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EAST SAGINAW COURIER.

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A LARGE STOCK

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—G. W. MERRILL,

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JULY, 1866.

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Mail at 12:20 P. M. for Lansing & Milwaukee.
Mixed at 12:50 P. M. for St Johns
Mixed at 9:10 P. M. for Kentonville.
Mixed at 11:40 P. M., for Grand Haven.

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Mixed at 7:20 A. M for Detroit.
Accom. at 9:30 A. M. for Detroit.
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Opposite the Bancroft House

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

FINE GOLD & SILVER WATCHES

RICH JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE.

OUR STOCK

IS THE MOST COMPLETE

In the Valley, and we mean

*AT ALL TIMES TO HAVE IT SO*

WE MAKE THE

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And our experience in that line

Is Second to None in the State.

WE HAVE THE

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Together with all the different kinds of lens used for the eyes.

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And we can assure our customers that their time-pieces will be CAREFULLY HANDLED, and returned to them *correct*, and in such condition as will give them perfect satisfaction. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of American

Watch Materials,

And can make to order any part *NEW* to the

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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

LOSS, $100,000!

JOHN O'BRIEN,

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Is on hand with an entire New Stock of

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My Stock is entirely new and Fresh, and purchased at low rates, which I propose to sell at a reasonable advance for Cash.

DRESSED LUMBER FOR SALE

LAY down your paper, now, and come and examine the best and largest stock of dressed,

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Siding
And
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R. O. BROWNING, General Agent,

332 Courtland Street, New York,

(Opposite Merchant's Hotel.)


## A LOVESONG OF THE OLDEN TIME.

I know a lyttle hande;
'Tys ye softest in ye land—
And I feel yte pressure blande
Whyle I singe;
Lyke White, and restyng now,
Lyke a rose leafe on my brow,
Whyle yte winge.
Welle I pryse, (all hands above)
Thye deare hands of herre I love.

I know a lyttle foote.—
Very cosninglye 'tys putt,
In a dayntie little boote,
Where it hydes;
Lyke a shuttle yt ever flyes,
Back and forth before mine eyes,
As yt glydes:
Welle I pryse (all feete above)
Thye deare feete of herre I love.

I know a lyttle harte;
Yte free from courtlie arte,
And I owne yt (every parte)
Forre all tyme;
Ever yt beates with musique tone—
Ever an echo of myne owne
Ever keeping with myne owne
Holie chyme.
Well I pryse (all hartes above)
Thye deare harte of herre I love.

## A Broil with Bolivia.

If the following story, which comes to us from South America, be correct, we have got ourselves into what is pretty sure to prove a most vexatious quarrel with the preposterous and inaccessible Republic of Bolivia. The authorities at La Paz, we are told, conceived that somebody was conspiring, or was about to conspire against the government, and gave orders to arrest all persons who were not partizans of Melgarejo, the present ruler of Bolivia. Several young men from their known disapproval of the conduct of the government, fearing the consequences, sought protection of the American Legation, which was accorded them. The authorities upon hearing that persons had taken refuge at the Legation, determined to take them out, and for this purpose sent a force; their attempt to enter the Legation was resisted by the Minister, who met them at the door revolver in hand, and threatened to shoot the first man that attempted to cross the threshold. The Bolivians were taken aback, because they did not count upon the revolver business, and they remained outside the door. A messenger was sent to the Prefect, informing him of what had happened, who immediately sent troops and surrounded the Legation, so as to prevent all ingress or egress, upon which the Minister demanded his passport, and hauled down his flag.

Now, it is highly probable that our Minister at La Paz, being one of Mr. Seward's diplomats, is at least partially responsible for this insult which has been offered us; for, preposterous as the Bolivians are, they would hardly have ventured upon taking such a liberty with an American Minister who respected himself and could make his Government respected. But the nose of the nation having been pulled, the qualifications of the Minister sink out of sight. We must compel the Bolivians to apologize to us for the insult; and how to do that will considerably puzzle us, for the Bolivians are as inaccessible as they are preposterous. In quarreling with them we get ourselves into a position not unlike that of Great Britain in her squabble with the Emperor of Abyssina. That enlightened potentate, it will be remembered, thought fit to kill sundry missionaries, and to clap the British Consul into a filthy jail beneath the shadow of the mountains of the moon. This happened nearly two years ago, and to this day all the power of England has availed nothing to wipe out the insult offered her flag, or to redress the injury done to her representative. Secure in his inland empire, the Abyssinian monarch lolls upon his mats, and listens to his maidens playing upon the dulcimer, careless of mankind, and scornful of Sir William Armstrong's biggest guns. If Bolivia chooses to be just such a beast in respect of us, we shall have a world of trouble in teaching her manners. She has only one seaport, about one-third the size of Hull, in Massachusetts, and the harbor of that is for the most part open only to catamarans, and at high tide. Unless we can bribe or bully Peru or Brazil into making a way for us to march an expedition into the impertinent republic, we shall have to nurse our wrath to keep it warm, and be thankful that our Minister has escaped with his ears. This is an extremely unpleasant state of affairs; but as not even Uncle Sam's web-feet which according to the lamented Lincoln, can go wherever "it is a little damp," can very well travel over the dry and parched Bolivian sands, we really do not see what we are to do about it. States like Abyssinia and Bolivia possess the same natural advantage which the famous showman attributed to a certain animal, who, whenever he finds himself hotly pursued, takes refuge in his own interior, from which safe retreat he laughs at the impotent malice of his foes. Unless we can contrive to imitate the Baron de Crack, who being threatened by a lion, thrust his hand down the throat of the beast and "turned him inside out like a glove, whereby the lion instantly died of shame and pain," we fear we must submit, with what patience we may, to see Bolivia for an indefinite time, gyrate her fingers upon her nose at us from the highest peak of the Andes.

—The last issue of the French Pharmacopœia appeared in 1837, but a new edition has just been prepared the result of the labors of an imperial commission during the last three years. In addition to the changes rendered necessary by the progress of science, the formulæ has been drawn up as near as possible in accordance with those of neighboring countries, and an appendix has been added, containing foreign formulæ of recognized value. The new edition is therefore regarded by its authors as the first approach a universal pharmacopœia.

## An Unpublished Letter from Burns.

Among the papers in Aldouri House, on the banks of Loch Ness, are copies of several of Burn's poems, in the handwriting of the poet, and the following inedited letter addressed to the grandfather of Colonel Fraser Tytler, well-known as one of the most accomplished of the Edinburgh literati at the close of last century, and as a Scottish Judge under the title of Lord Woodhouselee. Burns was preparing a new edition of his works—most likely that which appeared after his death in 1797. The verbal alteration he proposes was never made, his friend in Edinburgh probably thinking that it would be no improvement:

"Sir: A poor caitiff, driving as I am at this moment, with a excise-quill, at the rate of 'Devil take the hindmost,' is ill qualified to round the period of gratitude or swell the pathos of sensibility. Gratitude, like some other admirble qualities of the mind, is now-a-days so abused by imposters that I have sometimes wished that the project of that sly dog Momus, I think it is, had gone into effect—planting a window in the brest of a man. In that case, when a poor fellow comes as I do at this moment, before his benefactor, tongue tied with the sense of these very obligations, he would have nothing to do but place himself in front of his friend, and lay bare the workings his bosom. I again trouble you with another, and my last parcel of manuscript. I am not interested in any of these; blot them at your pleasure. I am much indebted to you for taking the trouble of correcting the press work. One instance, indeed, may be rather unlucky; if the lines to Sir John Whiteford are printed they ought to end

'And tread the shadowy path to that dark world unknown.'

'shadowy' instead of 'dreary,' as I believe it stands at present. I wish this could be noticed in the errata. This comes of writing, as I generally do, from the memory.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your deeply indebted humble servant,

ROBERT BURNS.

'6th December, 1795."

From the Washington Sunday Herald.

## In a Coffin--A Ludicrous Scene.

A few mornings since, as some of the seventh ward police were retiring from their beats, they were surprised at finding near the station a coffin, in which was the body of a man prepared for burial; but from the snoring of the occupant they were satisfied that he was not ready for interment. With the exception of the snoring, the body presented every appearance of being a genuine corpse—the jaws being bandaged, fingers clasped, and the usual copper cents enclosed in paper on the eyes. The officers did not take long to make up their mind what to do with the occupant; and they forthwith aroused him, when the "corpse," after one or two turnings, arose and sat upright, and after staring around, he asked, very coolly, "Where in the d-l am I?" One of the officers having laughed until it was impossible to laugh more, volunteered to explain and finally the corpse was helped out, when he took a stand at the foot of the coffin, and very solemnly remarked: "This is what we all have to come to, but I never thought I would ever come to it while I lived. One thing this joke has done for me. I'll never drink any more, for I know that I will always think of this scene—Mat Varnum is a sober man." After these remarks which were made in a manner that showed he was earnest, the officers allowed him to depart.

The joke was explained the next morning. It appears that some citizens attempted to carry him to the station, and seeing the coffin in a yard near by, (where it had been left by an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau some days before,) formed this plan, thinking that when he awoke he wo'd make a resolution to stop drinking, and it is said that thus far the victim of this practical joke, gives all barrooms a wide berth.

YANKEE STRATAGEM.—During the Revolutionary war, two brothers from one of the eastern ports were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy and making money for themselves.—One evening being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large British vessel having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her; but, to their astonishment, they found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very high breeze prevailing, they bauled off in different directions. One only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly on him. Finding that he could not run away, the commander had resource to stratagem. On a sudden he hauled in sail, and all hands were employed with setting-poles, as if shoving his vessel off a bank. The people on board the frigate, amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing Yankee "to make himself scarce," who, as soon as night rendered it prudent for him, hoisted sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep.

—Sword blades resembling those of Damascus are made at Solingen in Germany. A faggot in first formed of alternate fine bars of iron and steel. It is drawn out, doubled and twisted several times, and then formed into a ribbon. Two such ribbons are welded together, enclosing between them a thin blade of the best cutting English steel. After polishing it is dipped in dilute sulphuric acid give it a pattern.

## BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, December 3.—Two regiments of troops have been ordered to leave here to-day for Ireland. The Fenian excitement is on the increase. Various rumors and reports continue to be circulated in regard to the whereabouts of James Stephens, chief organizer of the Irish republic.

An immense reform demonstration is in progress in this city this forenoon.

Consols quoted at 82½. United States 5-20's, 70 1-2; Illinois Central, 77; 35¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 3. Noon.—Cotton opens firmer, with an advance of 0¾d. Sales to-day of 13,000 bales middling uplands at 14¼.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is estimated that at least fifty thousand persons were in the procession which formed the imposing feature of the reform demonstration which took place to-day. Nearly all the trades societies were in full force and marched to the place of meeting. Forty-seven of these organized bodies together with various branches of the reform league, were in the line, which was composed of four grand divisions under the guidance of Marshals and led by bands of music, banners and society insignias. It was by far the largest and most important affair of the kind which has ever taken place in this country. Notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather, it is a fact worthy of notice that the stars and stripes waved above the procession in many places, and was frequently and loudly cheered. The band, too, seemed to have caught the inspiration of the occassion, and indulged in the production of national airs of a patriotic character. The meeting took place in the grounds of Beaufort House, a most convenient location for so large a gathering.

Stands were erected for the accommodation of the several speakers, a large number whom were present on the occasion. The stores in Pall Mall Piccadilly, and the other thoroughfares through the procession was to pass. The people congregated at the St. James, where the procession was formed. On the grounds of Beaufort House the greatest order was maintained throughout the demonstration, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The moral effect of the whole affair cannot be over-estimated.

## FINANCIAL STUPIDITY.

The Government of the United States is paying $18,000,000 (*eighteen millions of dollars*) to the national banks for their issuing $300,000,000 of currency which it could issue for nothing.

The Government is engaged in withdrawing from circulation its issues of greenbacks and permitting the increase of the currency of the banks, and consequently increasing the bonus it pays them.

Its bonded debt is protected from State and local taxation, and all other property in the country is taxed to pay six or seven per cent, interest annually upon these bonds.

Instead of paying the bonded debt, and thus stopping the accumulation of interest, it cancels greenbacks which are drawing no interest.

The estate of an individual who managed his business upon such principles would be taken from him and placed in charge of a guardian and he sent a lunatic asylum. But to use the government to cheat and rob the people is the great moral idea of the Republican party, and this financial policy is only one of the evidences of the fact.—*Free Press.*

## Rich Men's Sons.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon delivered at Plymouth Church, last Sunday evening, presented the following picture of rich mens sons:

Men seem ashamed of labor, and often you shall find men have made themselves respected in labor have built up a business and amased a fortune, who turn to their sons and say: "You shall never do as I did, you shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this." Oh, these rich men's sons! They aim to lead a life of elegant leisure; and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp that floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly, all flabby, no muscle, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthy account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their frames of iron and of bone—but denying all this to their sons, they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple grizzle, and soft at that.—What if you do get your time reduced to eight hours, and wages increased to $5, does that educate you?

MASHEEN POETRY.—The Shylock who with head erect, with honest people mingles, should cease to shave his fellow man and go to shaving shingles. The lawyer would be better off, his science far less pliant, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm his client. We have some doctors in our midst, whose talent they should use, by practising the healing art—healing boots and shoes. The minister whose sage advice a moral lesson teaches, should mind and "watch as well as pray," and practice what he preaches. The world should have its docket called, and sluggards all defaulted, and those should be the "upper ten," whom labor hath exalted.

HULL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH expresses the opinion that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food.

Hospitality is the virtue of scantily inhabited countries.

God destroys nothing, he but transforms

SMOTHERING WITH SWEETS.—Heliogabalus, the Roman Emperror, was weary of being but the obedient functionary of the Senate; he wished to rule and to have that power which the Senate claimed as its own. He kept his ambitious desires to himself, however, and showed the Senators a contented and submissive face. One day he invited them to a splendid feast at his villa; he placed before them the most costly meats and the choicest wines. They were sitting around this luxuries table, somewhat excited by drink, when the emperor arose and said with a peculiar smile, "I must go now to prepare for you an agreeable surprise and practical joke which you will confess has the merit of originality." He left the room, and the tipsy Senators did not observe that the doors were locked and bolted without. They continued to drink and sing merily; suddenly a glass door was opened in the ceiling, and the Heliogabalus was heard saying; "You were never satisfied with your power and glory; you were always aspiring after new laurels; this noble thirst shall now be satisfied."

A torrent of laurel wreathes and branches now fell upon the Senators.

At first they laughed, and snatched jestingly at the flying laurels. The most exquisit flowers were now added and there seemed to be no end to the pelting storm. They cried out "Enough, enough," in vain; the bouquets still poured upon them in increasing stream; the floor was literally a bed of roses. At last terror took posession of them; they wished to escape, and rushed to the doors, but they were immovable. Through the sea of flowers, which already reached their knees, they waded to the window but they were in the second story, and below they saw the Roman legion with their sharp weapons pointed in the air. Flight was impossible; they pleaded wildly for mercy, but the inexorable stream of flowers continued to flow. Higher and higher rose the walls around them; they could no longer plead for pity; they were literally buried in laurels. At last nothing was to see but a vast bed of roses of which not even a fragrant leaf was stired by passing breese. Heliogabalus had not murdered his senators he had suffocated them with sweets, that was all.—(Frederic the Great and his Court.)

## Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, jewelry, clocks, watches paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essence, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax hams, musicle instruments obaco, wines and porcelian.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rugs, corn, timber, iron, lead tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports Menerals, raw and manufactured, silk, thread, grass, grain, wax, tar, nutgall, wines, honey and mathematical instruments.

England exports, cotton, woolen, glass, hardware, earthern ware, cutlery iron, metalic wares, salt, coal, watches tin silks and linens.

Rusia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides wax, duck, cordage, bristles, furs, potash, and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silk and woolen goods.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, zinc, ginger, borax, silks, cassia, filagree works, ivory ware, lacxucred ware and porclain goods.

Hindoostan exports silks, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, dismonds pearls and drugs.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, dried and green fruits, drugs, gums, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, camlet-, morocco and shawls.

Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds, and other precious stones, gums, mahogony, and India rubber.

West Indies exports sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahagony, dye wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits, and preserves, rubber, wax, ginger, and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, lime, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, watches, paper gunpowder, and fancy goods.

East Indies exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandal wood, zinc and nuts.

United States exports principally agricultural products, cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentinne and wearing apparel.

More than half of the obstacles in your path are like a rotten stump in woods, which a timid man takes for a ghost, and runs away. A brave man walks up to it, and finds it to be what it is. Never be assailed and wavered by what is said about risks and difficulties and competitions. Never retreat into a narrow corner with its only one chance of success and usefulness, as if it was the safer for that. Push forward, if you have the common consciousness of ability, into the great thoroughfares, where though a hundred chances of success and usefulness should fall a hundred chances are left.—*James Walker.*

The purest alter of love is the heart of a mother.

## The Courier.

Thursday, December 6, 1866.

### F. & P. M. Railway—Midland Extension.

This line of railway, not as extensive it is true as it deserves to be, and as we have every assurance it will be, but whose record stands in honorable contrast with that of nearly every other Western land grant road, has like every other important enterprise here or elsewhere had its ups and downs, mainly downs for three years comprising the first period of its existence. It has seen years when its business was so limited that the Superintendent could spare time from light duties of supervising one feeble pollywog of an engine with a single car train once a day each way, to run salt works, write for newspapers, and take general or particular interest in any and every public project, social, literary, religious or commercial, but those days are past, the road has grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the commercial interests of the section it has so materially aided in developing, and its business now requires not only the undivided attention of the aforesaid superintendent but of a corps, also, of office assistants in passenger and freight departments, decidedly formidable in point of numbers, though in all else, as tractible as the tractiblest in the railway business.

One fact worthy of consideration and due recognition in connection with the F. & P. M. Co., and which should recommend it to the especial favor and confidence of our people is that its enterprise keeps pace with its prosperity. The accummulations of the line thus far established, are invested in improvements, and an intelligent expose of its business prosperity, resources and advantages, with a view to induce investments to aid in its extension, is the only appeal it has made for aid in any direction. In making this effort, which has been successful in securing means sufficient to extend the track to Midland City, the Company have disseminated in a clear, compact, business-like form, an amount of information concerning the varied interests and resources of Saginaw Valley, that will be worth to it, aside from all benefits derived by the building of the road, millions of dollars.

The Midland extension is to be pushed through as fast as the work can by possibility be done; the preliminary arrangements are largely in the hands of JOSIAH PRATT, Esq., a tornado style of a man in the pioneer railway business, and he will make time in spite of any and all obstacles. This done, and showing as it will, equally favorable resuls as to earnings, as the first section of the road, and the prime idea of the F. & P. M. Railway—a pioneer line through Michigan to the Lake Superior regions—will begin to be appreciated. The facilities for steamboat connection from the western shore, *via* Escanaba are equal in all respects to those of the Chicago route, the distance will be shortened more than half and the advantages of this connection, which must surely come, to this section in the way of travel and commerce are incalculable.

We notice these things at this time, without solicitation, and for aught we know, in opposition to the wishes of the managers of the F. & P. M. Railway, because we believe that is to-day the most promising and best managed of all the multitudinous railway projects in progress or contemplation in the West, that it will as it progresses develop and make valuable an immense district of pine and farming country now nearly or quite inaccessible, and on its completion *is* on a new avenue to trade and commerce unequaled by the grandest line of the great North Western routes.

If any doubt the truth of this proposition, let them take the trouble to examine into the facts and statistics in relation thereto on file in the office of Mr. FROST, agent for the Company's lands at Detroit, and we think they will be convinced, as we are, that such doubts are groundless.

CANADIAN SALT.—We are favored with small samples of pickle and table salt, from the Goderich well. They appear to be quite equal to any imported. The well yields 50 barrels a day of twelve hours. The salt is sold at the well for 80 cents a bushel, by weight.—*Petrolia C. W. Volunteer.*

Timthy Titcomb speaks of the broad rolling hills as mother earth's bountiful greenbacks.