as is proved by the fact that he used these same arms in his late desperate attempt in Virginia.

BROWN is not isolated. He is betrayed and abandoned in his hour of need. He is no more *mad* than any other advocate of the "irrepressible conflict."

There is not a shade of difference between him, KAGI, the Oberlin rescuer now with him, his followers all, and GIDDINGS who longed to see the "servile insurrection," or GERRIT SMITH who is banker to the army, or WENDALL PHILLIPS who believes the constitution "a league with the devil and a covenant with hell," or all Oberlin with their Theological Treason School. There can be but little doubt that the trial will develope some unpleasant facts, unpleasant to those papers which now talk of it as "BROWN's insurrection," and describe its leader as old OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN, and call him a misguided fanatic, and so forth; but they at the same time go as far to justify his act as they dare

It will be recollected that, after the Presidential election of 1856, the report was circulated, and believed in some parts of the Southern States, that FREMONT had been elected. In Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina the negroes rose in insurrection in various places, but were quickly put down, after some shocking scenes of blood and terror. The negro ringleaders in the conspiracy stated their belief that FREMONT had been elected President; that they had been so informed; and that he would give liberty to the slaves. Hence they were up in arms to assert their freedom. If, in the thickly settled negro districts of the extreme South, where the blacks greatly predominate in numbers, there had been at that time bold and daring men, like BROWN and his coterie of Abolition enthusiasts, who lately made the foray on Harper's Ferry, to lead the negroes, humanity shudders at the probable result. Whole districts of the South would have experienced a fate like that of St. Domingo.

This is the legitimate fruit of SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict"—of LINCOLN's "house divided,"—of GIDDING's "hang them at their door posts,"—of Oberlin Theology. Having set the ball of "conflict" rolling between the free and slave States, and proclaimed that it must go on until one or the other triumphs, they can not complain of those who would give the ball an accelerated and rapid impetus.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Portland Argus announces the demise of Ex-Governor Robert P. Dunlap. He died at his residence in Brunswick on Thursday at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Few men, observes the Argus, have stood so high in public regard as Governor Dunlap, and few if any in Maine have been so frequently honored by the Demoracy with important public trusts. In 1833 he was elected Governor of the State, and by annual reelection continued in the office four years. In 1843 he was elected a representative in Congress, in which capacity he served four years. In 1848–9 he was appointed collector of Portland, and he held the office of Postmaster of Brunswick from 1853 to 1857. He has been for many years President of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and at the head of the fraternity of Masons. Gov. Dunlap was a man of singular honesty of purpose and purity of character, and his death will be mourned by a wide circle of friends. He was nearly seventy years of age.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.—The Democrats have carried on their State ticket *ten* of the *twenty-one* Congressional Districts. Four Republican Congressmen go to Washington this winter from Ohio whose districts have pronounced against them at the late election. The Tenth, the Fifteenth, the Seventeenth and the Ninth Districts have been redeemed.—The Second and Fifth Congressional Districts are almost equally divided—the Republicans having but a small majority in each. The Republican majority of 29,060 on the State ticket in 1858 has been cut down to 13,000 in 1859. Yet, notwithstanding the Republicans have lost four Congressional Districts and one-third of their majority on the popular vote, they shout over the election as an immense Republican victory. — *Plaindealer.*

The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. Times denies that any "conspiracy" existed to shoot Broderick. The statement that there was is a Black Republican falsehood. The writer says, also, that Mr. Broderick left a property variously estimated from $100,000 to $200,00. By his will he gave $15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco, the amount to be equally divided. A legacy of $10,000 was left to the Hon. J. C. McKibben, and the remainder of Mr. Broderick's estate is bequeathed to the widow of his late friend, James Estill, who was left in very moderate circumstances at the death of her husband.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.—We have just received, in a private letter, information. It is to the effect that, somewhere about the year 1845, Lord Aberdeen, in a letter to Mr. Louis McLane, our minister at London at that time, admitted the Haro channel (which gives the disputed island of San Juan to the United States) to be the true boundary. This was before the ratification or consummation of the Oregon treaty; but this admission of Lord Aberdeen will none the less contribute to strengthen Gen. Harney's interpretation of said treaty.—*N. Y. Herald, 21th.*

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1859

The Currency.

It seems to be the peculiar misfortune of this section to be "stuck" whenever any bank bursts, no matter where the institution is located. Being somewhat remote from the commercial centre of the State, the Saginaw Country is looked upon as a fine field for operations on the part of those who deal in bogus banks and red dog currency generally, and so it has proved. The last "lift" of this kind came from the "Colonial Bank of Canada," bills of which, to the amount of some ten or twelve thousand dollars, we are told, were in circulation here when the fabric collapsed, and as usual, they have mostly fallen into the hands of people who are the least able to bear the loss. The money came from the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Co., and if the managers thereof are as honorable men as the contractors here, we have faith to believe that the bill holders will not be allowed to suffer. If business men here, men who ought to know sound money from "wild cat" and "red dog," would set their faces against all manner of suspicious currency, we should be relieved not only from the disastrous effects of such "smash ups" but from the name, which is about as bad, of being a community so easily duped.

The following from Preston's *Bank Note Reporter*, gives, in plain language, what style of Banks this "Colonial" and the International, of the same species, were:

On Tuesday, October 25, the notes of the International Bank were thrown out in New York, on account of their funds being exhausted at the Metropolitan Bank, where they kept their account and redeemed their notes. As their notes had been discredited once or twice before in New York, we supposed the difficulty to be nothing more than a temporary one in New York, from which they would recover in a few days, and continued to receive their notes as usual throughout that day, (Oct. 25.) On Wednesday, Oct. 26, we ceased to take their notes, and dispatched a messenger to Toronto to learn the true condition of these Yankee-Candian Banks, He arrived at Toronto Thursday, Oct. 27, at 11, A. M.—The International Bank was "Closed," "Gone down," "Busted up," "Run away." It failed Oct. 26. Our messenger found the Colonial besieged by a multitude of maddened *bill-holders, not depositors*, (as the telegraph announced that day.) The conflict was short. The small amount of money the Bank had was soon exhausted. The windows were smashed in, and the gallant officers of the Bank made a hasty retreat out of the back door, and immediatly cleared for the "Land of the Free, the Home of the Brave,"—the United States. After the Colonial closed her doors, the notes of these two Banks were offered in the street at 25 and 20 cents on the dollar. From what our messenger learned, we have no doubt but that these failures were premeditated, downright swindles, which exceed even the famous "Joint Stock Bank of Toronto" swindle. It appears that, but a short time since, the stock of both of these Banks was privately and illegally transfered, so that there was a sort of union of these two "birds of a feather." They then went to work and peddled their notes in every direction—stole all they could in this way, and then stole the entire available assetts of the Banks, and ran away!

We speak this understandingly of the International Bank, and presume it will hold good with the Colonial.

THOSE "EAGLES,"—Many of our readers who travel by the overland route to Detroit, have doubtless noticed on the cupola of the Court House in Pontiac, four burly, black looking images, which we have always taken for vultures, signifying that their prototypes of the human species, lawyers, were to be found in that vicinity. It seems, however, that they were intended to represent *eagles*, which regal bird they resemble about as much as a pressed brick resembles a bird of paradise. The Oakland County Officials don't like their cast iron poultry, and have applied to the Board of Supervisors for such relief as will save their answering questions—was there ever a county officer who was not too lazy to answer questions?—the Board, however, refused to act, and the *eagles* still stand, "eye, sore aloft," for the good people of Pontiac.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—The Democracy of Calloway county, Missouri, at a recent meeting adopted, among other resolutions, the following.

Resolved, That every right protected by the Constitution should be faithfully accorded to every class of men to whom its provisions extend, without regard to section, birth or religion of the parties entitled to such rights; and that loyalty to the Government, honesty and capacity, are the true tests of the eligibility of men to the enjoyment of the franchises of citizens.

CULTIVATE CHESTNUTS.—The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* states that Mr. S. D. Barber, of Alamo, in that county, has had fruit for the last eight years, from chestnut trees of his own planting The trees were planted fifteen years ago. There is a hint for growers of shade trees.

It is stated that Vice President Breckinridge will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, and that the delegation to Charleston will be instructed for Hon. James Guthrie, as the candidate of Kentucky for President.

For the Courier.

GRUMBLERS.

"Ding, dong, ceaseless song
Sad and sour, and very long."
Bell Poetry, Improved.

MR. EDITOR: — Under the head of "Michigan — Its advantages to the Emigrant," a contributor in the first issue of the new Republican paper at Saginaw City, perpetrates two "mortal columns" of "solomn thoughts" on the subject of the early settlement of this State, its disadvantages, discouragements, and other disconsolate discoveries he has made during his antiquarian researches. The French, the Priests, the Fur Traders, the Government Surveyors, the Eastern Editors, the Paper City Swindlers, the Floating Palaces, the Railroads, and the City of Detroit, of course, all come in, in "ding dong" order, as reasons why Michigan is now in so deplorable a condition.

I might make some choice extracts, but feel that it would be like robbing the tomb to make the least havoc among the old and musty ideas so laboriously collected together, and so carefully embalmed and "set up" for inspection. In the name of the genius of Young America, which now stalks forth in the full vigor of early manhood in this valley and every where in Michigan, I protest against this "rattling of the dry bones" of the past, shaking the dust of the dead in the eyes of the living. It is like bringing a corpse to a bridal feast.

"Life is real, life is earnest."

Michigan people of to-day feel it, know it, and are actuated by this live sentiment to be be up and doing while the day lasts. They feel, too, that this "thrice told tale" of early discouragements, belongs not to their day and generation. Words of hope and encouragement warm the blood, but brooding over buried ills freezes it.—I advise "L. M. N." if he must continue his antiquarian researches, to light upon some other subject, the "Landing of the Pilgrims," the "Morus Multicaulus" speculation, a history of Patent Medicines, or anything that will releive the readers of the *Republican* from a terrible bore, and our young and growing section from the peruicious influence of such a whining example. Grumblers are a nuisance under any circumstances, but more especially such grumblers as keep a record of every dismal circumstance they have experienced, heard or read of since the dark ages, and who take every possible opportunity to trot out their "skeleton," thinking it affords the same ghastly pleasure to others that it does to themselves.

Truly yours, "2.19½."

☞ The Newpuryport Herald prefers Wm. H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois, as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, while the New York Tribune gives a pretty strong leaning toward Fremont, in the following:—

"The News wants to know if it is true that Col. Fremont has written a letter declaring that he is not and will not be a candidate for President in 1860. We can assure the News that it is *not* true.—Col. F. is giving his whole time and energies to his own private affairs, and is writing no letters at all about the Presidency. We believe we may further assure the News that he *will* write none, nor take any steps intended to influence in any way the action of the Republican National Convention. Presidential letter-writing is not his specialty; he leaves that amusement to those who have a taste for knocking out their brains in that particular way. We cannot say that Col. Fremont either expects or desires to be the Republican candidate for President in 1860; but we can say, very confidently, that he will not decline the nomination until, it shall have been offered him.—We do not *know* that he would accept it, if offered; but we have good reason for our belief that he would. At all events, whoever reports him as writing letters to decline what he has not yet been asked to accept, does him gross injustice."

Supreme Court.

Friday, Oct. 28. 1859.

William L. P. Little et. al., vs. John Derby. Case reserved from Saginaw Circuit.

Opinion by Campell, J. One Monroe deposited with plaintiffs an altered draft for $800, upon which they advanced him $100, and forwarded it to New York for collection, at the same time giving Monroe a certificate stating that he had delivered said draft to them. This certificate Moure sold to the defendant.—Before purchasing, defendant called on plaintiffs and asked if they would pay on the certificate the $400 unpaid on the draft, and was informed that they had sent a draft to New York for collection; that if it was paid, as it probably would be, they would pay him the $400 if he bought the certificate; that they would not have advanced the $400 to Monroe if they did not believe it all right, and that they had no doubt it was all right. The draft was paid at maturity, and plaintiffs paid defendant the $400. The forgery being discovered, the various parties were called upon to refund, and the plaintiffs having refunded the amount colected by them, call upon defendat to return the amount paid to him.

No question can arise as to the general liability of a party to refund money received upon a forged paper.

The few exceptions which exist do not apply in this case. The Plaintiffs having dealt with the New York Bank without disclosing their agency, were liable to refund the amount collected.—Any passing of the draft for value, whether endorsed by them or not, made them liable to refund, because of a failure of consideration. (28 *E. L. and E.* 256; 24 *do* 156; 3 *Bing. N. C.*, 724; 14 *E. L. and E.*, 64; 4 *Gray*, 518.)

The Plaintiffs had not purchased the draft. They received it for collection and made an advance upon it. Their certificate was not an independent engagement or liability to pay money, but merely evidence of an undertaking to account for what should be collected upon a draft supposed to be genuine. They entered into no bargain with Derby, and were guilty of no fraud upon him. He did not purchase any debt against them. All that occurred operated merely as a transfer to him of a particular fund or security which plaintiffs were employed to collect. They paid him the supposed proceeds of his own funds—not any debt due from themselves. That fund having failed, and they having been obliged to reimburse those who purchased it, defendant was, upon the principles referred to, bound to repay them. It is all one as if the draft had not been paid at maturity, and they had paid Derby on mistaken information of its payment. All he had a right to receive was the proceeds of his security, and no proceeds resulting from it.

There was, therefore, no consideration for the money paid him, and plaintiffs are entitled to recover it back. So certified.

Humphrey Shaw vs. Alonzo W. Davis and Ebenezer Davis. Error to Saginaw Circuit.

Opinion by CHRISTIANCY J. Where two persons sue for a joint claim for work and labor, it is not error to allow proof of a letter to one of them for the purpose of showing the employment, as it is competent to show its reference to joint business by further evidence, and when this is done, as in the case here, the letter forms legal evidence of the joint employment.

Where a suit is brought on the common counts for work and labor, and it is set up in defence that there was a special contract, the question whether the work sued for was a part of that embraced by the special contract was in this case a question of fact, and evidence of a *quantum meruit* was therefore proper.

A person contracting to raft staves is not liable for more than the ordinary diligence required of a common bailee for hire, unless a greater responsibility is expressly and clearly agreed upon.

Judgment affirmed.

THE LATE ELECTIONS!

The opposition prints have had a good time crowing over the result, but they were as awkward and discordant about it as the first effort made by a Shanghai rooster. Their crow over Ohio has fizzled down to less than a cackle. Their great victory there is a loss of over *seven thousand* on the popular vote, their majority now being some 12,000. In Pennsylvania they do not pretend to claim the result as a republican "triumph;" for no republican ticket was run, the republicans having played second fiddle by voting the ticket headed "opposition." There is no more danger of Pennsylvania giving a "republican" majority than there is of old "Seed Wheat" Bingham going down to Virginia to fight for the fools there he has urged into treason. The crow over Iowa was also premature — The "republicans," if not in the minority, have their majority reduced down to a 0; and it is even doubtful whether they have carried the State at all. Nebraska elects a democrat to Congress, and the majority of the Legislature. So much for republican victories. The result is indicative of anything but republican success. It is reduced to a certainty that, without the know-nothing vote, republican-abolitionism is nowhere, and hence *Greeley's* anxiety to yield again to the American element in the party, in order to increase the prospect of success. —*Monroe Press.*

A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, or some other N. Y. paper—who has recently seen Senator Sumner—says: "I cannot but think that the chances for an entire recstablishment of his health would be improved by another year's absence from the cares and excitement which will haunt him in the United States."

—The amount of salt manufactured at Syracuse, N. Y., is seven millions of bushels yearly. The annual revenue to the manufacturers is three millions of dollars, and the income to the State seventy thousand dollars, as a tax of one cent per bushel is charged by the State on all salt manufactured.

The whole amount of salt manufactured in the United States is sixteen millions of dollars yearly.

Miss Lucy Myers, 16 year of age, took the first prize for the best shot at a target in Hartford, last week. Lucy does up Sharp's Rifle cartridges in the factory of Mr. Chadwick, as do many other girls, and all contended in the match. A Camco set, pins and ear-rings were awarded to Lucy.

Concerning the successor to Mr. Broderick, the Sacmmento Union says Governor Weller seems now to be the strongest man, and is likely to win the prize unless the Governor elect announces himself a candidate. Ex-Governor Denver's name is spoken of in connection with the position, and so is that of J. A. McDougall and J. P. Hoge.

☞ "What wise compensation Providence does afford," exclaimed a pretty belle during the gale of Wednesday; "the same wind that musses our crinoline, blows dust in the eyes of the wicked young men who would take advantage of our admirable confusion." Philosophical young woman that, says an exchange.

Allen Evans, who was one of Brown's party at Harper's Ferry, and was killed, is said to have been a member of Beecher's church, in Brooklyn. He was one of the representatives of the Plymouth Church in the Sharp's rifle affair.

☞ Cranberries are very scarce and very dear down East. We see it stated that a Boston man has contracted for a large quantity of cranberries at Yarmouth, for $11 per barrel. Others are contracting at $12 and $13.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

In the face of accumulating facts, the plea that neither the principles of certain Republican leaders nor their political action had nothing to do with the Harper's Ferry insurrection, cannot be worth a rush.

It will not do to allege the preachers of civil war are ultras of the Garrison school, and that the Republican leaders have nothing to do with such theorists. Garrison, Phillips and Gerritt Smith will not serve as scape goats to bear off this load of crime. What, as for years, Democrats have justly alleged, can such arraignments of slaveholders as the acknowledged Republican leaders habitually make, result in but civil war? Does not Brown profess the same principles that Seward and Chase and Wilson and Gillette profess? Is not his state of mind the direct fruit of their appeals?—Is it not the direct tendency of their teachings to make just such fanatics?

But why argue this point. Is it not the *principle* of a servile insurrection even now, on the top of the late bloody work, defended by this class of bloody minds? Hhere is what the Independent says—

"The slaves of the South have the same right to assert their freedom against their masters, whenever their strength and resources shall give them a reasonable hope of success, which the Greeks had to assert their liberties against Turkey, or the Italians now have against Austria. The American who would deny this had better first burn the Declaration of Independence. *If ever that day shall come, as come it will whenever the Union is dissolved, woe to the cherished institutions and the boasted power of the South.*

But feeble sporadic attempts at insurrection, when not only the whole force of a State, but that of the United States, backed by the public sentiment of the country, can be summoned to crush them, attempts which can issue only in the destruction of their authors and the aggravated oppression of the colored race, are the height of madness; and any white man who lures on the ignorant and confiding blacks to such movements, is guilty of a crime against them as well as against the laws."

The English of this is that Brown's insurrection was criminal because there was not enough of it! If he had invaded Virginia with sufficient "resources and strength;" if he had force enough to have conquered, then he would have stood justified; but this "feeble, sporadic" attempt was criminal! We will not stop to comment on the fallacy here. The animating principle or one idea of our polity, individual liberty and responsibility, run out to extreme results, would lead to denial of all government; but common sense tells all sane men that there is fallacy in this; and hence this principle is met by the necessary checks and conditions of law that limit and guide it; and so we get the result of the beautiful order that marks our country. So with the Declaration, which the Independent refers to. Its great principle, also, has to meet the checks and limitations of law; and these are such that, in our country, a servile insurrection can never, *never* be the right pathway of the slave to his freedom. Those who, directly or loosely, hold out this idea, are his greatest enemies.

But here insurrection is carved out for the slave, as a political right—as a part of the social system of America! Who do this? Are not the editors of the Independent well accepted co-workers in the Republican cause? Did not one of them figure in the Republican Kansas meetings? Were not these meetings called to raise money to buy the Sharps rifles of the very stamp that were found in the possession of Brown's party? Can such leaders engage in such work and not be responsible at the bar of public opinion for its direct consequences? The only successful road by which they can retract from the rising indignation of the patriotic citizen, is the alibi method.—They gave got to prove that they hold no sympathy with such doctrines. But is the irrepressible conflict speech of Senator Seward at Rochester a myth?—Did Senator Wilson never write his emancipation letter to the Garrisonians? Are the terrible words—the things that make fanaticks—used by Senators Wade, Chase and Gillette, on the floor of the Senate; forgeries? No! these sentiments are uttered by the Republican leaders; they are their Shibboleth, and the natural, direct fruits of them are fanaticism up to the point of resistance of the law at the North and insurrection at the South. And never was seen in political annals a case where the connection between cause and effect was more clear than it is in the case of the Brown insurrection. He became a fanatic in abolition doctrines, and he acted out his fanaticism.

Good will come out of this outbreak, if it serves to open the eyes of tens thousands of well meaning men in the Republican ranks, who recoil with horror at the idea of defending a servile insurrection. The good sense of the North will rise up in tremendous rebuke to such doctrines as counsel the slaves to rise against the matsers.—*Boston Post.*

PROCLAMATION.

Another year has passed, and the many blessings it brought in its varied seasons admonish us of our dependence upon the Author of all good for all the enjoyments of this life. Let us, therefore, humble ourselves and give thanks to Him who has averted war, pestilence and famine from our midst, and has filled our granaries with more than we deserve, and blessed our State and Nation above all other Nations of the earth

I do therefore appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to the God of Heaven for His many blessings, and I invite all persons, on that day, to abstain from their usual avocations, and join in giving thanks to our Heavenly Father for the many favors we are daily receiving at His hands

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State [L. S.] of Michigan to be affixed, at Lansing, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1859

By the Governor: MOSES WISNER
N. G. ISBELL, Secretary of State.

DIED,

In this City on the 26th ult., KATIE JENETT, daughter of G. C. & M. C. Sanborn, aged five months and eighteen days.

As a Corrective and Stimulant

For the Stomach, Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea possesses remarkable properties. In too free an indulgence in vegetables at this season of the year resulting in diarrhœa, you have only to administer the Panacea, and all is well; but if you neglect doing any thing, it soon becomes an unmanageable enemy. The Pain Panacea gives tone to the stomach, and restores the mucous membrane of the bowels to a healthy state. It should therefore always be kept on hand. For sale by Hess, Bro. & Co., in this city, and agents every where. See advertisement.

Symptoms of Disease

Should never be disregarded. They are unerring indications that the vital functions of nature have been interrupted in their healthful action, and that serious evils must inevitably follow, unless the system be again set right by the timely use of proper remedies

Bear in mind that nature is ever endeavoring to expel disease when it invades the animal economy, and only needs the assistance of some genial restorative—thorough yet mild in its action—that will give tone to the system, and ACT UPON THE BLOOD—which is the principal of life

Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, as a purifier of the blood, a renovator of the system, and a supporter and preserver of the powers of life, has no equal. Take it, on the first indication that disease is upon you, and you will avert perhaps weeks and months of sickness and suffering. ☞ See advertisement.

DEAD SHOT!

All good Housekeepers will be glad to hear of an article that *will kill Bed Bugs* so that they will *stay killed*. The Dotcher's DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS. *Dead Shot* does this entire and complete; being a gummy extract it does not evaporate, but retains its destructive efficacy a long time thus becoming a *trap ready set* for those noxious tormentors of our nightly rest.—*Try it and sleep in peace.*

Who will be annoyed with swarms of flies during the summer, when at a trifling expense the house may be kept clear of these pests the whole season.—SLEEPER'S *FLY PAPER* The *Fly Killer* sweeps off the nuisance in myriads. Commence early and you will be rid of them entirely.

☞ *Sold by all Druggists.* Orders sent to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., Chicago, (agents for the Western States) will receive prompt attention. Sold by Hess, Bro. & Co.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

This Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a positive, speedy and permanent cure for all diseases incident to females.

Its mild alterative properties render it peculiarly applicable to the slender and delicate constitution of the female. It is unrivaled in its effect upon such diseases as Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhea or Whites, Irregular Menstruation, Incontinence of Urin and General Prostration of the System.

It immediately counteracts that distressing Nervousness and Lassitude so common to the female frame, and imparts an energy and buoyancy as surprising as they are grateful. We have evidence on file which induces us strongly to recommend this medicine to married people who have not been blessed with offsprings.

The Shaker prepared "Yellow Dock" and the "Red Honduras Sarsaparilla" are the invaluable remedial agents from which Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is formed, and the Laboratory of Dr Guysott has given us the virtue of these roots in their perfection. His preparation contains all the restorative properties of the roots, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. ☞ See advertisement.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received through the the Post Office, Box 501, until Monday, November 7th, for building and painting a board fence around the school lot in the 1st Ward, in this City.

Nov. 3, 1859. H. PRATT,
Chairman of Committee on School Houses.

STOVES!

STOVES!!

STOVES!!!

STOVES!!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT SCHRAM & PARRISH'S

STOVE DEPOT.

WATER STREET, EAST SAGINAW.

The Best Assortment of Stoves in

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Cooking Stoves, all varieties,

Parlor Stoves, various styles,

Office Stoves, many patterns,

Coal Stoves, good assortment,

EVERY OTHER KIND OF STOVES Q'S

FOR CASH,

The stoves will be sold VERY LOW.

East Saginaw, Oct. 25, 1859. S. & P.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

JOHN DERBY,

HAS RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE at prices which defy competition,

100 Bags Coffee,
100 Chests Tea,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
500 Barrels Pork,
50 Boxes Cheese,
100 Barrels Whiskey,
1000 Boxes Cigars,
500 Boxes Plug Tobacco,
50 Barrels of Flour,
75 Boxes Pipes,
600 Kegs Nails,
200 Boxes Soap,
150 Bags Shot,
20 Tons Sugar,
50 Barrels Syrup,
3 Tons Saleratus,
5 Tons Family Butter,
2000 Sacks Salt,
1000 Barrels Salt,
50 Barrels Cut Tobacco,
100 Caddies Plug Tobacco,
200 Boxes Candles,
100 Boxes Candy,
200 Boxes Raisins,
250,000 Percussion Caps

Also Spices, Nuts, Almonds, Preserves, Starch, Mustard, Cocoa, Chocolate, Camfil, Lobsters, Clams, Sardines, Percussion Caps, Powder and Shot, Sago, Tapioca, &c, and every article necessary for the convenience and comfort of the family. Also a large and well selected assortment of Crockery, Glass, Hard, Earthen and Wooden Ware. Merchants, Traders and Lumbermen, will do well to look at my superior stock of Goods, before they make their purchases for the Winter. All Goods bought at my store will be found to be as cheap as those purchased at Detroit or elsewhere.

East Saginaw, October, 1, 1859.

Detroit Advertisements.

☞ From the Advertising Agency of LYMAN BUGGS 90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, who is the only authorized Agent for this paper.

GUY. F. HINCHMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

CORDAGE OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

TWINES, LATH-YARN, CORDS,

ANCHORS & CHAINS!

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