

THE NORTHLVILLE RECORD

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1871.

ENGLAND VS UNITED STATES.

Considerable hub-bub has been made by the Senate on the publicity of the proposed measures for settlement of the difficulty between England and the United States. The treaty was sent to the Senate on the 15th, and before the doors had closed appeared in the New-York Tribune if we remember rightly his proposal to get up a class of those de-

signing to become fitted in the management and training of horses. From the public a matter that interests the whole Nation, we certainly cannot understand how other papers take the liberty of publishing the treaty in full, we will endeavor at least to give our readers the following general outline of its features:

The provisions set forth in the treaty

are these: the "Alabama claims" will be left to the decision of five arbitrators, appointed one each, by the President of the United States, Queen of England, King of Italy, President of the Swiss confederation and Emperor of Brazil. The arbitrators are to be governed by the American doctrine of neutrality in time of war.

The claims of British subjects against the United States, and claims of Americans against England aside from damages of the Alabama and others of her class will be submitted to a commission of three persons (2: one appointed by the President of the United States, and one by the Queen of England, and the other by the President and Queen jointly).

Three conciliators are to be similarly selected to determine on the Canadian fishery question, the juriors for which atoms that country and this echo we live we of the principal sea fisheries. It has also been provided that there shall be free navigation of the Canadian Canals, St. Lawrence River, Alaska River, and Lake Michigan, by subjects of both countries, also a like privilege to be extended to the Sault Ste. Marie, St. Clair Flats canal, and other navigable points, bearing to the United States. Regarding the boundary question of the Island of San Juan, the matter is to be referred to the decision of the emperor of Germany.

It is hoped that these matters which have been long in suspense will now be settled by the fair and peaceful method above prescribed.

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Last advices from France indicate a speedy return of peace. The French troops have entered Paris and taken the strong hills, turning the guns upon the enemy. Several leaders captured have been executed and the movements such that little doubt exists of a complete submission to the new occupants of the city.

Correspondence Record FROM REDFORD.

Railroad Celebration—Address—
Supper—Excursion—A good
Time.

May 21, 1871.

Editor Northville Record.—Dear Sir.—Perhaps you would like to note some incidents that occur outside the village of Northville. If so I will give you a short account of a model Railroad dinner gotten up in the town of Redford on Monday last. A few individuals who felt pleased with the fact of a Railroad through the town, thought they would give some tangible assistance of the kind.

After leaving the railroad employees. On Saturday the 20th last notice was given to the "good wives" of the neighborhood, that on Sunday provisions must be furnished to feed one hundred and fifty laboring men. It was furnished with a will. About eleven o'clock the farmers' wagons, heavily laden with provisions steaming hot, and such edibles too, as farmers wives know just how to get up, came wending into the grove. The tables were spread and at half past twelve the cars came in with their load of human freight, 150 strong. The men came 100 to the grove, performed their ablutions, listened to a short address of welcome, and an invitation to repair to the tables. They partook of a sumptuous repast, related with tea and coffee.

After leaving the tables they were presented with cigars, passed a friendly shake of the hand, and gare three cheers and three times three, and in fifteen minutes time were on the cars returning to their cabin. When the laborers had retired the citizens about 150 in number partook of their dinner, and gathered up of the fragments many baskets full.

In a short time the train returned, took the citizens on board, gave them an excursion to the western end of the track where they passed a short time very pleasantly visiting the number of institutions in

rooms after which they returned to their homes looking better and happier for the pleasure of the day.

The President and other officers of the road were present.

A. PARTICIPANT.

Our subscribers and others, when renewing, or subscribing for Detroit, or other papers, could help us some by allowing us to send for them, as a commission is given us on all money sent.

HORSES EDUCATION.—As will be seen from numerous posters and programmes the difference between England and the United States. The treaty was sent to the Senate on the 15th, and before the doors had closed appeared in the New-York Tribune if we remember rightly his proposal to get up a class of those de-

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W. H. LITTLE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PAINTS.

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Visit a nice stock of

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Our stock of Groceries comprise Sugars,

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We are bound not to be undersold.

JACKSON & HORTON.

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30 Cts. will buy one

of the most

Popular

Songs of the day.

Every body likes it.

Send postage paid by

Addressing S. H. LITTLE, Post Office,

Northville, Mich.

2-12.

DRESS MAKING!!

We would respectfully announce to the

families of Northville and vicinity, that we

are prepared to fulfill all orders in the

DRESS MAKING LINE, and would invite

the attention to our

NEW LOT OF PATTERNS!

Call and see them.

Stitching, Cording & Tucking

done to order. A perfect system of Dress

Cutting, Taping, and Charts furnished.

Mrs J. SARGE. Miss Jessie DUNLAP.

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THE

Northville Record,

devoted to

LOCAL INTERESTS

and the interests of

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Piano Manufacturers,

Also GENERAL AGENTS

For the celebrated

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

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PIANOS, ORGANOS, MELODIONS, ETC.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Local Notices inserted in the column at Eight Cents per line each subsequent insertion. Payed for same in ADVANCE, CASH EXCEPTED.
Receipts Recd.—At Kingberry's
Japan Tea, very nice.—At Kingberry's Clothing, New Stock.—At Kingberry's A full Line of Crockery.—At Kingberry's 10 cent Sugar.—At Kingberry's, just received as fine an assortment of Wall Paper, as ever seen.
Wall Paper, 25 cent per roll.
JACKSON & HORTON'S.

In Northville, Nov. 12, 1870, a new Stock of Pictures, Fans, Flowers, Hats & Bonnets. Go and see them at

Mrs. S. GARDNER'S.

BLICK'S SPERENTIAL SPECTACLES are to be had for the Eyes. A. E. ROCKWELL is their Agent.

A Fine Lot of Girls' and Ladies' STEVE BETTERIES A. E. ROCKWELL'S.

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Good Green Tea at 60 cents per pound at JACKSON & HORTON'S.

LADY GOLD WATCHES A. E. ROCKWELL'S AMERICAN and GERMAN WATCHES at A. E. ROCKWELL'S.

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Craigie, Linton, Cocco has just received at Kingberry's.

Every Style of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at Mrs. S. GARDNER'S.

A New Lot of JEWELRY just received at the Store of A. E. ROCKWELL'S.

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Standard Lamp, Case 10 cents at Kingberry's.

Paints & Oil, Detroit Paints at Kingberry's.

Go to Kingberry's for your Drapery and Shoes, where you can get the best of your money.

Yuccas get nothing but the best here, at the Store of JACKSON & HORTON'S.

A First List of H. H. RAILROAD CO., 1870.

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TACKLES at A. E. ROCKWELL'S.

A good deal of Furniture at KINGBERY'S.

A further reduction in prices.

1870.

The highest rates paid for Jewelry at Kingberry's.

BUSINESS FAIR.

To J. M. SMITH & CO.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABOLITIONISTS, Main Street, Northville, N. Y. 1870.

JAMES HUNTON & CO.

ANTI-SLAVERY ORGANIZATION, Northville, N. Y. 1870.

C. C. KINSEY & CO. Dres. Store, Perfumeries, Music, Books, Toys, Northville, N. Y. 1870.

H. H. JACKSON, DENTIST, Operative Surgeon, over Jackson's Pharmacy, Northville, N. Y. 1870.

JAMES A. LOWDEN, MFG. TAILOR, Carpenter and House Joiner, All orders for Tailored Garments, made to order, and to suit, on short notice. Special care given to tailor-made Bedding. Head of Main St., Northville, N. Y. 1870.

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Watches, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

In A. E. ROCKWELL'S Building, Main St., Northville, N. Y. 1870.

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THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

Choice Meats, especially at hand, such as

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C. Hard.

FOE SALE—50 acres of good timbered land, in town of Rich, Laporte Co., W. Va. Within 15 miles of County Seat, Army to BYRON POOLE PLYMOUTH, Mich.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber having taken up her residence in another place, offers her house and lot in this village for sale. For particulars enquire at the Post Office.

MRS. SARAH O'DONNELL.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK.

On Wednesday the 17th inst., a Pocket Book containing about \$23 in money, and \$500 in Notes—one from John Waterman for \$500 with an endorsement of \$250, and one of \$250 from H. H. Randall. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Northville Record office.

MISS CHERYL DE BLONKER.

THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

S. M. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

NORTHVILLE, Mich.

To whom business communications should be addressed.

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Ten thousand COPIES, ONE YEAR, \$10,000.00

Eleven thousand COPIES, ONE YEAR, \$11,000.00

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Forty thousand COPIES, ONE YEAR, \$40,00

The Joint High Commission Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 8.
The following will appear in the Washington *Advertiser* to-morrow morning: It is an authoritative official statement of the results of the labors of the Joint High Commission.

The treaty is to be known as the Treaty of Washington, for the adjustment of claims for injury inflicted by the United States on account of the escape of Confederate cruisers from British ports, and the depredations committed by those vessels during the late rebellion in this country.

A tribunal of arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators—one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by a designated sovereign state of Europe or America.

The treaty establishes special rules of neutral duty and obligation in addition to the generally-received public law, which rules, although not admitted by the British Commissioners, are yet to be given in force at the time, are yet it is agreed, to restrain and to govern the decisions of the arbitration.

The tribunal has full power to award damages in detail or in gross, at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a board of assessors sitting in the United States, which also shall report from time to time, with payment to be made accordingly.

The British Government frankly expresses its regret for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States for adjudication.

For all other claims by citizens of the United States against Great Britain, and by citizens of Great Britain against the United States, during the same period, it is from April 18, 1861, to April 1, 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided, to sit at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly power. This limitation of time is material in substance, for it confines redress against the United States to the incident of actual war.

It is accompanied, also, with a declaration, on the part of the British Commissioners, to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property.

Great Britain does not recognize the claims of her subjects for the seizure of cotton in case where they took up their abode in the South, as they became subject to the contingencies of war.

In regard to the fisheries, in addition to the liberties already secured to them by the treaty of 1818, fishermen of the United States shall have liberty to take sea fish on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and the islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores, and islands, and also upon the St. Lawrence Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and turing their fish—subject, of course, to the respect of local rights and private property; and the same liberty is granted to British subjects on eastern seaports and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of latitude. This liberty is to be extended on either side of the shellfish or salmon and halibut fisheries, respectively, in the same manner as the fisheries in the North Atlantic.

Both governments, however, in further agreement that fish oil and fish of all kinds, except the fish of inland lakes and rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, are to be the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, and to be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty.

The privileges thus conceded to the United States are, obviously, most important ones. It is asserted by the British Government, but not admitted by the United States, that the privileges accorded to citizens of the United States are of greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Great Britain, and, to prevent or avoid controversy on this point, it was agreed that a mixed commission, with an umpire to be appointed by a designated friendly power, shall determine whether any compensation for such alleged excess of privilege, and if so, how much ought to be paid by the United States.

Next come various questions of navigation and commercial transit, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the river St. Lawrence and the river Saguenay, Porcupine and St. John, forever free, and open to citizens or subjects of both countries by providing for the equal use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion, on one hand, and of Lake Michigan and the St. Clair Flats and Canal on the other; by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and fro, as well in the British Possessions as in the United States, and abolishing the provisional export duty on American timber in the river St. John.

All these provisions concerning the fisheries and commercial transit are, of course, made contingent upon their being approved by the Congress of the United States, the British Parliament, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island. By these various stipulations all privileges of fishing, navigation, and transit accorded to the United States by the treaty of 1864 are once more obtained, and in a better form and without the burdensome conditions of that treaty in the matter of reciprocal imports. Of the pending subjects of controversy between the governments, their remains to be considered the question of the northwestern boundary line. It is to be remembered that the line of the treaty of 1846 runs by the middle channel, which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; but several such channels exist. Great Britain contends that the channel of that treaty is the Rosario Strait, and the United States that it is the Canal de Haro, the two channels being separated by the island of San Juan. This question having once been reported on by a mixed commission, that for the survey of the line, the United States are not to refer it to another such commission; nor has it been deemed convenient, even though such tribunal be appointed by a friendly sovereign power instead of this. It has been agreed, by the present treaty to submit the question directly to a neutral power, and the Emperor of Germany has been selected for that purpose.

The Government of the United States has in its hands much documentary evidence in support of its pretensions; not heretofore made use of, and on that as well as on other grounds is confident of the better reason on its side for the cession to the United States of the possession of the island of San Juan.

Such are the outlines of the provisions of the present treaty, and such are some of the considerations which have commended it to the approbation of the President.

A GENTLEMAN addressing a passionate letter to a lady in the same town, added this curious postscript: "Please to send a speedy answer as I have no body else in my eye."

A FRIENDLY TELL—The cat,

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

Learning will accumulate wonderfully if you read a little every day.

The olsander is poisonous, both leaves and bark, but particularly the bark. The French use it for rat poison.

HAPPINESS—Help others, and you help yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend, and you will return with a friend.

It is said that a trace of blood in a glass of water so slight as not in the least to affect the color can readily be detected by the use of a tincture of zinc, the value of which is \$100 per ounce, our recently received from Dr. C. C. Richardson.

EXPERIMENTS recently made in Glasgow have demonstrated that ice bolts exposed to frost cannot stand so great a load as those unfrozen. With a gradual strain the difference in favor of the unfrozen iron was 2.5 per cent., with a sudden strain 2.6.

INN OF BIRDS.—Take one quart of buttermilk, and soda (as for biscuits), one tea-spoonful salt, one tablespoonful molasses, one egg, one-third "shorts," or coarse flour, half a pint of cream.

thick, steam two hours, and bake one hour.

THE use of nitrous oxide gas, says Dr. McLaren, in the Edinburgh Medical Society, should be avoided in all cases of disease of the lungs in which the breathing is much embarrassed, and when there is evidence of either serious brain or heart disease.

JOURNALISTS write to the *Lima (O.) Gazette* to say that potatoes should be planted with corn, or something that will shade the potatoes. He says: "The potato bugs lay their eggs on the under side of the leaves, and if the sun does not shine on the leaves, the eggs cannot hatch."

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—A correspondent of the Cabinet Water gives the following recipe as one which has kept the moths out of a furniture warehouse for ten years past: Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, 2 oz.; gun-camphor, 1 oz.; black pepper, 1 oz.; cedar resin, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers among the goods.

CORN PLANTED early should not be covered so deeply as that planted later in the season, as, at first, the warmth of the sun's rays has not penetrated deeply, and the grain, if covered deeply, cannot grow. Deep covering in cold, wet seasons, is often the cause of the failure of seed corn to grow. The same seed sown later in the season will grow with greater certainty.

IT is estimated that 6,000 pounds, or three tons of sugar-beet leaves would be obtained from an acre of land. In Europe these are either plowed under or fed to cattle. As they ramify, easily, and are brittle, they are sated and preserved in pits four or five or six feet deep, on the top of which a layer of two or three inches of chopped straw is placed; on this layer of straw or fat, a short thick of the leaves is placed, a very small amount of salt being used. The same alternate as continued until the mass is two or three feet above the ground, when it is covered with two feet of earth, and a layer of straw or fat is produced.

HOW TO MIT MUSTARD.—Mustard should be buried in water that has been boiled and allowed to cool; hot water destroys its essential properties and raw mustard loses its pungency.

PUNGENT ORGAN.—The human stomach has been a constant subject of research. There was a time when every doctor and surgeon was interested in the stomach, and in the diseases of the stomach, and in the treatment of the stomach, and in the cure of the stomach.

GODFREY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Towing the Prize with the use of the steel plate presented to the members of the Labor's Book for June. This is covered by a silk face colored pink, purple, orange, yellow, green, blue, etc., and a beautiful wood-cut cover of four children holding with leaves and another entwined. The book is to be sold at the publisher's house with the wood-cut designs on the exterior front and in the decorations of the back cover. With the many illustrations by popular artists in the interior, we consider it to be a valuable book.

PERFECTED ORGAN.—

The human stomach has been a constant subject of research. There was a time when every doctor and surgeon was interested in the stomach, and in the diseases of the stomach, and in the treatment of the stomach, and in the cure of the stomach.

CHALLENGE MILLS.—The man who has been a constant subject of research. There was a time when every doctor and surgeon was interested in the stomach, and in the diseases of the stomach, and in the treatment of the stomach, and in the cure of the stomach.

TILDEN & CO.—TILDEN & CO., Manufacturers of Fine Linen, 110 and 112 Broadway, New York.

FEED GRINDERS.

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