The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus

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ELIHU B. POND

Editor and Publisher.

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WASHTENAW LODGE No. 9, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock,
M. V. K. JONES, N G. J. F. SPALDING, Sec'y.

S. G SUTHERLAND & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers and Commission Merchants, East side Main Street Ann Arbor.

DR. B. HESSE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity. Office in Mack's New Building, Main Street, Ann Arbor Mich.
N. B. Night calls promply attended to.

TWITCHELL & CLARK.
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, General Life and Fire Insurance agents. Office in City Hall Block, on Huron St., Ann Arbor. Collections promptly made and remitted, and special attention paid to conveyancing.
D. S. TWITCHELL, [743tf] E. P. CLARK.

J. M. SCOTT.
AMBROTYPE & PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, in the rooms formerly occupied by Cordley, over the store of Sperry & Moore Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

WINES & KNIGHT.
DEALERS in Staple, Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

MARTIN & THOMPSON.
FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, Dealer in all kinds of Furniture, &c. New Block, Main Street.

RISDON & HENDERSON,
DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, house furnishing goods, Tin Ware &c. &c., New Block, Main Street.

A. P. MILLS,
DEALER in Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes and Ready Made Clothing, Huron Street Ann Arbor.

BEAKES & ABEL,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Book Store, Ann Arbor

KINGSLEY & MORGAN,
ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries Public, have Books and Plats showing titles of all lands in the County, and attend to conveyancing and collecting demands, and to paying taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east side of the Square, Ann Arbor.

JAMES R. COOK,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office near the Depot, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

WM. LEWITT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his residence, North side of Huron street, and 2d house West of Division street, Ann Arbor.

O. COLLIER,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes. Exchange Block, 2 doors South of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's Store, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MOORE & LOOMIS.
MANUFACTURERS and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Phoenix Block, Main Street, one door North of Washington.

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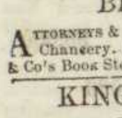
WHOLESALE and Retail dealers and manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. No. 5, New Block, Ann Arbor.

C. B. PORTER,

SURGEON DENTIST. Office corner of Main and Huron streets, over P. Bach's store, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
April, 1859,

WM. WAGNER,
DEALER in Ready Made Clothing Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Main st., Ann Arbor.

BACH & PIERSON.
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, &c., Main street, Ann Arbor.

MAYNARD, STEBBINS & CO.,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, &c., corner of Main and Ann streets, east below the Exchange, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & GEER,
GROCERS, PROVISION & Commission Merchants, and dealers in WATER LIME, LAND PLASTER, and PLASTER OF PARIS, one door East of Cook's Hotel.

C. BLISS,
DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at the sign of the Big Watch, No. 27, Phoenix Block.

J. C. WATTS.
DEALER in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware No 22, New Block, Ann Arbor.

T. B. FREEMAN.
BARBER and Fashionable Hair Dresser, Main Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Hair Fronts and Curls kept constantly on hand.

SCHOFF & MILLER.
DEALERS in Miscellaneous, School, and Blank Books Stationery, Paper Hangings, &c., Main Street Ann Arbor.

MISS JENNIE E. LINES,
TEACHER OF Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, being desirous of enlarging her class, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. WINCHELL, which being near the Union School, will be very convenient for such scholars attending there who may wish to pursue the study of musicin connection with other branches.
Terms $10, half to be paid at the middle and the balance at the close fo the term.

D. DeFOREST.
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water Lime, Grand River Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all sizes. A full and perfect assortment of the above, and all other kinds of building materials constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit Street, a few rods from the Railroad Depot. Also operating extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.
DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society prices at W. C. Voorheis'.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LUND, CHAPIN & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
Print, Book,
—AND—
COLORED MEDIUMS,
Wrapping Paper, &c.
ANN ARBOR MICH.

CARDS! CARDS!! CARDS!!!
Having purchased a RUGGLES ROTARY DIAMOND Card Press, with a fine assortment of Card type, the ARGUS Office is prepared to print Cards of all kinds in the neatest possible style and at a great reduction from former prices, including Business Cards for men of all avocations and professions, Ball, Wedding, and Visiting Cards, etc., etc. Call, give us yours orders and see how it is done

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.
FOR SALE CHEAP a new first class Family Sewing Machine. Warranted no better in market. Terms easy.
Ann Arbor, July 16th, 1861. E. B. POND.

From Chambers' Journal.

After the Battle.

The drums are all muffled; the bugles are still,
There's a pause in the valley, a halt on the hill;
And bearers of standards swerve back with a thrill,
Where sheaves of the dead bar the way;
For a great field is reaped, Heaven's garners to fill,
And stern death holds his harvest to day.

There's a voice on the wind like the spirit's low cry—
'Tis the muster roll sounding—and who shall reply?
For those whose wan faces glare white to the sky,
With eyes fixed so steadfast and dimly,
As they wait that last trump which they may not delay;
Whose hands clutch the sword hilt so grimly.

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed,
And the riderless chargers stand quivering and cowed
As the burial requiem is chanted aloud,
The groans of the death stricken drowning
While Victory looks on, like a queen, pale and proud,
Who waits till to-morrow her crowning.

There is no mocking blazon, as clay sinks to clay;
The vain pomps of peace time are all swept away
In the terrible face of the dread battle day;
Nor coffins nor shroudings are here;
Only relics that lay where thickest the fray—
A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, peals the march of the foe
Like a storm wave's retreating—spent fitful and slow,
With sound like their spirits that faint as they go
By yon red-glowing river whose waters
Shall darken with sorrow the land where flow
To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled—they are gone; but, oh! not as they came;
In the pride of those numbers they staked the game,
Never more shall they stand in the vanguard of fame,
Never lift the stained sword which they drew;
Never more shall they boast of a glorious name,
Never march with the leal and the true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and lorn,
They stole on our ranks in the mists of the morn:
Like the giant of Gaza their strength it was shorn
Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky;
From the flash of our steel a new day-break seemed born
As we sprung up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced; the death lots are cast;
And the horses of battle are slumbering their last
Do ye dream of that pale form that rode on the blast?
Would ye free it once more, O ye brave?
Yes! the broad road to honor is red where ye passed,
And of Glory, ye asked but—a grave!

What our Prisoners are doing at Richmond.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Richmond, Aug. 19.

The quarters of the Yankee prisoners still continue to be the picture gallery of the town. You may always find there a crowd of idlers staring at the grated windows on either side of the street, studying human nature and speculating audibly as to the various incidents of the hour. Some of the fellows have no chang of linen, and necessarily must go shirtless while that useful article undergoes the drying process after a wash — Those who have not, have, in some instances, been voluntarily provided from the wardrobe of our own men. The officers occupy an apartment by themselves, and fare, perhaps, more comfortably.—Congressman Ely, they say, grows fat on the diet. The others are in good health. Among their amusements are those of card-playing, psalm-singing, cursing and debating. The latter is almost nightly the occupation of the officers. Ely acts as the moderator of the meeting, or occasionally takes a hand himself. Huson, his Congressional competitor—a jolly, good-natured soul by the way, fat, funny, interesting—is the leading speaker, and guns predominate in the intellectual battery according to their various calibres. The subjects are anything and everything you can imagine, ranging on the gamut from the solemn to the ridiculous. Their subject last evening was derived from the following simple incident:

A newsboy, who had been in the habit of selling his papers at three, suddenly ran his price up to five cents, and on making his accustomed sale in the morning to one of the prisoners, the latter at first refused to "come down." The young vender was equally inexorable, and finally carried his point, and received the amount of his demand. This rise in stocks was reported to the Yankee conclave, whereupon the question was raised whether it was right for the man to jew the boy or the boy to jew the man. The discussion thus commenced in the social circle was carried into the debating society, and, after the usual pros and cons, it was finally decided by the Honorable Speaker Ely, that the boy, being the sole and undisputed owner of the property, and the said property not peing contraband of war, and no concatenation of events having arisen to obstruct the right thereby vested in the original possessor of the aforesaid vehicle of information, the right was undoubtedly inherent in the adolescent merchant to determine for himself the incipient value of his goods, and to charge for the same accordingly, *ad valorem* duties to the contrary notwithstanding. Exception was taken to the ruling of the Chair, and Mr. Huson proceeded to quote Shakspeare, and Byron, and Tom Moore in support of his position. Others followed in the Senatorial burlesque, quoting, amid shouts of laughter, scraps of Latin, French, and Irish, telling stories and even singing songs, until bedtime arrived when the party retired to their blankets. "There's a sweet for every bitter," the poet says, and the prisoners are doing all they can to extract it.

I have observed a number of them at large on the street. One of these was a New York Zouave, sporting as large as life his fireman's badge, and drinking at one of the public bars with all the gusto of a new-fledged freeman to the success of the Southern Confederacy. Some gentlemen asked him how he came there. "Oh," was the reply, "my friends have some influence with Gen. Winder, and I am allowed privileges the others don't enjoy." So it seemed.

Another of these worthies at large is named Connolly—a Sergeant His father, fortunately, has made half a million or more out of the Richmond people, and on this account he is allowed the freedom of the city, while the poor civilians who were taken after the battle are still closely ensconced. You see there is yet a good deal of truth in the homely adage that "money makes the mare go."

The officer in charge of the prisoners is Major Todd, a brother-in-law of Lincoln—so at least I have been informed.

The Position of Russia.

Washington, Sept. 8.

The Russian Minister, Mr. De Stoeckl, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch:

TRANSLATION.

St. Petersburg, July 10.

MR. DESTOECKL, etc., etc.:

SIR—From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms are ready to let loose upon the country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For the more than eighty years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress, to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps even because of this diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional cord which is the basis of their very condition of their political existence.—In any event, the sacrifice which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United they perfect themselves, isolated they are paralyzed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatsoever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the confederation, to end, definitely, in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power.

Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations.

His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions, and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply, in our eyes, an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes besides a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest; for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government as to the influential persons whom you meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master, during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

SE'Y SEWARD'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. De Stoeckl the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 7.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De Stoeckl, and by him read, by his Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. Mr. De Stoeckl will express to his government the satisfaction with which the government regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. ED. DE STOECKL, etc.

The New York Democratic Platform.

Resolved, That in this crisis the watchword which should pass through the democratic ranks, calling them together and consolidating them in one erect and determined mass in defense of our imperiled country, is the sentiment of Andrew Jackson, that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That the claim of any State or number of States of a right to relinquish at will their obligations and allegiance to the Union, has no warrant in the constitution—is at war with its letter and spirit—is incompatible with good government and the preservation of the public faith and the enforcement of the treaties; and whenever this pretention has been advanced by secessionists North or South, it has been resisted and defeated by the democracy, who have ever maintained, as they still do, that secession is revolution.

Resolved, That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal government, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal States, precipitated the country into a state of war; that it is the duty of the government to prosecute the war thus forced upon it, with all its power and resources, and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the government, until the struggle is ended by the triumph of the constitution and and laws, and the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we ho'd next in guilt to the faction which has risen in arms against the country, the politicians of the North, who, for years, have organized and sustained a system of agitation tending, and intended to alienate the different sections of the country and to stir up between them an "irrepressible conflict" based upon their domestic institutions, which it was declared could only terminate in the universal predominance of one section or the other of the country.

Resolved, That to the infatuation of the same class of politicians we can trace the threatening proportions which this "civil war" has assumed, and the catastrophes that have attended it. In the language of one of their representative men, "Congress adjourned, having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the border States. The great and powerful States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were lost to the Union, while three other States, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, are struggling to maintain their position in it, because the republican press and the republican Representatives were beguiled into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the Chicago platform;" and later still, when the people had rallied without distinction of party, to the defense of the Union, the same predominant influence in the republican party by dictating "political battles to be fought," have, according to the same authority, "added another year to the war, a hundred millions of dollars to its cost, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers."

Resolved, That it was the duty of Congress, in the initention of this conflict, to have encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights, and by all just and honorable concessions, we believe it to be its duty now, while putting down rebellion with armed force, to offer to the loyal people of the disaffected States the remedy which the Constitution itself provides for public grievances—a convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument.

Resolved, That the democracy of this State will sustain no war, nor countenance any peace, tending to the separation of these States; and that they will regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of slaves as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the administration, imitating the patriotic spirit of the people, to abandon the narrow platform of the Chicago convention, which stand condemned by the nearly two-thirds of the people, and to step forth upon the broad platform of the constitution, to expel corrupt men from office, to exclude from its councils the advocates of separation or abolition, and to reconstruct its Cabinet so as to conform to the altered condition of the country, and to command more largely the public respect and confidence.

Resolved, That the right of fully and freely canvassing the policy and measures of the administration in power is essential to a constitutional government, it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest, and it is denied only by tyrants. To use the language of Daniel Webster: "It is a homestead right, a fireside privilege It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drowned in controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking on the earth. It is a right to be maintained in peace and in war. It a right which cannot be invaded without destroying constitutional liberty. Hence this right should be guarded and protected by the freemen of this country with a zealous care, unless they are prepared for chains and slavery."

Resolved, That we thank our brave army in the field and our navy upon the seas for the noble devotion and heroic courage they have shown in rallying to the defense of the country in its hour of peril, and we will not forget that it is our duty to protect them from being the sport and sacrifice of politicians, who order battles from ideas of political necessity, or the victims of contractors, who make the peril of the country the occasion of general spoliation and peculation.

Resolved, That the dangers which menace us first made head through the disruption of the democratic party, and the hopes of the country depend upon the unity and vigor of the democratic party in this crisis. That a democratic victory in this State would be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Federal arms on the field of battle. That, therefore, we hold those democrats, who, from motives of ambition or factiousness, are seeking to divide and distract the party, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to the country.

Letter from Major General Butler.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA,
OFF CAPE HATTERAS, August 27, 1861.

I have received your note, as well as those of many other of my true friends in Massachusets, asking my opinion about political questions, and some kindly suggesting my name as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. I reply to you as representing them all, because our intimacy will permit more frankness than would seem meet towards those less closely connected.

As I have stated to you, and as I have publicly repeated since I left home, I left all politics, in a party sense of the term, behind me, and I now know no politics in any sense, save as represented by the question—how best to preserve the Union and restore the country in its integrity. Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than to the soldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty to his country.

But however desirable, it is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the Federal government over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace. A peace involving the disintegration of the Union, or until the supremacy of the government is forever established, would be simply a declaration of perpetual war of sections.

Were the Southern Confederacy to-day acknowledged in the fullness of good faith, two months would not elapse before causes of war would arise, sufficient not only to justify but to demand a renewal of the conflict. No two months have passed, in the last ten years at least, in which outrages have not been committed upon northern men in the South, which, had they been perpetrated by a foreign nation, would have demanded a redress of grievances, under pain of a suspension of diplomatic relations.

But we have borne these outrages because there was no tribunal to the arbitrament of which we could submit them, and it was against the genius of our people to appeal to arms. Therefore I see with pain upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful settlements wherein there can be no peace. Therefore, this war must go on, not for the purpose of subjugation—but if those who have commenced it bring upon themselves that condition as an incident, it will only be another illustration of the fruit of sowing the wind. Besides these there are no other politics.

On the matter of the nomination, I cannot consent that my name shall be used by any party. While on some things, as you are aware, I do not agree upon the principles upon which both the State and the national administrations were inaugurated, yet we are a long way past that. The republican party, having won a political victory, both in the State and in the nation, is entitled to the patriotic endeavor of every man to give it a fair trial in the administration of the government, and in that, it should, as it does, take the lead in official positions.

And now there is left nothing for us to contend against, save any corruption, inefficiency or impropriety of administration, which, I doubt not, would at once be rebuked by republicans as well as by democrats. But as far as regards the *personnel* of administration in the State, I believe Governor Andrew has endeavored faithfully, zealously and efficiently to put our Commonwealth on the side of the nation, and to sustain the Union. I, therefore, for one, would not desire to see a change in the Executive, although I doubt not the people will demand changes in some of the minor offices.

I do not say that I would vote for Governor Andrew, but were I at home I would not vote against him. Let it be understood that without distinction of party, and without raising party issues, all men who love the Union are determined to stand by it and the country, until this rebellion shall be quelled, and then we may hereafter divide as we please upon the minor differences of administration of government.

To you, my dear friend, I urge no justification for this course. You will appreciate it for you are aware of the sacrifice, both of feeling and position, I made a year ago, in the earnest endeavor to save the country from this calamity, which I then partly foresaw, and acting in the best light I had, endeavored to prevent. And I am ready to make a like sacrifice now to repeal that which I then sought to avert. I need to thank you and others of my friends for this, among other kindnesses you have shown me.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.—We were shown a target the other day that had been shot at by some of our amateur sharp shooters. The target was a well executed likeness of Jeff. Davis, and was shot at a distance of two hundred and twenty yards. Each marksman aimed at a particular part of the unfortunate body, and the target was completely riddled in the parts aimed at. The following shots were made by Mr. A. J. Hall, of this city:

2 shots at right eye, 3-4 inch from center.
2 " left eye, 3-4 " " "
2 " forehead, 1 " " "
2 " right cheek, 2½ " " "
2 " left " 1 5-8 " " "

The aggregate of the string of ten shots being 6 5-8 inches from the center. We have heard a good deal lately of sharp-shooting, but have seen none reported that could equal the above. The shots were accurately measured by a person chosen for the purpose, and the shooting attended with no particularly favorable circumstances.—*Coldwater Republican.*

The National Finances.

We are right glad to see the loyal press generally calling attention to the fact that, large as are our own war expenditures, compared with our previous experience, the whole outlay of the government, both civil and military, will not be much greater than the ordinary expenses of some of the governments of Europe. The British isles have less population than the United States, and yet their government expenditures reach £70,000,000, or $330,000,000, and France, with about three millions of people more than we have, spends 1,801,000,000 francs, or $340,000,000.

The usual answer to this of that at the present time we have not more than twenty millions of people in the free States from which to draw revenue, and that, therefore, the comparison is not a fair one. If we admit that Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland; Western Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Delaware, are disloyal, this statement would be true. But they yet remain with us, and may be counted in the loyal aggregate, which thus would reach about twenty-three millions of people. In 1821 the population of the British isles was but 21,000,000; in 1831 it was 24,000,000; and so late as 1841 it was but 27,000,000. In 1851 it was still under 28,000,000, and is even now, by the census of this year, only 29,000,000.

Now let us see how, with an aggregate of population, so large an expenditure is met. Here is the return of the income of the British government for last year.

From custom house duties	£23,000,000
From excise	18,000,000
From property tax	12,000,000
From stamps	8,000,000
From small taxes	2,800,000
Miscellaneous	6,000,000
Total	£70,000,000

Here are several sources from which up to the present time, the United States government has derived no revenue, as excise, stamps and property tax. They yield in gross £38,000,000, or about $200,000,000. The chief item, however, appears to be the revenue from custom duties, reaching $125,550,000. The average income of the United States from custom duties is about $57,000,000, less than half that of England, despite our enormous importations of foreign goods. This may surprise our readers, but in order to show the items of the British tariff, we append a statement:

Duties on sugar	£6,094,000
Duties on tobacco	5,674,000
Duties on tea	5,444,000
Duties on spirits	2,541,000
Duties on wines	1,174,000
All other articles	2,248,000
Total	£23,165,000

The chief sources of the revenue thus appear to be the taxes on sugar, tobacco, and tea. Were our tariff on those articles to yield us such a revenue, we should have a great clamor for a reduction of the duties. The French revenue are thus stated for 1860:

Direct tax, francs	469,935,648
Recording and governments tamps	358,677,000
Revenue from forests and fisheries	37,755,500
Custom house and salts	22-,051,000
Indirect tax	485,489,000
Revenue of the postoffice	57,654,000
Product or sundry revenue	146,672,856
Divers productions	41,618,375
Total, francs	1,825,854,379

In this schedule, the direct and indirect taxes figure for nearly a thousand million of francs of revenue, being the larger part of the general aggregate. Why England and France should be able in this manner to raise such enormous revenues, and we unable to do so in a country whose prosperity for half a century has been unparalleled, we leave to the public to discuss.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

"Kiss me good night, Mother."

A Philadelphian, just returned from Washington, has related to the editor of the *Press* the following incident of the recent disastrous battle at Manassas Gap.

In the Government hospital, on the day after the battle, lay a youthful member of the Ellsworth Zouave Corps, who notwithstanding the frightful nature of his wounds, bore his sufferings with a patient heorism akin to inspiration. For a long time he seemed unconscious of the presence of his heart-broken mother, who watched by his couch fondly, yet in anguish of spirit, and lay like one in a trance. At length, turning slowly over on his side, his vacant eyes met her longing, agonizing gaze. A train of long-buried recollections seemed instantly to have awakened themselves in his bosom, and, murmuring with the artlessness of a child, "kiss me good night, mother," he fell back, and was dead!

The gentleman, to whom the incident was related, pencilled the following lines, in the cars, during his trip from Baltimore to this city:

Mother, dear mother, the day has seemed long
Since the lark warbled his matinal song
Sadly the hours have passed since the morn;
Darkly the moments that ne'er can return!
No beaming hopefulness, no joyous ray,
No cheerful sunshine to brighten my way.
But, mother your kiss turns the darkness to light;
Kiss me good night, mother, kiss me good night.

Mother, dear mother, I'm longing for rest—
Longing to slumber for aye with the blest;
But when my sad spirit from earth-lift is free,
Still shall thy presence seem nigh unto me!
Oft thy wild kiss of parting shall fall on my brow—
Thy sad, tearful, eyes gaze upon me, as now—
And often I'll say, with the angels in white,
"Kiss me good night, mother kiss me good night!"

Many such incidents of that fearful day could doubtless be related, and we cannot regard it as ever too late to recall them.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

Ventilation of the Apple Barrel.

By this we mean the boring of holes in the head or staves or the barrels that will allow the escape of the moisture that is constantly passing off from the newly gathered fruit. We hazard nothing in the statement that one half the fruit sent to this market this season, so far, has been materially injured from this cause. The effect of confined-vapor upon the apple is not at once apparent. The fruit appears uncommonly bright on the first opening—but as the surface dries off, the apple begins to grow dull looking, and if a light skinned apple, in a day or two will present the appearance of half baked fruit.

But this steaming from confinement not only injures the sale of the fruit, but to the great disappointment of the consumer, his fruit does not keep as he sup posed it would, and as the variety of apple he purchased led him to suppose it would. Premature decay is sure to follow as a consequence of this want of ventilation.—*Chicago Fruit Dealer.*

Liquid Stone.

In the immediate vicinity of the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, is a building evidently used as a manufactory, for during the day there ascends from the smoke stack and steam funnels those unerring indications of the presence of the great motor. Within this establishment are twenty powerful machines employed in converting into powder fragments of rock. These mills work with great rapidity, and the noise arising from their constant operation is almost deafening. The process is that of stamping or crushing instead of grinding: twenty stampers of about sixty pounds each, falling at the rate of four blows per second, crush and pulverize the masses of rock, which are placed for the purpose upon chilled iron anvils.

As fast as the rock is converted into powder it falls into a trough below, and is thence collected into a common receptacle, whence it is conveyed to a "digester," where a singular transformation takes place. It is here rendered soluble by means of superheated steam and chemical alkaline preparations, which converts the mass into "liquor of flint." The metals which combine with the rock or quartz are not affected by this action, and may readily be separated, thus rendering the process invaluable when applied to rock containing the precious or useful metals.

Were this the only service to which this invention could be applied, it would still be useful, and in many gold-bearing localities highly valuable; but while this was, with the inventor, the primary intention, his research and experiments have enabled him to produce a material which is destined to take rank as one of the most useful that the mind of man has ever yet disclosed.

The liquor, after being drawn from the "digester," can be poured into moulds of any conceivable form, and, the liquid stone crystalizing, can be converted into the hardest conglomerate; making it invaluable for almost any purpose to which it may be desired to convert it. Not only can coarse pavements be formed in this manner, but bricks can be made much cheaper and of better quality than from clay by the present process.

The invention is not confined to these uses even, for the finest marbles may be moulded at will and made to assume any shape desirable. Paint made from it is incombustible, and will protect anything covered with it as perfectly as if it were stone. A slight and inexpensive previous preparation of the wood of ship's bottoms with one or two coats of the properly prepared flint, will make a petrified surface, combining with the woody fibre, as durable as copper, and it will always keep free and clean. In fact, this new agent, or rather this new discovery from nature's great laboratory, is applicable to so many purposes, that in its present infant state we cannot conceive what may not be done with it.

The Bigotry of Liberalism.

It will be refreshing in hot weather to observe the coolness with which men who are not wanting in discernment, can condemn others for sins of which they themselves are the most guilty.—The loudest clamorers for toleration are often the most intolerant. The man who preaches and writes most earnestly and largely in favor of freedom of opinion, is generally the most unwilling to allow any body to differ in sentiment from him. You may have all the liberty you wish, if only you wish to think as he does.—*N. Y. Observer.*

AN ITALIAN HEROINE.—An heroic exploit is told of a beautiful young woman in the village of Spinelli. The house of her uncle, a Liberal priest, was invaded by some twenty brigand ruffians. One of the leaders was amusing himself by stabbing the poor priest, who was old, when the girl, in rushed, flung herself on him, snatched in an instant the brace of revolvers he had in his belt, and shot him dead—She ran through all the rooms, firing upon every brigand she found engaged in plundering the house. She shot down four of them. Alarmed at this unexpected attack, and not knowing what to make of it, the ruffians in the other room ran out. She, still pursuing them, succeeded before they could get a knowledge of the enemy they had to encounter, in closing the front door against them. The brigands attempted to set fire to the house. From the balcony she put out an old musket belonging to her uncle, and fired upon them again; and then displaying from the window a tri-colored flag, cried "Viva Garibaldi," with all her strength. The miscreants fired an ineffectual shot or two, and fairly ran for it. A few moments after a captain of bersaglieri, who just came up, found the exhausted girl in a faint upon the dead body of her uncle.

DISCIPLINE IN DEATH.—Look at that noble vessel in yon high sea! She has sprung a leak; all the resources on board have been called into play for her release from the deep, but to no avail! The waters are gaining fast on her—beyond human control. She must sink! A regiment of perfectly disciplined soldiers are mustered on deck by a quick roll of the drum; officers and soldiers promptly fill their rank and file, and shoulder arms! See them stand in serried ranks and completely accoutred for a long, long march. Not a mournful dirge, but a national anthem, is played by the band. The regimental colors flutter in the air; the staff that supports them is as firm as the stout heart of the ensign that holds it. The array of battle is reflected in mournful appearance on the lowering clouds which seem anxious to veil the waters, rippled by the breath of death. Insidiously does the water leap at last over the bulwarks of the gallant and doomed ship, and down, down she goes. The martial voice of the commandant orders, "Present arms!" A rapid succession of orders is calmly given and calmly executed; the drums beat quicker and quicker, the muskets thump on deck at the last word of command; a splash at their fall, a surge of the invading waters, the drum is silenced, an army of bubbles swarms on the surface, and calm, and silent, and steady, the last glare of the polished steel reflects a dying ray of mournful light.

A Challenge and a Reply.

SEPTEMBER 2d, 1861.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE—Sir: I am informed by my friend, Mr. Thomas, that you, in reply to his inquiry made at my instance, avowed yourself the writer of an editorial in the *Journal* of the 23d August, and also one of a previous date, both denunciatory of myself. Those articles are false and slanderous, and were written without the least provocation on my part, or the slightest justification or excuse upon yours. I demand redress, and ask that you will appoint some time, and place outside of Jefferson county, when and where it will be given. This note will be handed to you by my friend Mr. George Thomas, who, as such, is authorized to act for me.

Respectfully, ROGER W. HANSON.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1861.

ROGER W. HANSON—Sir: Yours of the 2d inst., is received. You sought "redress" for the very articles you complain of by publishing a scurrilous pamphlet, and if you "demand" any more "redress," you may get it in the same way or in any other way you can. I shall not appoint a "time and place" for meeting you, for I would not go two steps to meet or avoid you. As for killing you, I think that I have done that effectually already, and I don't care to waste powder and lead upon a carcass. They can be put to better use in these rebellious times. Respectfully,

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

The Sin That Killed The Baby.

A correspondent writes to the *American Agriculturist* to the following effect:—"I recently attended the funeral of a child of three or for summers. The minister, during his remarks dwelt upon the fact, that death is the result of sin, which I agreed with. But I thought, while looking upon the lifeless form, that the sin which killed this little one was sin against natural as well as spiritual laws. She was clad for the grave in the garments she had worn while living, and the bare neck and arms, exposed while the child was in health, to gratify the vanity of the parents, had invited the disease which proved fatal. That was the sin which killed the baby, and which is making fearful work with hundreds of others, whose parents prefer fashion to health, and the exhibition of their children's beauty to the safety of their lives."

This language is none too strong. It is positively wicked to subject tender children to such treatment, which would be fatal to adults of vigorous constitution. In our changeable climate, especially, too great precaution can scarcely be taken to guard the throat and lungs from disease. They need not be kept muffled with warm clothing, but should always have sufficient protection to guard against the sudden changes, for which this country is noted. Keep the children's chests and arms covered if you would have them healthy.

Reception of Ex-Gov. Wright.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Minister to Berlin, arrived home on Saturday.—He was greeted at the depot by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted to the State House Square, where he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by General Dumont. Mr. Wright, in response said he did not come here to talk about parties or political platforms when the institutions of his country were assailed. He had nothing to do with them. The constitution must be preserved, and this great rebellion put down. He would sustain the government. He would never agree to a division of this country.—We must be one people. He was for his country, first, last, and all the time, and for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination and for such purpose would put forth every exertion.

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich.—Good bones are better than gold—tough muscles, than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than house and lands.

It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

That man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self.—A cross, selfish fellow, desponding and complaining fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all been deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

A MICHIGAN SOLDIER IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Times* in a letter says there is in that city a society of ladies called the "Union Relief Association," whose purpose it is to look after the little necessities of the soldiers, especially those raised in this State, and also the wants of their families. The philanthrophy of these ladies has not, however, been confined exclusively to the necessities of Maryland soldiers. Northern troops have much to be grateful to them for.

The Association has fed and sheltered from one hundred to five hundred soldiers weekly. In one case a whole regiment was supplied with bread, meat and coffee, who had not tasted food for an entire day. Subsequent to the battle of Bull Run, they picked up many wounded soldiers, dressed their wounds, sheltered and fed them, obtained their passports and sent them on their way refreshed and rejoicing. In one instance they took care of a Michigan soldier who was completely prostrate from the effects of the late battle. They restored him to health and vigor, and when he left their Christian hand, told them, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, that the people of Baltimore were not all made up of *nineteenth of April* men.

A GOOD PLATFORM.—Col. Charles D. Jameson accepts the democratic nomination for the Governorship of Maine, and lays down his platform thus:

"Not only does duty but interest demand of us to stand by the country, for in a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only hope of a speedy peace. With united action and so just a cause as we possess, I believe the rebellion will be put down, the stars and stripes again float over all of the United States of America, and peace once more dispense its blessings in our beloved country."

Bloody Fight in Western Virginia—Rout of Floyd.

Clarksburg, Va., Sept. 22.

A battle took place about 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville General Rosecrans, after making reconnoisances, found Floyd's army 5,000 strong, with sixteen field-pieces, intrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain, at Carrix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley River.—The rear and entrance of both flanks were inaccessible, and the front was masked by heavy forests and a close jungle. Colonel Lyttle's Tenth Ohio Regiment, of Benham's brigade, was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy from this side of the position, the size of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery, and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and the Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successively by General Benham, and the Twelfth afterwards by Captain Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnoisance.

The enemy played upon our force terrifically with musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Colonel Lyttle led several companies of his Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Smith's Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Colonel Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest of the fire, by a ball in the forehead.

McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field-pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebels guns. The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant-General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours, night compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest next morning.

Floyd fled during the night and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which he had made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of the troops, made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded with them, but it was certainly serious. Captain McGroarty of Cincinnati, Capt. McMullen and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five men of Col Tyler's, who were taken by Floyd at Cross Lanes, were re-captured, and Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken.

Gen. Benham's brigade, which suffered most, was commanded by him in person, and McCook led his brigade.

Generals Rosecrans and Benham, Col. McCook, Col. Lyttle, Col. Lowe, Capt. Hartsuff, Capt Snyder, Captain McMullen, Major Burke, of the Tenth Ohio, and other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio; and showed great bravery.

Washington, Sept 12.

The following is Gen. Rosecran's official report:

Camp Scott, Sept. 11.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

" We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles and reached the enemy's intrenched position in front of Confix Ferry, driving his advanced outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly intrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments besides the one driven in.

" At three o'clock we began a strong reconnoisance which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when, night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning. Shortly afterwards a runaway contraband came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the Ferry and a bridge which they had completed. Col. Ewing was ordered to take posession of the camp, which he did at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with Quartermaster' stores, messing and camp equipage.

" The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and captured camp, sending a few rifled cannon shots after the enemy to produce a moral effect.

" Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but from reports it seems it must have been considerable.

(Signed) "W. S. ROSECRANS."

The Next Naval Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* conjectures that one of the two naval expeditions understood to be preparing is destined for the shores of South Carolina, and the other for the port of Brunswick, Georgia.

One of these expeditions will probably start from Fortress Monroe, and the other from New York. We infer the latter from this paragraph in the New York *World* of Tuesday:

The movement of naval vessels and of troops, in and about this city, indicate very plainly that some new expedition is on foot, probably for the purpose of following up the Cape Hatteras blow by others, on perhaps more sensitive portions of the southern coast. Of course, all the preparations are as silently carried on as possible, and no one knows certainly what point is threatened. Troops are being concentrated here, and ships are being prepared for especial service. The steamship Vanderbilt has been thoroughly over-hauled, coaled, and made ready for instant use as a transport. The Baltic has been hauled out in the stream for the purpose of being fitted out for transport service. The Atlantic is at the dock, and is ready at the notice of a few hours. Either of these vessels can carry one thousand troops, with rations and accoutrements. Many of the light draft gun-boats lately launched are now held at the Navy Yard, having been ready for sea some time.

Important Order from Gen. McClellan.

Gen. McClellan has issued the following order:

First—The attention of brigades and regimental Commissaries of Subsistence, and of officers acting as such, is directed to paragraphs 20, 21 and 22 of Subsistence Regulations, or paragraphs 1,073, 1,074 and 1,075 of the Army Regulations of 1857. Subsistence officers must make issues to the hospital, and keep the accounts of hospital funds in strict conformity with the requirements of the regulations cited.

Second—All changes of the station of medical officers to be promptly reported to the Medical Director at these headquarters, and the authority given by which the change was made.

Third—Leaves of absence to medical officers are prohibited unless granted at these headquarters

Fourth—Patients will not be sent from the regimental to the general hospitals without the authority of the Medical Director. Applications for this authority must be made in writing, with the names and diseases of the patients, and be handed into the office of the Medical Director between the hours of nine and ten A. M.

Fifth—When a soldier is sent to the general hospital his company commander shall certify and send with him his descriptive list and account of pay and clothing.

Sixth—Male nurses and cooks for the general hospitals are to be detailed from the privates of the army, regular and volunteer. The allowance will be one nurse to ten patients and one cook to thirty. Where women are employed the number of men to be called for will not exceed a number sufficient to make up the whole force to the allowance above authorized. Hired nurses and cooks will be forthwith discharged.

Seventh—Men reported at the general hospitals for duty will be sent by the surgeon in charge to the office of the Medical Director at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the passes necessary to enable them to rejoin their regiments.

Eighth—Medical officers joining this army, with or without troops, will report promptly to the Medical Director in person. If with troops, they will report the number of men, the state of their supplies and the ambulance transportation.

Ninth—Ambulances will not be used for any other than the specific purpose for which they are designed, viz: The transportation of the sick and wounded, except by the written authority of the brigade commander, the Medical Director of the army, and the Quartermaster in charge of them in the city of Washington. The Provost Marshal is directed to see that the provisions of this order are carried out, and will arrest every officer and confine every private and non-commissioned officer who is found violating it. All government ambulances now in possession of regiments or separate corps will be turned in to the chief Quartermaster, with the exception of one two-wheeled ambulance to each regiment.—One two wheeled transport cart will be allowed to each general hospital for the conveyance of marketing and hospital stores.

Tenth—The practice of bringing communications in person to the officers at their headquarters, with a view to obtain immediate attention to the matter involved, proves a serious hindrance to the prompt transaction of business, and must be discontinued. Unless under extraordinary circumstances, all communications for the General commanding are to be transmitted to his headquarters by the ordinary modes; and the person concerned will await replies to be furnished them in the same manner.

Eleventh—Persons having official business at these headquarters will transact the same between the hours of nine A. M. and three P. M.

Twelfth—The arms of the troops must be thoroughly inspected by the company officers at least once a day.

Thirteenth—The reveille will not be beaten until after sunrise, and hot coffee will be issued to the troops immediately after the reveille roll call, as a preventative of the effects of malaria.

Fourteenth—Troops on the march or changing positions will move without music. Drums are not to be beaten, nor trumpet sounded, except for the stated exercise and calls.

Fifteenth—All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies for the troops serving in this army will be transmitted through the appropriate commanders to the chief of ordnance at their headquarters.

Sixteenth—Officers belonging to this army are directed to wear their uniforms at all times at their stations.

Seventeenth—The small fort near Fort Corcoran, thrown up by the Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, will be known as Fort Woodbury.

By command of Major-General McClellan.

S. WILLIAMS,
Ass't Adj Gen'l.
Richard B. Irwin, Aid-de-Camp.

From the Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.

The Michigan Regiments in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 8, 1861.

The Seventh Michigan, one of the finest regiments in appearance in the service, arrived yesterday. It is composed of young men from the pine lumber districts of Northern Michigan, who average in height about five feet eight, and in weight one hundred and sixty pounds. They are commanded by Col. Grosvenor, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the most energetic men in the service. That they will give a good account of themselves, none acquainted with their hardihood and laborious training can doubt. They are encamped upon Meridian Hill, but it is understood will soon cross the Potomac.

Soldiers soon learn to be reckless.—The encampment of the Second Michigan is in the vicinity of Munson's Hill. Their pickets and those of the rebels are within talking distance. I was told that they frequently exchanged epithets, the one daring the other to show himself, neither losing any opportunity that offered to pick the other off by a well-directed bullet. My informant assured me, with a gusto that I could not appreciate, that it was the greatest fun in the world to go to a certain point in the neighborhood, whence he could see and be seen by the rebels, and there listen to the whizzing of their bullets in the bushes and among the trees surrounding him. "But," I inquired, " do they not kill some of your men?" "Oh!" replied he, "they occasionally take down a picket, but we are more than even with them." A few nights ago three of our men stole out of our camp for the purpose of getting a few roasting ears from the corn-field in which the rebel picket is stationed. Two were to watch, while the third gathered the corn. Just as he commenced picking the ears a bullet whizzed across his thighs, just grazing the skin. Uttering in a loud voice the words "I am shot," he turned, drew his gun to his shoulder, and taking deliberate aim, lodged the bullet in the heart of his enemy, who fell dead without a groan. These are some of the sports of camp life. How do you relish them.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1861.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

Departure of the Michigan First.

Gov. Blair visited Camp Fountain on Saturday last and gave orders for the Michigan First to break up their camp and proceed to Washington. Officers and men greeted the command with cheers, and immediately entered upon the arrangements necessary to secure a prompt removal. Sunday was occupied in packing up to the exclusion of the usual religious exercises, and at evening parade orders were issued for striking the tents at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and forthwith taking up the line of march.

On Monday morning, Superintendent Rice came out in person, accompanying the special train, and about the hour of 11 o'clock the sound of music indicated that the 800 stalwart men of the Michigan First were moving toward the depot. At 12 o'clock officers and men, the sick included, were comfortably seated in fourteen elegant first class coaches—the Michigan Central don't carry soldiers in freight cars—and at 20 minutes past 12 the good engine *Rover* gave motion to the train and the Michigan First left our City, followed by the blessings and cheers of thousands who had congregated to shake the hands of friends and say good bye to all. The train of twenty cars made the best of time and reached Detroit at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

A large number of our citizens, by the invitation of Superintendent Rice, accompanied the regiment to Detroit, saw officers and men aboard the steamer *Ocean*, and returned on the evening train. The soldiers have gone from among us feeling that our citizens have dealt generously by them, and with strong hearts and hands to do battle for our common country.

For further reference we give place to the following list of the regimental and company officers:

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

Colonel—John H. Robinson.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Horace S. Roberts.
Major—Franklin W. Whittlesey.
Acting Adjutant—Edward Pomeroy.
Quartermaster—David A. Wise.
Chaplain—Arthur Edwards, Jr.
Surgeon—Joseph W. Tunnicliff.
Assistant Surgeon—A. J. Hobart.
Sergeant Major—John Goring.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Irving L. Garrison.
Commissary Sergeant—Chas. C. Pinckney.
Leader of Band—N. A. Whitmore.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Not appointed.
First Lieutenant—R. H. Alcott.
Second Lieutenant—Henry C. Christiancy.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Ira C. Abbott.
First Lieutenant—David A. Wise.
Second Lieutenaut—William Burns.

COMPANY C.

Captain—William H. Graves.
First Lieutenaut—George H. Eggleston
Second Lieutenant—D. C. Bradish.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Eber B. Griffith.
First Lieutenant—Edwin H. Ring.
Second Lieutenant—J. B. Kennedy.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Not appointed.
First Lieutenant—N. J. Finch.
Second Lieutenant—Oliver C. Comstock.

COMPANY F.

Captain—William A. Throop.
First Lieutenant—Emery W. Belton.
Second Lieutenant—Wilkins Bloodgood.

COMPANY G.

Captain—G. Collins Lyon.
First Lieutenant—Edward Pomeroy.
Second Lieutenant—P. C Perry.

COMPANY H.

Captain—Charles E. Wendell.
First Lieutenant—George C. Hopper.
Second Lieutenant—Albert W. Beardsley.

COMPANY I.

Captain—George W. Grummond.
First Lieutenant—Hiram S. Warner.
Second Lieutenant—Edward D. Judd.

COMPANY K.

Captain—Byron B. Adsit.
First Lieutenant—George C. Mogk.
Second Lieutenant—H. Clay Arnold.

The Kentucky Legislature.

All honor to the Legislature of Kentucky, say we. Both the Senate and House, by the necessary two-thirds vote, have passed over the veto of Gov. Magoffin resolutions instructing the Governor to notify the Confederate forces to leave the State, and also calling upon the Federal Government to protect Kentucky and drive the invaders from her soil. These glorious resolutions brush away the cob-web of neutrality and plant Kentucky upon the platform of the Constitution and the Union. The traitorous Governor has been foiled in his attempt to force Kentucky out of the Union, and he must obey the mandate of the Legislature, or violate his pledges to abide the action of the Legislature and confess his treason. The notice he has issued in accordance with the instructions is very mild, but it does not rest with him to enforce it. The Legislature has placed the State on the side of the Government, and the Government will see to it that the loyal sons of loyal Kentucky are protected, let Gov. Magoffin do as it may please him.

This action of the Legislature is as good as fifty thousand men, and cuts the knot which was to tie the destinies of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy. All honor, we repeat, to the loyal Legislature of Kentucky.

See another column for the resolutions in question.

Gen. Fremont.

Rumors has been rife that Gen. Fremont had resigned because of an order from President Lincoln to so modify his proclamation as to keep it within the act of the late extra session of Congress which provided for the confiscation of slaves used by the rebels for advancing and carrying on the war. The proclamation it will be remembered absolutely *set free* the slaves of all rebels, whether such slaves were employed on the home plantation, or in the camp or on fortifications. The letter of the President instructing the modification, or rather the radical change of the Fremont proclamation will be found in another column.

We have heretofore expressed our opinion of the proclamation, concurring in its necessity and justness. It goes further than the act of Congress, but the Military commander has always exercised powers not conferred by the civil law, and must do so for the sole reason that the civil law is not sufficient for the emergency of a war. Congress can *confiscate property* under the constitution, it cannot *free slaves*, but the latter a General can do, and if he can, as is generally conceded, we believe it the surest way to strike a death blow at the rebellion. To do it wrongs no loyal citizen, and gives every rebel a realizing sense of the position he occupies. But, be this as it may, it is only a question of policy, and we hope that Gen. Fremont will not resign because the President differs as to the course best to be pursued. He acts for the whole country, and not alone for Missouri, and as a correspondence between him and the patriot Holt is hinted at in this connection, the instructed modification may have had its effect upon the Kentucky Legislature. If so we and the country can afford to wait for the advance step.

—It is announced, also, that Gen. Fremont has ordered Col. Frank P. Blair under arrest, on charges of insubordination, using disrepectful language in regard to his superior officers, and conniving to procure the removal of the General commanding. We think both the Blairs dangerous and aspiring demagogues, and that if the one was out of the Cabinet, and the other shorn of his undeserved influence, the Government would be the gainer. Our sympathies are with Fremont in a contest with the Blairs, and we hope that they may not be permitted to prevent him from discharging his duty.

A happy Surprise.

After marching orders were issued to the First Regiment, Lieut. Col. Roberts was telegraphed to at Detroit that his presence here was very much needed. He came on Monday morning, met a friend, the Rev. F. A. Blades, at the depot, inquired "what's up" and was told that his friends here couldn't think of letting him leave for Washington without seeing him. He was accompanied to the residence of Mr. Blades, then to the stable instead of the parlor, when slapping him on the shoulder Mr. B. explained his movements by saying, "There Horace, that's yours," and handing him a note from W. S. Maynard, Esq., presenting him a fine black horse. We are assured that the Lieut. Colonel accepted the generous gift with his characteristic modesty, making the desired promise not to leave the noble animal wounded on the field. Col. R. said that he had seriously discussed the "Horse question," and had concluded to go forward without one, and trust Providence to cause a secessionist to supply his wants.

— While the train was *en route* for Detroit the gallant Colonel's good fortune was made known, and as generous deeds incite like generous ones, money was immediately placed in his hands with instructions to purchase saddle, bridle, and other necessary equipage. We mention in this connection that Mr. L. C. Risdon is entitled to the credit of providing for the Saddle, and Messrs H. S. Barstow and B. Green to credit for the other equipments.

— Mr. R. came among us a comparative stranger, and the above is an earnest that he has won the confidence and respect of our citizens.

Stockton's Regiment.

Stockton's Independent Regiment, numbering rank and file about 800 men, left Detroit on Monday evening last by boat to Cleveland, thence to Washington *via* Pittsburg and Harrisburg. We visited their camp on Monday afternoon, and witnessed the presentation to the Regiment, by Judge Wilkins, in behalf of the Ladies of Detroit, of a beautiful flag. The Judge made an excellent speech which was appropriately responded to by Col. Stockton, when the flag was committed to the charge of the color bearer, and three rousing cheers given for the ladies.

—Geo. M. Danforth, Esq., late of this City, then presented a beautiful sword to Maj. Welch which was accepted with a promise to make it do good duty.

—This Regiment is a stalwart body of men, and is well officered. It will give a good account of itself hereafter.

—The Regiment arrived safely at Cleveland Tuesday morning.

" Brevity the soul of Wit.—Gen. McClellan is not a speech maker, but when he does speak he says something, and that something has a point to it. For instance, here is what he said to the soldiers at Arlington Heights, a few days ago, when they clamored for a speech from their honored Chief:

Soldiers.—We have had our last retreat. We have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts.

We have faith in McClellan, and faith in his soldiers, and hope that *they* will make his words good.

Swords Presented.

On Thursday evening of last week, at Hangsterfer's Hall, Judge Lawrence, in behalf of a number of our citizens, presented Lieut. Mogk, of Company K, First Michigan Regiment, with an elegant Sword, belt, and a Revolver. The presentation was made in the presence of the officers of the Regiment and a goodly number of citizens. The presentation speech was appropriate, and Lieut. M. promised to return the gift unsullied by stain of dishonor.

On the same evening, at the Franklin House, Judge Vancleve presented in behalf of himself and others a Sword, belt and sash to Lieut. H. Clay Arnold, of the same Company and Regiment.—It was a fine blade, and the Lieutenant will make it do execution if a secessionist gets near enough—and if one don't get near enough it will not be Clay's fault.

Both of these young officers served through the first campaign of the glorious First, and this presentation is an evidence that they won the esteem and confidence of their friends.

Col. Washington Shot.—The following brief sentence from a dispatch dated Clarksburg, Va., Sept. 13th, tells that Col. Washington, of Mt. Vernon, the inheritor of a noble name and a noble estate has met his reward:

" Two rebel officers spying around the camp at Elkwater this evening, were surprised by our pickets and shot. The body of one was brought into camp and proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon."

The intelligence is cofirmed, and his body has been delivered to his friends for interment. He lived too long for his good fame, and has gone unmourned by a nation which would have honored him alone for the name.

Let the Teachers Rally.

A good teacher can do twice as much as a poor one, and do it with twice the ease. There is no calling, indeed, in which skill and experience so facilitate the work and multiply the products as in teaching school. In the mechanic arts, a poor workmen can still do something; and, in the coarser parts of the work, can often accomplish as much as the skilled master of the art: but in teaching human souls,—that most delicate and difficult of all arts,—the unskilled workman is in constant danger of doing harm. Exciting the wrong tempers, awakening the wrong motives, training to false methods and inculcating often untruths, he hinders his own work and clogs the powers he meant to stimulate and strengthen. Take specific departments,—a skillful teacher will easily teach twice as much orthography in a winter as a poor one can, while not unfrequently the poor teacher's pupils will fail to make any progress at all. It is not a rare thing to find a school that can spell no better in the spring than they could at the opening of the winter term. So in all other studies; the trained teacher will accomplish four, if not fifty-fold more than his inexperienced and ignorant compeer.

Every School Board, therefore, owes it to the pupils in the school under its charge to employ none but well qualified and prepared teachers. If good work is wanted and abundance of it, a good workman must be had; and the time and passing opportunities of childhood are too valuable to be thrown away by a teacher who can only mock and mar the minds of his pupils.

And what shall be said of the duty of teachers to prepare themselves thoroughly for the work they undertake to do? The man or woman that rashly undertakes to play the responsible part of teacher for a company of children, without using all possible diligence to prepare for the work is deserving of the execration of mankind. By so much as the true and faithful teacher is worthy of all praise, by so much the wilfully ignorant and incompetent teacher is worthy of public shame and reproach.

The State Institutes for the training of teachers have been established from considerations of the profoundest public policy. They are the result of a desire to furnish every teacher in the State some opportunity to prepare for his business; and they bring within the easy reach of every teacher the chance to learn the last and best methods of conducting schools and educating the young.

The Institute at Saline next week will offer these opportunities to the teachers of Washtenaw. Surely no teacher who would deserve well of his country and do justice to his pupils, will willingly fail to avail himself of the privilege the State thus brings to his door. In the name of humanity, let the teachers rally.

G.

The County Fair.

The County Fair commenced Wednesday, and is in full progress as we "go to press," Thursday noon. The weather is beautiful, the attendance large, the number of entries in excess of expectations, and the several departments are well represented as the most sanguine predicted. It is a first rate show for the year. Let all visit the grounds today.

We are compelled to postpone further notice until next week.

☞ Schoff & Miller have just received a new and beautiful lot of Stereo scopic Cuban, California, and American Views. They exhibit some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, and some of the finest art works. They also have a fine lot of photographic portraits of statesmen and generals now figuring in our history. Also a choice assortment of Picture frames. Go and take a look through this department.

☞ Don't fail to go and see J. Insco William's Panorama of the Bible, now on exhibition at Hangsterfer's Hall. It is a magnificent painting, and cannot fail to interest every reader of Bible history.

OUR CRISIS PARAGRAPHS.

—Volunteers are now entitled to the same pensions as regulars, and the Pension department has commenced paying.

—The Nahant Hotel was burned on the night of the 11th. Loss $100,000; insured $70,000.

—Capt. Dove, of the Steamer Pocahontas,—of the Potomac fleet—has been arrested on charge of communicating with the rebels.

—Contraband barracks have been erected on Old Point near the fortress.

—Read the letter of Gortschakoff to the Russian Embassador at Washington, on our first page.

—W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia, brother of the rebel General, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

—Cols. Willcox, Corcoran, and a large number of prisoners taken by the rebels, have been transferred from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor.

—Capt. Lynch, the Dead Sea Explorer, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Detail and Equipment in the Confederate army.

—Gen. A. S. Johnson, of Utah notoriety, has succeeded Gen. Polk in command of the Western division of the rebel army.

—Provost Marshal McKinstry issues deeds of manumission to slaves of rebels under the Fremont proclamation.

—The rebels are reported as having destroyed nine miles of track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Martinsburg and North Mountain.

—The colors of the N. Y. 79th—the Highlanders—have been restored to them.

—Capt. Andrews, of Coldwater, has formed an Artillery corps, with 120 men and 6 guns, for Col. May's Independent regiment.

—J. A. McNeil, of Grand Rapids, is raising a company of Sharp-Shooters for Col. Berdan's second regiment.

—Col. W. P. Innis, of Grand Rapids, has been commissioned to raise a regiment of Mechanics and Engineers for the war.

—Dr. W. Brownell, of Macomb County, has been appointed Surgeon of Col. Kellogg's cavalry regiment.

—Ohio has 23 regiments of Infantry in service; 10 in camp full; 17 in camy nearly full; and 6 organizing; 56 in all.

—Last week the war payments of the government were $2,000,00 per day.

—Congressman Ely denies that he has been put to ditching.

—Since the capture of the Hatteras Inlet forts, the Governor of North Carolina has called home ten regiments.

—Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, is a substantial work, mounting 61 guns.

— Gross frauds are reported on the part of the mule and horse contractors.

—The California mails have been transferred to the Nebraska route.

—The Confederate troops are reported as having seized the Banks at Bowling Green, Ky.

—European advices say that the Manchester Mills have a full year's supply of cotton on hand.

—Capt. Buchanan, late of the Washington navy-yard, has entered the rebel service.

—Gen. Lander takes a command in the army of the Potomac.

—Lieut. O. M. Poe, of the regular army, has received permission to accept the Colonelship of the Michigan Second. It will be a good appointment.

—McMasters, of the late *Freeman's Journal*, has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

—Ross Winans and a majority of the secession members of the Maryland Legislature have been arrested. That secession ordinance wont be passed.

—One hundred guns were fired in New York on Saturday in honor of the Kentucky Legislature.

—Gov. Magoffin has issued to the Confederate troops a very modest notice " to quit," in obedience to the order of the Legislature.

Kentucky for the Union.

The vote taken in the Kentucky House of Representatives, day before yesterday, on the resolution directing Governor Magoffin to issue his proclamation warning the rebel troops off the soil of the State, may be considered decisive of the part which that noble Commonwealth will take in the coming strife. The vote was 76 against 20—the whole number of members in the full House being 100. A motion to direct the Governor to warn off the soldiers of the Union also, was promptly voted down. It is thus shown that the Unionists, of the Joe. Holt and Gen. Anderson stripe, have a majority of three to one in the Legislature, and that they are prepared to meet all the responsibilities of the occasion.

The following are the resolutions adopted, as we find them in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday.

Resolved, That Kentucky's peace and neutrality have been wantonly violated, her soil has been invaded, the rights of her citizens have been grossly infringed by the so called Southern Confederate forces. This has been done without cause; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out the invaders.

Resolved, That the United States, be invoked to give that aid and assistance, and protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson be, and he is hereby requested to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people of Kentucky, by the ties of patriotism and honor, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrance of the past and by the hopes of future national existence, to assist in repelling and driving out the wanton violators of our peace and neutrality, the lawless invaders of our soil.

Those Canadian Troops.—We learn by a passenger by the Africa that there is no truth in the report that reinforcements of English soldiers are so be sent to Canada. The report originated in an idle paragraph of a newspaper which had no foundation in fact. There is nothing in the existing relations of England and the United States, or in the condition of Canada, to require the presence of a military force on this continent.—*N. Y. Post.*

Resolutions of Thanks.

Camp Fountain, Ann Arbor, September 16, 1861.

At a meeting of the officers of the First Michigan Infantry, held at headquarters, this morning, Major F. W. Whittlesey was appointed Chairman, and Captain William A. Throop, Secretary.

On motion a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Surgeon Tunnicliff, Chaplain Edwards, and Captain Grummond, to present a series of resolutions expressing the appreciation of the regiment for the many kindnesses received at the hands of the people of Ann Arbor and vicinity.

The following resolutions were subsequently presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This regiment has received marching orders, and the hour has arrived for sundering the many pleasant ties, formed by it while in this encampment; be it

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due his honor, the Mayor, John F. Miller, and Rev. F. A. Blades, for their untiring efforts to promote our comfort, and for their industry in forwarding the reorganization of the regiment.

2d. That the ladies of Ann Arbor and neighboring towns will be gratefully remembered by the officers and men for their thoughtfulness in providing housewives, towels, hospital shirts, &c.

3d. That we appreciate the kindness of the people of Augusta, and of Washtenaw county generally, in loading our tables with the bounties of life, and for lending to the camp the charm of their presence.

4th. That we hereby acknowledge our obligations to the Executive Committee of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society for the use of the fair grounds as our encampment.

5th. That we humbly trust that none concerned will ever have cause to regret their *care* and *regard* for the Michigan First.

Finally, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Ann Arbor and Detroit.

(Signed) F. W. WHITTLESEY,
Chairman.
William A. Throop, Sec'y.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Further Particulars of the late Battle in Western Virginia.

Carrix Ferry, Sept. 13.

The battle of last Tuesday, at this place, was by far the greatest and severest yet fought in Western Virginia. Ex-Secretary of War, Floyd, commanded the rebels in person, and received a severe wound in the arm during the engagement.

The rebels had accurate advice of our approach and exact strength, as appears from the papers found in their camp, and had made every preparation to resist an attack. They had six regiments beside their intrenchments, with artillery sweeping all approaches.

During the whole engagement, lasting nearly four hours, we brought into action only five regiments, and of these but parts of three were long engaged. The rebels stationed expert riflemen to pick off officers, and fired spelter from their cannon—a missile unknown to civilized warfare. Experienced military men say the roar of cannonading and musketry for a time was the heaviest they ever heard, but the rebels fired mostly too high with their artillery. Their squirrel rifles did the most execution. Floyd should be surrounded and his retreat to Lewisburg cut off.

An immense amount of personal property was found in the rebel camp, but only some fifty wagon loads were thought worthy of transportation, and in this country the whole amount is hardly worth ten thousand dollars.

Fears have been entertained that Floyd might make a rapid march to Gauley Bridge and concentrate with Wise in an attack on Cox, but he is now in no condition for a fight anywhere. He has over five hundred sick, and a strong detachment spent an hour and twenty minutes carrying off his killed and wounded, after the fight, past the house where he had our prisoners confined Wise has been skirmishing with Cox, and has uniformly been beaten off with heavy loss. Cox is regarded perfectly safe.

Lee attacked Reynolds at Cheat Mountain Gap yesterday. Reynolds is strongly posted and believed able to defend himself.

Floyd's scouts are still infesting the mountains on the opposite side of Gauley, and guerilla firing is frequent on our messengers from here to Sutton.

Letter from President Lincoln.

Washington, Sept 14.

The President transmitted a letter to General Fremont on the 12th, on the subject of Fremont's recent proclamation. He says: "Assuming that you, being on the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of the 30th of August I perceived no general objection to it; the particular objection being to the clause relative to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves. It is objectionable for its non conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 8th of last August. I wrote you expressing a wish that the clause should be modified. Your answer expresses a preference that I should make an open order for this modification, which I cheerfully do. It is, therefore, ordered that the clause be modified, held and construed to conform with and not transcend the provisions contained in the act of Congress entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, and that said act be published at length with this order.

(Signed) "A. LINCOLN."

The Arrest of Secessionists in Baltimore.

The arrest at Baltimore of the secession members of the Legislature of Maryland has exploded a plot of the rebels which will prove of vast importance to the government. It is known that some of the arrested secession members of the Legislature had a programme all prepared, by which an act was to be passed declaring Maryland out of the Union and a State in the Southern Confederacy. The movement of the rebel army up the river was preparatory to a contemplated movement across The attempt was to be made on the day the Legislatnre acted. At the same time the Mayor of Baltimore, who was also arrested to-day, was to co-operate by the best demonstration he could make. By the arrest of the leaders of this conspiracy the Legislature is without the power to act, and the rebels of Baltimore have lost their chief.

A simultaneous movement of rebels was to take place along the eastern shore of Maryland, under the supposed direction and leadership of ex-Commander Buchanan, of the navy, to aid the rebel army of Virginia in crossing to Maryland. This movement under Buchanan was to be made to distract our centre.

The plot is exploded by the prompt action of General McClellan, in directing the arrests made in Baltimore to-day.

Letter of General Fremont.

St Louis, Sept. 16.

The following letter, which will be published to-morrow, reveals the mission of Captain Kidd, who arrived some days since, with a flag of truce from the rebel camp, at Springfield, Missouri.

Headquarters Western Department, September 14th.

Col. T. Taylor, commanding at Springfield:

Sir: Yours of the 8th inst., containing an erroneous construction of my proclamation of the 30th ult., has had my attention. I understand the object of your note to be to inquire whether it was my intention to shoot the wounded who might be made prisoners by the forces under my command.

The following paragraph extracted from the proclamation will be strictly enforced within the lines prescribed, against the class of offenders for whom it was intended, viz: All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by Court Martial and if found guilty will be shot. The lines are declared to be those of the army in the military occupation of this State. You have wholly misapprehended the meaning of the proclamation. Without undertaking to determine the condition of any man engaged in this rebellion, I desire it to be clearly understood that the proclamation is intended distinctly to recognize the usual rights of an open enemy in the field, and to be in all other respects strictly conformable to the usages of war. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it was not prepared with any purpose to ignore the ordinary rights of humanity with respect to wounded men, or those who are humanely engaged in alleviating their suffering.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen'l Com'g.

Troops in the Field.

From the Washington Sunday Chronicle, Sept. 8.

The following estimate has been prepared from a variety of sources, and is presumed to be a close approximation to the truth:

CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

From Texas,	8,000
Florida,	2,000
Louisiana,	13,000
Mississippi,	17,000
Arkansas,	10,000
Alabama,	16,000
Georgia,	21,000
South Carolina,	12,000
Virginia,	40,000
Missouri,	10,000
Kentucky,	4,000
Maryland,	1,000
Tennessee,	30,000
	200,000
Deduct for sick and wounded,	8,000
Total,	192,000

These troops are distributed as follows:

In Eastern Virginia,	90,000
Western Virginia,	10,000
Missouri,	53,000
New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Apalachicola, and Charleston,	15,000
Tennessee,	15,000
Texas,	5,000
North Carolina,	4,000
	192,000
Rebel forces in Eastern Virginia,	90,000
No. required to watch Banks and the Upper Potomac, 15,000	
No. required to guard Manassas, Richmond, Norfolk, York and Fredericksburg, 15,000	
	—30,000
Largest number available to attack Washington,	60,000

Estimate of United States Troops, Aug. 28.

At and around Washington,	100,000
Baltimore,	7,000
Harper's Ferry,	15,000
Frederick,	2,000
Fortress Monroe,	6,000
Western Virginia,	20,000
	150,000
Missouri and mouth of Ohio and Cairo,	56,000
In the field,	206,000
We have then in the field,	206,000
Against the three first bodies of rebel troops, all in the field,	153,000
An excess of more than 25 per cent,	53,000

From the Weather Clerk.—Mr. Ryan makes the following important announcement: "The indications now are that the equinoctial storm will come on the 20th and have passed over by the 25th. Therefore, seeding should be kept in close trim up to the 19th.—Mariners will do well to keep within safe distance from the 19th to the 25th."—*Van Buren Press, Sept. 10th.*

MARRIED.

Sept. 12, by Rev. S. Cornelius, Alfred Nash, M. D., Ass't Surgeon of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and Miss Anna J. Cornelius, 2d daughter of the Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in this city.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, Sept. 14th, 1861, by the Rev George Taylor, Mr. Alva T. Hill, and Miss Frank Bliss, both of this city.

In Webster, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Pilcher, Dr. Samuel Stevenson, of Hudson, and Miss Sarah C. Babcock, of Webster.

DIED.

In this city on the 10th inst., of Congestive Fever, SOLOMON DOTY, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Taken Up.

CAME INTO the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 13th of Sept., in the township of Dexter, three miles west of Dexter Village on the Plank Road—a yoke of Oxen—one is a black with white stripe across the shoulders, and some white on the belly; the other a pale red. Said oxen between 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take them away. PATRICK LAVAY.
Dexter, Sept. 19, 1861. 818w3

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, AT SALINE.

IN COMPLIANCE with the request of a large number of teachers and citizens, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed a Teachers' Institute to be held at Saline, beginning Monday morning, Sept. 23d, and continuing in session FIVE DAYS. Able and experienced lecturers have been engaged to give instruction, and the exercises will be free to all. Teachers and persons preparing to teach are especially invited to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institute. School officers are respectfully requested to aid in securing a full attendance of teachers; and District Boards wishing to procure good teachers are invited to apply to the lecturers in charge.
Saline, Sept. 9th, 1861. 817w2

Chancery Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decretal order made and entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan on the third day of June, 1861, in the cause wherein Nelson H. Wing is complainant, and George W. Hays and Jane E. Hays, are defendants, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described land situated in the village of Dexter, Michigan, viz: Lot number eleven (11) of block number one (1); also a strip twenty-four (24) feet in width on the westerly side of lot number ten, along the line on said lot, twelve rods, meaning to convey a strip of land twenty-four feet by twelve rods on the westerly side of lot ten in block one in said village.
GEO G. BULL,
Master in Chancery of said Court.
R. P. Toms, Complainant's Solicitor.
Dated, Sept. 10, 1861. 817td

Michigan Argus.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1861.

Postoffice Notice.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows:
Going East, at - - - - 4.10 P. M.
Going West, at - - - 8.35 A. M.
JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

A NATIONAL FAST DAY.

Proclamation of the President.

In accordance with the request of Congress, the President has issued the following proclamation, appointing Thursday, September 26, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer:

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplication to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace; and

Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to his chastisement, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all ferveney and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action; and

Whereas, When our beloved country, once by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though deserved: that our arms may be blest and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under his guidance and blessing by the labors and suffering of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence: Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

☞ On the evening of the 12th inst, a complimentary dinner was given at Syracuse, N. Y., to the popular author, GEORGE W. CURTIS, and among the guests present was our friend and fellow-citizen, Prof. A. D. WHITE. After the dinner had been discussed the "feast of reason" was opened by Prof. WHITE, who introduced Mr. CURTIS in a speech such as he always makes, appropriate, well-timed, eloquent. It is thus spoken of by the Syracuse *Journal*:

"After these topics were all laid off the table, Prof. Andrew D. White, of Michigan University, called up Mr. Curtis in a speech, which made us tremble for the honors of the Author and Lecturer. For beauty and elegance of thought and expression, true and friendly appreciation of the literary labors of the guest of the evening, and delicacy of allusion to his position in the hearts of the young men of the country, it was, perhaps, the happiest speech for the purpose that could be conceived. The applause which followed (*cum tua pace*, O! Curtis!) was divided between the sitting and the rising man. Mr. Curtis responded at some length with a richness and eloquence of thought adapted to the social character of the occasion, that rivalled the glowing pages of the "Howadji," and his periods of unsurpassed elegance in the lecture."

☞ The State Teachers' Institute held at Hudson last week, was, notwithstanding the troublous times, well attended and of more than ordinary interest. The number of teachers in attendance was 152. The institute at Saline next week will doubtless be equally large. The citizens of Saline are making active preparations to enjoy it.

☞ Before the departure of the First Regiment, each officer and private, not before supplied, was presented by the ladies of our City with a beautiful and convenient "Housewife," well stocked with pins, needles, thread, buttons, and other conveniences.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—Our brother JARED POND, for the last two years in our employ, has dropped stick and rule, shouldered the musket and left for the seat of War. He is a Sergeant in Co. A, Capt. BARRY, Stockton's Independent Regiment. We can say in his behalf that he will never succumb to any thing but disease, and not to that if *will* will save him, and that officers and comrades will find him true as steel, discharging his duty at all times, in season and out of season.

☞ We have received the 4th number of the "History of the Southern Rebellion." It contains the South Carolina "Declaration of Causes," and other important public papers. This serial promises to be a faithful "history of the rise and progress of the rebellion," and will be of permanent value. Published weekly at 10 cents a number, by JAMES D. TORREY, 13 Spruce Street, N. Y.

☞ The October number of *Peterson's Magazine* brings a beautiful steel engraving, "The White Lady of Avenel," the usual fashion and embroidery plates, and a readable table of contents. $2 a year; three copies $5. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Godey* comes to us for October bringing evidence that the "tight times" has not fastened its grip upon this caterer for the ladies. "Go it Rolla" is a gem of a picture, the double page colored fashion plate will take the eyes of the ladies, and the other embellishments are numerous good, while the literature must be read to be appreciated, and it will be read. $3 a year; three copies $6. Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Capt. DE GOLYER, of the Michigan Fourth, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and made good his escape from Richmond, has been in our City since Wednesday enlisting recruits for his Regiment. If any of the young men in this vicinity wish active, immediate service they can join Co. D. Capt. RANDOLPH, or any other Company in the Regiment by applying to Capt. D. *immediately* at Cook's Hotel.

RETURNED.—We notice the arrival of our old friend, M. GUITERMAN, who has been visiting his friends across the water. MARTIN is on hand again to serve the wants of the people in the clothing line, and we advise all who are in need of anything to improve the outer man to call at No. 5, Guiterman's Head Quarters.

☞ JOHN M. GOULD is again in embarked in the Hat and Cap business, and is bound to "make the fur fly." Give him a call.

Card of Thanks.

A meeting of citizens who, by invitation of Supt. RICE, accompanied the First Regiment to Detroit, was held on the return train, J. F. MILLER, Esq., in the chair, a committee appointed, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to R. N. RICE, Esq., Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad for the *free* ride this day tendered us to Detroit and back, as well as for the generous provision made by him for the transportation of the First Michigan Regiment.

Resolved, That this act of generous courtesy is another evidence that the Central is a model Railroad and Mr. RICE a model Superintendent.

The resolutions were ordered published in the Detroit and Ann Arbor papers.

E. B. POND,
F. A. BLADES,
W. S. MAYNARD,
B. F. GRANGER. } Com.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, September 5, 1861.

The following are the selling prices of the principal articles of produce offereed in our market.

Wheat red, bu.	75
" white bu.	85
Barley, cwt.	90
Corn, shelled,	40
" ear,	20
Buckwheat, bu.	42
Oats, bu.	22 25
Flour, red, bbl,	4,50
" white,	5,00
" red, 100 lbs,	2,25
" white,	2,50
Rye flour,	2,25
Corn Meal,	1,50
Buckwheat flour,	2,25
Beans,	75 1,00
Flax Seed, lb,	03
Timothy Seed bu.	2,25 300
Clover Seed, bu.	4,00 4,50
Hay, ton,	6,00 8,00
Wood, per cord,	2,00 3,00
Cranberries, bu	1,00
Beef, hind qr.	04 05
" fore qr.	03 04
Pork dressed cwt.	5,00 6,00
Mutton, lb.	04 4½
Turkeys, lb.	07 08
Chickens,	06 07
Eggs, doz.	07 08
Cheese, lb.	06 07
Lard, lb.	8 9
Trillow, lb.	8 10
Butter, lb.	10 12
Potatoes, per bu.	25 30
Onions, per bu.	50 75
Turnips,	20
Apples, green,	25 38
" dried,	1,00
Peaches, dried, lb.	15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M. C. R. R.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the several Stations in this County, as follows.

GOING WEST.

	Mail Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	7.15 A. M.	4 30 P. M.	6.30 P. M
Ypsilanti,	8.30 "	6.05 "	7.50 "
Ann Arbor,	8.53 "	6.30 "	8.15 "
Dexter,	9.15 "	7.05 "	8.40 "
Chelsea,	9.30 "	7.30 "	9.00 "
Ar. Chicago,	7.30 P. M.		7.00 A. M.

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex.
Chelsea,		6.30 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
Dexter,		6.55 "	4.15 "
Ann Arbor,	5.13 A. M.	7.30 "	4.38 "
Ypsilanti,	5 35 "	8.00 "	5.00 "
Detroit,	6.40 "	9.40 "	6.05 "

Trains do not stop at stations where figures are omitted in the table.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

Trains now run on this road, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Toledo for Chicago at 9 00 A. M., and 9 P. M., and via Air Line at 9.05 A. M.
Leave Detroit for Chicago at 7,15 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.
Arriving in Chicago from Toledo and Detroit at 7,30 P. M. and 7,00 A. M.. and via Air Line at 7.30 P. M.
Arrive at Detroit from Toledo, at 6:55 A. M., 6:05 P. M.
Leaves Detroit for Toledo at 7 15 A. M., and 6 30 P. M.
Arrive in Detroit from Chicago at 6. 05 P. M., and 6.55 A. M.
Arrive in Toledo from Chicago 4,20 P. M. and 4.30 A. M., and via air line at 4.15 P. M.
Leave Jackson for Toledo at 4.45 A. M. and 1,05 P. M.
Arrive from Toledo at 8.55 A. M., and 4,20 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO—With Cleveland & Toledo Rail Road, with Wabash Valley Rail Road.
AT DETROIT—With Grand Trunk Railway, with Great Western Railway, also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee, Railroad.
AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, New Albany and Louisville.
AT CHICAGO—With Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—North West Railway—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all Points West and South.

☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.
☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains on this Route. ☞ Salsbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters are used on all Summer Trains.
☞ Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road Route.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, General Superintendent.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

THE Original Medicine Established in 1837, and the first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted to Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form, and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers" Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
Sold by Grenville & Fuller, and all good druggists in the United States and Canadas.

PRIZE POETRY.

Let Chieftains boast of deeds in war,
And Minstrels tune their sweet guitar,
A nobler theme my *heart* is filled—
In praise of HERRICK'S matchless pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sands;
The wondrous works—the papers fill,
Produced by HERRICK'S matchless Pills.

Does disease afflict *you?* never doubt
This charming compound will search it out,
And health again *your* system fill,
If *you* fly *at once to* HERRICK'S Pills.

They're safe for all—both old and young—
Their praises are on every tongue;
Disease, disarmed—no longer kills,
Since we are blessed with HERRICK'S Pills.

☞ Put up with English, Spanish, German and French directions. Price 25 cents per box. *Sugar Coated*. See advertisement on third page. 804

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of

Gonnorhea, Gleet, Urethal Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and *Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder*, which has been used by upwards of ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS, in their private practice, with entire success, superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. *No change of diet is necessary whilst using them*; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR, and will be sent by mail post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.
J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.
H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agents for Michigan. 806tf

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist Church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do it better than to lay in a supply."

See advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

Is continually in peril if she is mad enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, M. D., of New-York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieve without pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus* or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

To WIVES and MATRONS.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but.

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Explicit directions stating when, and when they should not be used, with each Box,—the *Price One Dollar each Box, containing 50 Pills.*

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free of the Agents. Pills *sent by mail promptly*, by enclosing price to any Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.
20 *Cedar-St., New York.*

For Sale by MAYNARD STEBBINS & WILSON, and GRENVILLE & FULLER.

Important to Ladies.

Dr. JOHN HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of **Female Difficulties**, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS.

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from SPINAL AFFECTIONS, PROLAPSUS UTERI, THE WHITES, or other weakness of the UTERINE ORGANS. Also in all cases of DEBILITY OR NERVOUS PROSTRATION, HYSTERICS, PALPITATIONS, &c., &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease. ☞ *These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress;* at the same time they ACT LIKE A CHARM by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, *not* be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price One Dollar, and when desired will be sent by mail prepaid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.
J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.
H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agent for Michigan. 806tf

Real Estate for Sale.

200 acres of land with a well of good water, stone house, barn and good orchard, and one hundred and fifty acres improved. The farm is situated in the town of Scio, and south of Mr. Boyden's plains, and four and a half miles from Ann Arbor.

JULIA MURRAY
WM. MURRAY.
Scio, Sept. 3d, 1861. 3w816.

LOOMIS & TRIPP,

Successors to

Chapin & Loomis, and Chapin, Tripp & Loomis

THE above firm of Loomis & Tripp having purchased the entire interest of the former companies will continue the business at the old stands, where they will be ready, on the shortest notice, to fill all orders in the line of

Castings and Machinery,

in the most workmanlike manner, and on as liberal terms as any other shop in the State. Among the various articles manufactured by us, we would enumerate

STEAM ENGINES

of all kinds; Mill Gearing and Fixtures, wrought and cast; all the various castings for making and repairing

Horse Powers & Threshing Machines

such as are at present, or have formerly been in use in this part of the State, as well as all the various kinds of castings and machine work called for by farmers and mechanics in this section of the country.

PLOWS,

of all the various patterns, up in sizes and prices, will be kept constantly on hand, got the most modern and improved styles.

Thankful for former patronage to the old firms, we would solicit a continuance from old friends, and a trial by all wishing for anything in our line of business.

LOOMIS & TRIPP.
Ann Arbor, May 18th, 1859. 697tf

EYE and EAR.

DR. F. A. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. BEING A REGULAR Physician, with TWENTY YEARS' exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

☞ *No charge for an examination or an opinion, or for unsuccessful services.*

DR. C.'s TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, of 300 pp., containing references, Testimonials, Description of Diseases, Cases, and other important matter, illustrated with Cuts, to be had *gratis*, by sending *Ten Cents* to pay postage. Address Dr. CADWELL 93 Randolph Street corner Deaborn, Chicago, Ill. 1y768

UPHEAD.
A. DEFOREST,
Always ahead in Low Prices

HAVING REMOVED MY STORE to the East side of Main street, one door north of Guiterman's, I am now receiving New Goods, comprising all kinds of Groceries, Fruits, Extracts, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, &c.,

LOWER THAN EVER!

French China Tea Sets, from	$4 50 to 18 00
French China Dinner Sets, from	20 00 to 30 00
Stone China Tea Sets, from	3 00 to 4 50
Stone China Dinner Sets, from	6 50 to 16 50
Beautiful Glass Goblets,	2 00 pr dozen
Glass Kerosene Lamps from	37 to 60
Marble Kerosene Lamps from	75 to 3 00
Fluid Lamps from	16 to 50
Kerosene Oil, good quality,	80c per gallon

All other Goods at Corresponding prices.
☞ Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.
Peoples Store, 799tf A. DE FOREST.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE FALL TERM of the several Public Schools of this City will open on Monday Aug. 19th, and continue 14 weeks. It is desirable that Scholars be in their places on the first day of the term.

The Boundaries of the several Ward Schools will remain as heretofore, except that pupils in the Primary grades within the following territory will be required to attend 5th Ward School: East of Pontiac and Page Streets and North of Fuller Streets and the River Road East to Pitcher street, South on Pitcher street to Oak street, thence East to district limits—including residents on both sides of Streets named, Page street excepted.

☞ No children under *five years old* will be admitted. The following general rules for the government of the several schools, in addition to such as have been heretofore announced, have been adopted, and the especial attention of parents are invited to them:

I. Pupils are expected to commence their attendance promptly at the beginning of each term, and be regular and punctual in their attendance; to conform to the regulations of the school and to obey promptly all the directions of the teachers; to observe good order and propriety of deportment; to be diligent in study, respectful to teachers, and kind and obliging to school-mates; to refrain entirely from the use of profane or improper language, and to be clean and neat in person and attire.

II. Pupils of Ward school departments are required to attend the school established in the division of the district where they reside.

III. No pupil preparing his or her lessons in school shall be allowed to depart before the usual time of closing, except by special written request of parents or guardian or on account of sickness;—and pupils permitted to prepare their lessons out of school shall enter at the opening of the session or at recess, and leave at recess or close of session.

IV. Any pupil who is habitually tardy or truant, or guilty of open disobedience or insubordination, or who indulges in the use of profane or improper language, or who makes use of tobacco in any form during school hours, or whose general conduct is injurious, shall be reported to his or her guardian and to the school Board, and shall be subject to suspension.

V. Every pupil in the High School who shall be absent *four half days*, and in the Grammar School who shall be absent *six half days*, and in the Ward Schools who shall be absent *eight half days*, in four consecutive weeks, without an excuse from the parent or guardian, given in person or by written note, satisfying the teacher that the absences were caused by his or her own sickness or by sickness in the family, shall forfeit his or her seat in school; and the teacher shall forthwith notify the parent and the Board that the pupil is suspended. No pupil thus suspended shall be restored to the school prior to the commencement of the ensuing term, unless the parent or guardian shall give satisfactory assurance to the Board that the pupil will be punctual in the future.

VI. Any pupil who shall be guilty of injuring or defacing the school property, shall pay all damages, and in default thereof shall be suspended from school, and be re-admitted only by permission of the Board.

VII. Other rules for the internal government and discipline of the respective schools, may be from time to time adopted and announced by the teachers therein, more effectually to carry out the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board.

E. B. POND, Secy. of Board.
Aug. 8th, 1861.

A Great National Work,

Something for every Citizen, Every Fireside, every Reader!!!

☞ No Man, no Family, no Office should be without it.

The only Correct and Complete History of the War.

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21st,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF A GREAT POPULAR NATIONAL WORK, OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO ALL, VIZ.:

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION,
AND THE
WAR FOR THE UNION:
A HISTORY OF THE
Rise and Progress of the Rebellion,
AND
Consecutive Narrative of Events and Incidents, from the First Stages of the Treason against the Republic down to the close of the Conflict.

In Weekly parts, 32 pages, large 8vo, PRICE 10 CENTS.

The want of an *authentic* and *thorough* History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspaper, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.

To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.

This history will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.

It will carefully digest all evidence—will sift all rumors and reports—will fix upon facts, and correct so far as possible the errors and discrepancies incident to the hasty narratives of the newspapers.

It will be written in a style suited to its theme—at once graphic, earnest and luminous, introducing such personal and social incidents as may serve to show the relations of individuals and communities to the grand events of the time.

It is true, everybody reads the newspapers, but the reports of the moment, are not a correct, connected and complete history. The above publication, afterwards bound in a handsome volume, will be a book for the family, which will be valued like the records of the War of Independence, or the Life of Washington, and worthy to be kept for children and grand-children, as a memorial of the present time.

It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, every library; and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every patriot, every Union man, every good citizen in our still Glorius Land.

To be had of all newsdealers and postmasters in the United States, and of booksellers and newsdealers in Canada, Great Britain and Australia.

Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR in a good bill or postage stamps to FRD'K GERHARD, General Agent for the Publication, 81 Nassau Street (Post Box 4001) New York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post paid, ten number.

Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication post paid, by steamer, will send (for ten numbers), including the postage, to Great Britain, $2.20; to California, $1.10; to Australia, $2.20; to Canada, $1.10. In ordering copies the full and exact address, with town, county and State should be given in every instance.

JAMES D. TORREY,
814w4 Publisher, 13 Spruce Street, N. Y.

Great Reduction in the Price of SINGER & CO.'S Standard Machines.

Well known to be the Best for Manufacturing Purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at $90, reduced to $70.
No. 2, of same kind of Machine, formerly sold at $100, reduced to $75.

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE

Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes: *(with Hemmer,)* and beautifully ornamented $50.

The Nos. 1 and 2 Machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 Machines are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy Leather Work, in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, and with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest size dashes. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmers' stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table of these machines is 24 inches long, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machine works as fast as small ones.

We would ask for our **Letter A** Machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want Machines for *light manufacturing purposes*. They embody the principles of the standard machines, making like them, the interlocked sitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for FAMILY SEWING and *light* manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand, HEMMING GAUGES, SILK TWIST LINEN AND COTTON THREAD, ON SPOOLS, BEST MACHINE OIL in bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn all persons using our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold *of the most inferior quality* at higher prices than we charge for the *best*. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. *A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.*

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the "genuine acticle."

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps, or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should, in each case, know the Post Office, County, and State.

☞ All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their size, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette,

Which is a beautiful Pictorial Paper entirely devoted to the subject—*It will be sent gratis.*

☞ We have made the above REDUCTION IN PRICES with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swindled by spurious machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from the iron casting to the smallest peice, is of poor quality. Their makers have not the means to do their work well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by doing a great business, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, BADLY MADE, are always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cose considerable trouble and money to keep them in repairt

The qualities to be looked for in a Machine are: certainty of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability, and rapidity of operation, with the least labor. Machines to combine these essential qualities, must be made of the best metal and finished to perfection. We have the way and means, on a grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread it may concern, will find that those having the above qualities not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but last longer in the finest possible working order. Our machines, as made by us, will earn more money with less labor than any others whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machines as a gift.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway New York.

☞ Detroit Office, 78 Griswold Street, opposite the Post Office. 811tf

M. H. GOODRICH,
Agent, Ann Arbor.

Important National Works,

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 AND 348 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The following works are sent to Subscribers in any part of the country, (upon receipt of retail price,) by mail or express, prepaid:

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEO. RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octave volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I., II., III., IV. V., VI., VII., VIII., & IX. are now ready, each containing near 2.500 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months.

Price, in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3.50; Half Russia, $4.50 each.

The New American Cyclopædia is popular without being superficial, learned without being pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudice, fresh and yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence.—Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topic on which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands *now*. All the statistical information is from the *latest* reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matters include the freshest just views; the biographical notices speak not only of the dead but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. THO. HART BENTON, from the Official Records of Congress.

The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each, 11 of which are now ready. An additional volume will be published once in three months.

Cloth, $3; Law Sheep, $3.50. Half Mor., $4; Half Calf, $4.50 each.

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

Form a club of four, and remit the price of four books, and five copies will be sent at the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven copies will be sent at our expense for carriage.

To Agents.

No other work will so liberally reward the exertions of agents. AN AGENT WANTED IN THIS COUNTY Terms made known on application to the Publishers.

Ann Arbor, March, 1859. 6902amt

☞ Rev. THOS. WRIGHT, agent at Kinne & Smiths Book Store, Ypsilanti.

Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THE Secretary will be for a few weeks at Dexter on Wednesday, at Ann Arbor on Thursday and Saturday, and at Ypsilanti on Friday to accommodate such Farmers as may wish to become members.

M. KENNY.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1861. 813w3

NOTICE.

MY WIFE PAULOWNA CROWL, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation all persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

MARTIN CROW.
Salem, August 2d, 1861. 812w

☞ OLD FRIENDS ☞ IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY Cathartic in the world, used twenty years by five millions of persons annually; always give satisfaction; containing nothing injurious; patronized by the principal physicians and surgeons in the Union; elegantly coated with sugar.

Large Boxes 25 cents; five boxes for 1 dollar. Full directions with each.

TALLAHASSE, LEON COUNTY, Florida, July 17, 1860.

To DR. HERRICK, Albany, N. Y.—My Dear Doctor:—I write this to inform you of the wonderful effect of your Sugar Coated Pills on my elder daughter. For three years she has been afflicted with a billious derangement of the system, sadly imparing her health, which has been steadily failing during that period. When in New York in April last, a friend advised me to test your pill. Having the fullest confidence in the judgment of my friend, I obtained a supply of Messrs, Barnes & Park, Druggists, Park Row, New York. On returning home. we ceased all other treatment, and administered your Pills, one each eight. The improvement in her feelings, complexion, digestion, etc., surprised us all. A rapid and permanent restoration to health has been the result, We used less than five boxes, and consider her entirely well. I consider the above a just tribute to you as a Physician, and trust that it will be the means of inducing many to adopt your Pills as their family medicines.

I remain, dear sir, with many thanks,
Your obedient servant,
S. G. MORRISON.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters

cure in five hours, pains and weakness of the breast, side and back, and Rheumatic Complaints in an equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lamb skin, their use subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price 18¾ cents.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Plasters are sold by Druggists and Merchants in all parts of the United States, Canada and South America, and may be obtained by calling for them by their full name.

1y805 DR. L. B. HERRICK, & Co.
Albany, N. Y.

1861. **1861.**

NEW STORE
NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. H. MILLEN & CO.

Have removed to their Brick Store recently occupied by A. DeForest, and are now receiving a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING TRADE,
Among which are

Staple Dry Goods of all kinds,
BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES,
TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Choice FAMILY Groceries,
BOOTS, SHOES, & CROCKERY.

Also an entire New Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, of New and Beautiful Patterns,

THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT AT

PANIC PRICES!

And we can satisfy all who will call and examine our Stock, that Goods are *Cheap this Spring for*

CASH OR READY PAY.

C. H. MILLEN & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26 1861. 2m739

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,
PERFUMERIES,
FANCY GOODS,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
SHADES, ROLLERS, CORDS,
TASSELS, GILT CORNICES, CURTAINS,
HOOKS AND PINS,
STEREOSCOPES & VIEWS &c.

Ever offered in this Market!

and they would suggest to those in pursuit of anything in

SANTA CLAUS' LINE

that they can secure a

Double Christmas Present!

by purchasing from this stock, as each purchaser gets an additional present of Jewelry, &c.,

Ranging in value from 50 cts. to $50.

☞ They trust that their long experience in selecting goods for this market, and strict attention to the wants of Customers, may entitle them to a liberal share of Patronage.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 5. 1860. 777tf

D. L. WOOD & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A

LARGE & WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

Seasonable Goods,

For the SPRING & SUMMER Trade of 1861

Having purchased their stock at much less than the usual prices, they are prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To Cash & Ready Pay Buyers.

Thankful for past favors they will be ever ready to show their Goods and by fair and liberal dealing hope to receive their full share of the public patronage.

West side of public square.

Ann Arbor April 1861.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHŒA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. *A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs,*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1y8

PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
Neatly Executed
AT THE
ARGUS OFFICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS IN THE LINE OF

PRINTING

AT THE MOST

REASONABLE RATES.

We have recently purchased a

RUGGLES

ROTARY CARD PRESS,

and have added the latest styles of Card Type, which enables us to print

INVITATION CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS, &c.

in the neatest styles, and as cheap as any other house in the State. We are also prepared to print

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS, &c

THE ARGUS

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is in charge of a

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

LEDGERS,
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BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

RULED TO ANY PATTERN

And Manufactured in BEST STYLE at

New York Prices,

Periodicals of all kinds

BOUND IN ANY STYLE.

Old Books Re-Bound.

All Work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

E. B. POND, Prop'r.

Office and Bindery, cor. Main & Huron Sts

Ann Arbor Marble Works.

D. C. Batchelder

HAS on hand a fine assortment of American and

ITALIAN MARBLE

which he is prepared to manufacture into

MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES,
TOMB TABLES
TABLE TOPS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

in all their varieties, and in a WORKMANLIKE manner.

Having had considerable experience in the business he flatters himself that he will be able to please all who may favor me with their orders. His prices are as

LOW AS THE LOWEST.

those wishing any thing in my line are respectfully invited to call. D. C. BATCHELDER.

Ann Arbor. May 20, 1861. 801tf

SESSION LAWS, 1861.

THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE State of Michigan, passed at the Regular and Extra Sessions of 1861, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution.

R. J. BARRY, County Clerk
Ann Arbor, Aug. 13, 1861. 8w813.

8,776,994,650

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

TO ASSIST IN THE

LIBERATION OF CUBA!

White folks, or of whatever color, caste or nativity, whether married, single or of doubtful connexion, will be enlisted in the noble cause of

EMANCIPATING THE COMMUNITY

—FROM THE—

THRALDOM OF HIGH PRICES!

and will receive their outfit at the

Extensive Furnishing Establishment

—OF THE—

GUITERMAN'S

HEAD-QUARTERS!

having been established for the

LAST TEN YEARS,

our known rule of warfare is an

Undisguised Destruction

OF HIGH PRICES!

FOR CLOTHING

For all Ages! Sex and Conditions!

In consequence of the very flattering encouragement which we have received since our location in this city, we have increased our Stock of

SUMMER

CLOTHING!

To meet the demands of our customers, and having become more fully convinced than ever, that our mode of dealing, namely: at the lowest possible rates for

READY-PAY,

is the only true plan; we will continue to serve the public as heretofore during the coming fall and winter. Our Stock consists in every variety of READY MADE CLOTHING! Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SILK, AND SILK VELVETS. A large lot of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which are all warranted

DON'T FAIL TO

CALL AT G. H. Q.

For past favors we are grateful to all,
The same for large ones in proportion,
And those who see fit to call
Shall receive our best smiles and devotion.

M. Guiterman & Co.

N. B. Students and all others who want to see SONDHEIM'S new mode of cutting will do well to call and leave their measure

For a Nice Fitting Suit!

GUITERMAN & Co

Ann Arbor, Sept. 28, 1860. 767t

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

SECOND ARRIVAL
—OF—
SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

—AT THE—

Banner Store.

A. P. MILLS, PROPRIETOR.

Goods bought under panic prices,

And sold at prices that will make hard times come again no more!

Facts for the People

—OF—

WASHTENAW

—AND—

ADJOINING COUNTIES!

And their numerous questions answered.

Why is Everybody trading at the "BANNER STORE?"—Because

A. P. MILLS,

the Proprietor of that Establishment has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the

Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest, and Most Attractive Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

ever brought to this part of the State.]

Why is Everybody pleased with his Stock?

Because his styles are more beautiful, quality better, and prices lower than at any other store in the county.

Why has he always Something New and Cheap to Show?

Because he has a friend connected with one of the largest Dry Goods Houses in New York, who is continualy "*BOBBING ROUND*" for cheap bargains and the lates styles, as they appear from time to time and in this way keeps him supplied with styles, and consequently customers can always find something Fresh,

NEW CHEAP and DESIRABLE

Why does he sell so much Cheaper than the rest?

Because he has a buyer in the city all the time to take advantage of the continual change of the market, and in that way buys his goods much cheaper than others can, and then he marks them down to the

LOWEST FIGURES

Why does he sell Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes so much cheaper than was ever heard of by the oldest Shoemakers?

Because he buys his stock in the land of shoemakers, of the manufacturers, fully 25 per cent cheaper than the New York Jobbers sell them, and much better work than they generally keep. This course enables him to sell a better

Gaiter for 35 Cents.

than others sell at 50 cents, and a better FOXED GAITER at 50 cents, than others sell at 75 cents.

Has he any Hats and Caps?

Yes, I should think he has stacks of them, enough to supply the State, at prices lower than was ever heard of round these parts.

Why is his Tea so much better for the price pay than you get at other places?

Because he takes great care in selecting it, and gives his customers the benefit of a real good 75 cent

TEA FOR 50 CENTS.

It is a way he has got

Where should you go to get your CLOTHS and have them Cut or Made?

To the BANNER STORE, where the People's Banner is unfurled for the People's good.

South side of Public Square, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.

A. P. MILLS.
June 18, 1861. 786tf.

LUNG & BLOOD INFIRMARY.

Fisher's Block Woodward Ave Detroit,
Drs. S. J. CARPENTER & RAINARD.

DOCTORS generally pretend that Consumption is incurable, because they cannot cure it themselves; but this does not make it true.

Many mechanics will works on a job all day and after doing nothing but spoil the material they will tell you it never can be done in the way you want it. But by applying to a better workman—one who thoroughly understands his business—you will get your work accomplished in shape.

In this respect there is the same difference to be found in all trades and professions. The bunglers in mechanism, in the arts, in law, in theology, and in physic, will say such things cannot be done. And it is true that they could not be it all men were like themselves. But fortunately there is another class of men, and these, when they take your case in hand, do the job as you want it, or restore you to health, according to desire. We have only to remember this act to understand why one physician should pronounce that incurable which another can cure.

In mechanics, we sometimes find that by a possession of superior means, by some new invention, of which he has the sole use, or by the greater ingenity of his mind, one person will make or do what no other can.

Exactly it may be so in physic. And this is the very reason why I have such great success over all others in the treatment of Consumption. By having the original genius, by possessing the Lung-Meter, which enables me to clearly determine the nature of the disease and by having such remedies for Consumption as no other Physician ever had, make bold to say that I have, and can effect a cure of this disease beyond the reach of any other man. To prove this to have been the case, I might give you numbers upon numbers of certificates from men and women given over to the grave, who have been rescued and restored to health by the persevering use of my remedies for Consumption. But it is not necessary for me to do so here, for the fact of one man doing what another cannot cannot, is evident to all men of common sense. If the Consumptive wishes further proof than this, I can only say, come and satisfy yourself by trial of my skill in the cure of your complaint.

Doctor Carpenter will visit Ypsilanti, and Ann Arbor, during 1860-61, Ann Arbor, at Cook's Hotel, 3d and 4th of each month; Hawkins House, Ypsilanti, 5th, and 6th of each month. The remainder of the time, he will be found at his Lung Infirmary in Detroit 1y773.

CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE to REGULATE the BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and health to your Infants

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE, AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of, any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSAND OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which if not speedly remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—YES, ABSOLUTELY—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle, None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Eberbach & Co. 1y773.

NATURE'S REMEDIES DR. GATES ELECTRO MAGNETIC PASTELS & PILLS

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Nervous and General Debility, Impotence, and all Diseases arising from Solitary Habits or Excessive Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc.* For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Balm."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pastels*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box of *Virile Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perform, and should be used together in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

☞ They diminish the violence of sexual excitement.
☞ They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions.
☞ They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor.
☞ They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness.
☞ They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system.
☞ By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood.
☞ They cure when all other means have failed.
☞ They contain no *Mercury*, no *Opium*, nor anything that can in any event prove injurious.
☞ They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.
☞ They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate.

That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at $1 per box, and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be inclosed for return postage.

LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression of the Menses*, or any disease peculiar to their sex, should use DR. GATES'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price, by mail, $1 and one stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be used during *pregnancy*, as *miscarriage* will be the consequence.

LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution by the use of *M. Le Craux's French Preventive Powders*. Price, by mail, $1 and two stamps.

These Powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.

Send for Dr. GATES'S *Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases*. PRICE TEN CENTS.

Address,
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by MAYNARD, STEBBINS, & WILSON.
y788in Ann Arbor, Mich.

PROF. L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and prevents the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair*.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principle Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New & Improved Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes black or brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
DEPOT, 56 DEY ST., New York.
782y1

Michigan Argus.

The Battle at the Grave of Washington—A Vision.

Written in German by C. De Haas, of Detroit; and translated by F. F. Brodhead, of Buffalo.

There on the heights of Vernon,
Rests in his quiet grave,
The hero who our country
The boon of freedom gave:
There lies the noble warrior
Who all our glory won;
There sleeps in sacred stillness,
Our father, Washington!

But hark!—a sudden clashing
Of arms breaks on his ear;
And wild, blood thirsty legions
Are madly hast-ning near;
The dreadful roar of cannon
Bursts on the quiet air—
Their murderous threats are sending
Forth ruin, death, despair!

And where—'tis scarce a twelvemonth—
Britannia's royal son
With reverent mien was standing,
Now sounds war's trumpet-tone!
The horrid strife is raging,
And—wretched fearful sight,
There's brother slaying brother,
Round Vernon's sacred height!

Around, the hero's spirit
Doth from his tomb arise;
He lifts his right hand threatening,
Fierce anger in his eyes;
And, his face Southward turning,
Thus speaks our Washington:
"Woe! woe to you destroying
The work that I have done!

"Woe unto you, polluting
Our fathers' sacred fame!
Woe! woe to you now turning
Our freedom's boast to shame!"
And then the North addressing,
With countenance mild and sweet,
In accents firm and hopeful
Doth thus his children greet:—

"On! on! I'll be your captain—
To battle lead you forth;
On! forward then to victory,
Ye brave sons of the North!
Fear not! your glorious Union
Shall stand—the fight be won!"
Thus spake the noble spirit
Of our great Washington.

* * * * * * * *

And once more all is tranquil
Around the hero's tomb;
Stilled is the sound of conflict,
And the loud cannon's boom;
And now again the hero
Rests in his quiet grave;
The UNION stands unshaken,
The precious boon he gave!

House Plants for Winter.

Many of our readers, we hope, will give themselves the pleasure of having a few plants in the window to cheer the long Winter season not far before us. No passer-by sees flowers peeping through the frosted window, without a new feeling of cheerfulness, and without reflecting that such a household possesses a certain sort of refinement and happiness which others do not. An old German poet sings,

"A flower do but place near thy window glass,
And through it no image of evil shall pass."

But we do not care, just now, to plead for window plants. We know that many of our readers are determined to treat themselves to this luxury, and will thank us for any hints that may be given.

It is not a good practice, generally, to use plants for Winter blooming, which have been in flower throughout the Summer. The attempt to do so will be only partially successful, at best, and the plants will suffer from the unnatural forcing. If such are to be used at all, they should be taken up quite early in the Fall, (say Sept. 1st,) potted and set away in partial shade, to rest. On the approach of frosty nights, they should go into a cold frame or other sheltered spot; and rest for another month or two. By December, or January, they may be brought into a warm room and encouraged to grow.

A better way, however, is to have two sets of plants, the winter-bloomers being kept in a comparatively dormant state during the Summer. They may be plunged in coal ashes, on the north side of a building, and should receive only just enough water to keep them from wilting. A few plants, like the Petunia and Scarlet Geraniums, will bloom a large part of the year. To prepare them well for Winter flowering, begin early in September; cut a circle around each plant with a sharp spade, severing the roots so that they can be got into the intended pot. Now, water the plant well, and young roots will begin to shoot out within the proposed ball of earth. In a month's time, cut back about half of the top, and new shoots will strike out, and flower buds soon appear. If this treatment is neglected, and the plants are taken up at the beginning of Winter, it will take a long time for them to recover, and their blossoms will not appear until nearly Spring. If verbenas are wanted for Winter blooming, they should be got ready at once. Find runners that are well rooted, cut them off above and below a joint, and put them in a sandy loam. Plunge the pots in the border for a few weeks until the plants are well established, then remove to the frame and subsequently to the parlor window.

Success in window gardening depends also upon the right management of light, heat and water, and air, etc., but upon these points we can better enlarge at the appropriate time.—*Am. Ag.*

Stimulants.

The Louisville *Journal* beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking in its house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the door hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy darkness, and very willingly fancy "clouds where no clouds be." This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleeping Lazarus?—What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulse dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us, with all his own awaking gladness, and the night overflow with "moonlight, music, love and flowers?" Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all these miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and it is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged god is not a money changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulants. The stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own soul in the wine cup, but the corpses will rise.—We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulse playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with wildest revelry, more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

There is only one stimulant that never fails and never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man; up in his heart maybe into which the skylark, happiness, always goes singing

---

FIRE! FIRE!

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS,

OVER $200,000.

W. N. STRONG, Agent

Ann Arbor, March, 20, 1861. 792tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, - $3,500,000.

WILL INSURE LIVES for any amount not exceeding $10,000 for the whole term of Life or for a term of years, on the most favorable terms.

N. B. The Company is purely mutual and the policy holders get all the surplus over the exact cost of insurance. It accomodates the insured in the settlement of their premiums ON LIFE POLICIES, if desired, by taking a note for one half the amount, bearing interest at six per cent, per annum.

Dividends are Declared Annually!

and since they now amount to FIFTY per cent on the premium, cash and note, and are increasing they may be applied to cancel the notes.

☞ The rates of premiums are as low as any other responsible Company and the large accumulated fund of $3,500,000 is securely invested, as may be seen by reference to the statement made according to law, on file in the office of the County Clerk, at Ann Arbor.☜

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.

Guy R. Phelps, Secy.
For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON,
763y1 Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY.

Accumulated Jan, 1860, $1,767,133,24

MORRIS FRANKLIN, *President*,
J. C. KENDALL, *Vice President*,
PLINY FREEMAN, *Actuary*

$100,000 DEPOSITED

with the Comptroller of the State of New York. Dividends average 40 per cent. annually.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank,	$ 31,355,49
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New York and of the U. S.,	258,870,79
Real Estate and Fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per ct. interest	583,998.39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies, bearing interest,	675,315.85
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1860	20,550.38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	36,488.77
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860,	1,708.34
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	26,445.19
	$1,767,133.24

Drs. Wells and Lewitt, Medical Examiners.
745tf J. GILBERT SMITH, Agent

Insurance Agency!

C. H. MILLEN

IS THE AGENT for the following first class companies:

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York City.—Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford.—Capital and Surplus, $400,000.

CONTINENTAL INSURAACE COMPANY, of New York City.—Capital and Surplus, $100,000.

Three-quarters of the nett profits in this Company is divided annually among its policy holders.

C. H. MILLEN.

Ann Arbor, December 13, 1860. 6m778

Conway Fire Insurance Co., Of Conway, Mass.

Capital paid up,	$150,000 00
Assets (Cash),	269,963 12
Liabilities.	16,440 03

D. C. Rogers, *Secretary*. Jas. S Whitney, *President*.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. WHITNEY, L. BODMAN, W. ELLIOTT, ASA HOWLAND, D. C. McGILVRAY, E. D. MORGAN, WAIT BENENT, JOSIAH ALLIS, A. H. BULLEN, W. H. DICKINSON, W. T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor References:

Dr. E. WELLS, L. JAMES, L. DODGE, ENOCH JAMES, CAPT. C. S. GOODRICH

J. W. KNIGHT, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.*

Capital, - - - $500,000

one of the HEAVIEST, SAFEST and BEST Insurance Co's. in the U. S. Insures on reasonable terms, and always pay promptly. There is no better Fire Insurance Company.

Money Wanted.

Who will Lend Money?

I AM REQUESTED BY SEVERAL PERSONS to obtain money for them at

Ten Per Cent Interest, (Or More.)

For any one willing to lend, I can at once invest on good unencumbered abundant REAL ESTATE security any sums of money and see that the title and security are ALL RIGHT.

☞ The borrower paying all expenses, including recording. E. W. MORGAN.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 7. 1859. 715tf

General Land Agency.

PERSONS wanting farms, or residences in or near Ann Arbor, can by calling on me select from a list of over

100 Farms For Sale!

Of various sizes from 3, to 1300 acres each; (some as good as any in this County.) More than

50 Dwelling Houses

in this City, from two hundred to four thousand dollars each: and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Among the farms are the Bishop farm, 1300 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the Place farm, and 430 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallshaw farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield: the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clayu farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. G. Baker's and Buck's farms in Sylvan. Most of these and many others can be divided to suit purchasers

E. W. MORGAN.

AnnArbor, Jan 1st. 1856 53

E. W. MORGAN, Agent for

Mutual Life Insurance Company,	New York.
Accumulated Assets,	$5,350,000.
the leading Life Insurance Company in the U. S.	
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company,	New York,
—a first class *safe* Co.—terms reasonable.	
Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,	New York.
Capital, with a large surplus,	$200,000.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	Peoria Ill.
—both a No. 1 Fire Insurance Co's.	707tf
Capital,	$500,000;

GREAT BARGAINS

In

READY MADE

CLOTHING!!

At the

Cleveland Clothing House

Huron Street, a few doors West of Cook's Hotel,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.,

—o—

In consequence of hard times, and being comprlled to raise money in some shape, we have concluded to sell every thing in our line, consisting of

Clothing, Hats, and Caps,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

At whatever price they may be it ever so little,

This is no time to stand for trifles.

Profits is no object at all!

Give us a call, and get good Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

☞ Remember the Place, Huron St., 5 doors West of Cook's Hotel.

A, & C. LOEB.

Ann Arbor, June, 1861. 804m3

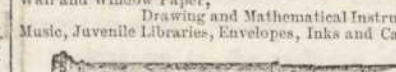
ARE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS AND Manufacturers, a New and Complete stock of

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Blank Books, &c.

STATIONERY!

Wall and Window Paper, Drawing and Mathematical Instruments, Music, Juvenile Libraries, Envelopes, Inks and Cards.



GOLD

And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils

Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

And everything pertaining to the trade, and more to which they would invite the attention of the country.

In conducting our business, we shall do all that can be done, so that no reasonable man, woman or child shall find any fault.

We possess facilities which will enable us to supply our stomers at the

Lowest Possible Figures.

We propose to sell for READY PAY, at a small advance. We expect a profit on our goods, but

Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING, therefore are prepared to furnish

Visiting, Wedding and all other Cards written to order, with neatness and dispatch, by mail or otherwise.

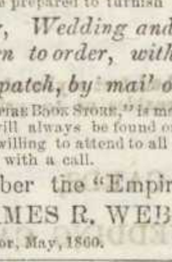
The "Empire Book Store," is manned by a good 'crew,' and they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will favor them with a call.

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.

Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 74g

ANTOHER ARRIVAL



AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM!! NO. 3 PHŒNIX BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

—o—

Wm. WAGNER,

has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

which he is now offering at unusually

LOW PRICES!

Among his Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, &
VESTINGS,

of all descriptions, especially for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

which he is cutting and making to order, in the latest and best styles, together with a superior assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING!

TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As

AN EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

the subscriber flatters himself, that his long experience and general success, will enable him to give the greatest satisfaction to all who may trust him in the way of manufacturing garments to order.

769tf WM. WAGNER.

Ho for the Mammoth Cabinet Ware Rooms.

—o—

MARTIN & THOMPSON,

HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR new and

Elegant Ware-Rooms

EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

ANN ARBOR

A complete stock of

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY

AND

Black Walnut

SETS OF

PARLOR FURNITURE

INCLUDING

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany Rose-Wood, Black Walnut, Plain and Marble Topped

CENTER TABLES,

OF ALL KINDS

ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT,
FANCY AND
COTTAGE CHAIRS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Elegant MIRRORS, BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, Complete BED-ROOM SETS,

INCLUDING LATEST STYLES,

—OF—

BEDSTEADS,

with

MATTRESSES

Of the best quality and Different Material. In Fact they Have Everything with which to furnish PARLOR, BOUDOIR, SITTING ROOM, OR KITCHEN,

AND OUR CITIZENS NEED NO longer go to Detroit or elsewhere to find a large assortment. This

FURNITURE

musut be sold and will be sold at

VERY LOW PRICES!

☞ Let every man and his wife or going to be wife COME AND SEE. They also have a

HEARSE CARRIAGE,

And are always ready to attend to the burial of the dead in the City and adjoining country. Ware-Rooms east side of Main Street, between Washington and Liberty

O. M. MARTIN. 6m739 C. B. THOMPSON

Hangsterfer's Block.

DEAN & CO.,

INVITE attention to their new stock comprising all kinds of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures

and House-furnishing goods, all of which they are offering

At the Lowest Possible Rates.

French China Tea sets from	$5 00 to 20 00
French China dinner sets from	25 00 to 70 00
Stone china Tea sets from	3 50 to 5 00
Stone china dinner sets from	8 50 to 20 00
Glass Kerosene Lamps complete from	37½ to 62½
Marble Kerosene Lamps complete from	80 to 10 00
Fluid Lamps from	18 to 62½

☞ Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

Summer Hill Nursery.

THEODORE R. DuBOIS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE SUMMER HILL NURSERY, ANN Arbor, Mich., is now ready to receive orders for

Fall and Spring Setting,

His orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., will be filled from the best Eastern Nurseries, and his personal attention will be given to the selection and filling the same. Having been regularly educated in the Nursery business, he is confident that with prompt and close attention, and strict honesty and integrity, he will be able to give satisfaction to every one confiding their orders to him.

All farmers or Fruit growers will do well to give him a call before ordering through other parties.

He would refer to many citizens of the City and County who purchased of him the past Spring for the quality of trees brought on by him, as well as for the good order in which they were received and delivered 804m8

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's.

—o—

WE HAVE AGAIN REPLENISHED OUR STORE WITH the most splendid stock of

GOODS,

that WAS ever offered in any one establishment in the State, all of which we offer for

CASH OR PRODUCE

as low as can be found in the Union

We want Money!

and will make

Great Sacrifices on Anything

we have to obtain it, not excepting

OLD NOTES AND ACCOUNTS

We cordially invite

ALL CASH CUSTOMERS

to call and examine our Goods and Prices. We also invite our

Prompt Paying Customers

to come and buy their supplies for the Winter. To those Bashful ones that are afraid to call, we say to them, take courage

SELL Your WHEAT

without longer waiting for higher prices, come in,

PAY UP

old scores, and then

BUY OF US,

at such prices as will make up all losses It is hardly neccessary to enumerate our Goods, for

We have Everything!

A large assortment of

CARPETING, CROCKERY

DRY GOODS,
MEDIINES,
GROERIES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES
YANKEE NOTIONS
&c., &c., &c.

CALL AND SEE US!

(715tf) MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSO

Stoves & Hardware!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! STOVES

SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

RISDON & HENDERSON

Have now in Store a large assortment of

STOVES,

Hardware and House Furnishing GOODS.

All work will be sold as CHEAP as at any other

Establishment in Michigan,

They have got the

Best Assortment of Cooking

PARLOR AND PLATE

STOVES

IN THIS STATE,

And will sell them Cheaper than

THE CHEAPEST,

Please call and see. All kinds of tin ware kept on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of

JOB WORK;

Which will be done with

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

☞ Please call and see their STOVE ROOM in 2d story of New Block.

RISDON & HENDERSON.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 5, 1861.

C. BLISS

Still in the Field!

WITH A

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

in my line direct from

New York, Boston,

and the

Manufacturers!

I have just received a large and well selected assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Musical Instruments,

Table and Pocket Cutlery

GOLD PENS,

And a great variety of Yankee Notions, &c. I would call particular attention to my large stock of

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERSCOPIC GLASS

A superior article, and a great variety of articles in the line,

CHEAP for CASH.

Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses, can be accommodated as my stock is large and complete.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of Fine Watches, such as

Making & Setting New Jewels,

PINIONS, STAFFS and CYLINDERS, also

CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Neatly Repaired and warranted.

C. BLISS.

August 28, 1860. 760tf

PATENTED November 1st, 1859.

THE MEASURES are
A, the distance round the Neck.
B to B the Yoke.
C to C the Sleeve.
D to D, distance around the Body under the Arm-pits.
E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

Patented Improved French Yoke

SHIRTS.

PATENTED NOV. 1st, 1859

A New Style of Shirt, warranted to Fit

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half-a-dozen Shirts.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
806tf 409 Broadway, New York.

MOORE & LOOMIS

Have Removed to the

STORE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY C. MACK, Phœnix Block, East side of Main St., AND HAVE

In Store and Complete STOCK

A Large plete OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Of every description which will be

SOLD CHEAPER

THAN CAN BE BOUGHT IN

This City. Also a large assortment of

HOME MANUFACTURE,

Of all kinds made in the most

Fashionable Style

BY GOOD AND

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

—OUR—

FRENCH CALF BOOTS

are NOT SURPASSED this side of New York City, and are warranted not to RIP. Our

STOGAS AND KIPS,

are made of the best materials Our stock of

Morocco Bootees

for Ladies is the the best in town, with heels or without We **Make to Order**, and never miss of SUITING the first time so give us a call and we will show you our stock free of charge. We have secured the services of two Experienced Journeymen, who do our mending in the **Neatest Manner**, and on shortest notice. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Thankful for past favors we hope by paying strict attention to our business to merit a liberal share of your patronage for the future.

☞ Remember we are not to be undersold. ☜

MOORE & LOOMIS

NEW GOODS

WINES & KNIGHT

Are now receiving their SECOND

Spring and Summer

STOCK OF GOODS

In consequence of the

Great Pressure in the

MONEY MARKET

we have been enabled to purchase many kind of Goods at our own prices. We can sell most kinds of DRESS GOODS for

LESS THAN WAS PAID FOR THE SAME

KIND OF GOODS in New York

SIX WEEKS SINCE!

We invite the attention of all to an inspection of our stock.

WINES & KNIGHT.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

RICH GOODS.

CHEAP GOODS.

BACH & PIERSON

HAVE just opened a large and well selected stock of

Spring Goods.

latest styles and patterns including

Summer Silks,

POPLINS,
CHALLIES,
DE LAINES,
TRIMMINGS,

SUMMER STUFFS.

DOMESTICS, STAPLES,

FAMILY GROCERIES!

all

Carefully selected, Waranted to please, and for sale cheap.

COME AND SEE.

BACH & PIERSON

March 26, 1860 973tf

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and for sale cheap at

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

D 1860.ec. 28,

GREAT, GREATER GREATEST

BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

1859. 1859.

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, &

Jewelry Store.

THE Subscriber would say to the citizens of Ann Arbor, in particular, and the rest of Washtenaw County in general, that he has just IMPORTED DIRECTLY from EUROPE, a

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

All of which he binds himself to sell CHEAPER than can be bought west of New York City.

Open Face Cylinder Watches from			$6	to $10
do do Lever	do	do	8	to 21
Hunting Case do	do	do	14	to 35
do do Cylinder	do	do	9	to 28
Gold Watches from			20	to 150

I have also the

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WATCHES,

which I will sell for $35. Every Watch warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

Clocks,
Jewelry, Plated Ware,
Fancy Goods, Gold Pens,
Musical Instruments and Strings,
Cutlery, &c.,

and in fact a variety of everything usually kept by Jewelers can be bought for the next ninety days at your

OWN PRICES!

Persons buying anything at this well known establishment can rely upon getting goods exactly as represented, or the money refunded. Call early and secure the best bargains ever offered in this City.

One word in regard to Repairing:

We are prepared to make any repairs on fine or common Watches, even to making over the entire watch, if necessary. Repairing of Clocks and Jewelry as usual. Also the manufacturing of RINGS, BROOCHES, or anything desired, from California Gold on short notice. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

J. C. WATTS.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. 784w

HORACE WATERS,

AGENT

333 Broadway, New York

Publisher of Music and Music Books

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Alexandre Organs Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violincellos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Triangles, Clarionetts, Tuning Forks, Pipes and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Bass Instruments for Bands, Piano Stools, and covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

Sheet Music,

From all the publishers in the U. S., Bertini's Huntin's, and Modern School, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments; Church Music Books; Music elegantly bound; Music paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandise,

At the Lowest Prices.

New Pianos,

At $175, $200, $225, $250, and up to $800. Second Hand Pianos from $25 up to $160; New Melodeons, $45, $60, $75, $100, and up to $200; Second Hand Melodeons from $30 to $80; Alexandre Organs, with five stops, $160, nine stops, $185 and $225; thirteen stops, $250, $275 and $300; fifteen stops, $320 and $375: A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied at the usual trade discounts

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

—o—

John Hewett, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—

"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years. and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—Wood & Gregory, *Mount Carroll, Ill.*

"H. Waters, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Piano Fortes for two years past. I have found it a very *superior Instrument.* Alonzo Gray, *Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.*

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place." James L. Clarke, *Charleston, Va.*

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount." Rev. J. M. McCormick, *Yarquesville S. C.*

"The piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—Robert Cooper, *Warrenham, Bradford Co. Pa.*

"Your piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county."—Thomas A. Latham, *Campbellton, Ga.*

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250."—Brank, Held & Co., *Buffalo Democrat.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters pianos from personal knowledge, as being the very finest quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"The Horace Waters pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—*Advocate and Journal.*

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

"Horace Waters' Piano Fortes are of full, rich and even tone, and powerful—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

Warehouse 333 Broadway, N. Y.

Sabbath School Bell,

100,000 Issued in ten Months.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: **Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.**

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Orleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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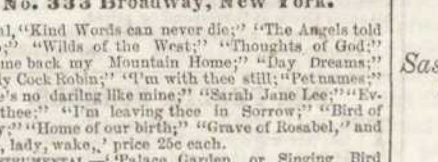

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HAS removed his Gun Shop to the New Block on Huron street, south of the Court House, on the second floor, where he is prepared to furnish

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Every other article in his Line.

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Of all thicknesses, widths and lengths, &c.. &c.,

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N. B.—I am now operating Extensively in the Patent Cement Roofing.

DITCHING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale at public auction to the lowest bidder on the second day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of William Buss, in the township of Freedom, 157 3-5 rods of Ditching located on sections 15 and 16 in said Township of Freedom.

JACOB PRESTON, }
J. B. STARK, } Drainage Commissioners,
JOSEPH PRAY, }

Freedom, August 30th, 1861.

DITCHING NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale at public auction to the lowest bidder on the third day of October, 1861 at, 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Michael Dieterle, in the township of Freedom, 197 1-4 rods of Ditching located on sections 14 and 23 in said Township of Freedom.

JACOB PRESTON, }
J. B. STARK, } Drainage Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRAY, }

Freedom August 30th, 1861.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Augustus R. Hall and wife to William S. Maynard, guardian for Gertrude Fletcher, dated the first day of February, A. D. 1853, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, in Liber No. 19 of Mortgages, on pages 69 and 70, on the first day of March, A. D. 1853, at two o'clock P. M., and on the twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1861, assigned to James Kingsley, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of the said Gertrude Fletcher deceased, by written assignment, recorded across the face of the record of said mortgage, August 27th, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock A. M., by which default the power of sale contained in said Mortgage became operative; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof; and the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-five dollars being now claimed to be due thereon, and further installments to become due thereon. Notice is therefore hereby given that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the Mortgage premises, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit—commencing on the west line of Main Street, twenty two feet south of the north-east corner of lot number seven, Block No. two north of Huron Street, Range three, in the City of Ann Arbor, and running west parallel with the north line of said lot, and twenty-two feet therefrom, to the west end of said lot, thence south twenty-two feet, thence east parallel with first line, and twenty-two feet therefrom, to Main Street thence north twenty-two feet to the place of beginning, or some part thereof at public vendue at the Court House, in Ann Arbor in said County on the seventh day of December next at noon.

JAMES KINGSLEY,
Administrator with Will annexed, of Gertrude Fletcher deceased.

E. W. Morgan, Attorney.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Aug 28th, A. D. 1861.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the last instalment secured by a mortgage executed by James H. Morris and Mary P. Morris to Eliza Botsford, dated the first day of July, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Register's office in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. 23 of mortgages, at page 679, on the second day of July, A. D. 1857, at fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage again became operative, and no suit or proceeding having having been instituted at law to recover the last instalment of debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-three cents being now claimed to be due thereon. Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Being a part of the north-east quarter of section No. twenty-nine in township No. two south of range No. six east, beginning at a stake eighty rods north of a point of intersection of a line through the centre of Huron street in the city of Ann Arbor aforesaid, thence running east until it strikes the east line of said section, thence west and parallel with said line and street until it strikes land owned by Mrs. Fuller in April 1845, thence north by said Fuller's land about thirteen rods until it strikes Page street, thence north by said Page street twenty-four rods to the north-west corner of block No. 25 on Page & Ormsby's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, thence east by the north line of said section to the north-east corner of said section, thence south on the east line of said section about forty rods to the place of beginning, containing four acres, or some part thereof, at public vendue at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor on the ninth day of November next, at noon.

ELIZA BOTSFORD, Mortgagee.

E. W. Morgan Att'y.
Dated, August 14th, A. D, 1861. 813td

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by William Walker, and Cyllania, his wife, to William S. Maynard, dated the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the Register's Office in Washtenaw County, in Liber 26 of Mortgages, at page 736, on the day of its date at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock, p. m by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured thereby or any part thereof, and the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars being now claimed to be due thereon as interest and costs of insurance, and further sums to become due Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: Lying and being in the city of Ann Arbor, being five rods wide on the north side of block No. two, north of Huron street, range one east, to extend the whole length of said block east and west, agreeably to the recorded plat of the village of Ann Arbor, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor on the fifth day of October, next at noon.

WILLIAM S. MAYNARD, Mortgagee.

E. W. Morgan, Att'y.
Dated, July 9th, A. D. 1861. 808td

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washenaw, in Chancery. Before the Honorable Edwin Lawrence, Circuit Judge at Chambers. In the case of Alfred B. Wood, complainant, and John W. Maynard, Mary J. Maynard, William S. Maynard, Luther Dana, Abijah W. Farrar, George Hyde, Alonzo Farrar, Henry W. Chandler, Washington Warren, Edward Lambert, William H. Major, Henry Stone, William W. Wright, Dwight M. Babcock, John Nickolson, James F. Perry, Andrew Ketchum, John R. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, and Richmond W. Jaffray, defendants.

It satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, Circuit Judge for the fourth Judicial circuit, by affidavit that some of the defendants in this cause reside out of this State, to wit: Luther Dana, Abijah W. Farrar, George Hyde, Alonzo Farrar, Henry W. Chandler, and Washington Warren, reside in the State of Massachusetts and that Edward Lambert, William H. Major, Henry Stone, William W. Wright, Dwight M. Babcock, John Nickolson, James F. Perry, Andrew Ketchum, John R. Jaffray, Arthur W. Jaffray, Edward S. Jaffray, and Richmond W. Jaffray all reside in the State of New York

On motion of O. Hawkins, solicitor for the complainant, it is ordered that the said non-resident defendants cause their appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainant in this cause, cause this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper published in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw, and that such publication be continued in said newspaper at least once in each week for six successive weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on each of said defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed in this order for their appearance.

(A true copy of the original order.)

E. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge.

O. Hawkins, Solicitor for Complainant.
Robert J. Barry, Register.
Ann Arbor, August 6, 1861. 812td

Chancery Notice.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, in Chancery:—Robert Kline, Complainant, vs. Storrs H. Moulton, Ariel Moulton, Sybil Moulton, Benjamin Follett, James R. Cook, and Joseph Folmer, Administrator upon the estate of Albert G. Moulton, deceased, defendants. It satisfactorily appearing to the undersigned, Circuit Court Commissioner, by affidavits, that the defendant Ariel Moulton is a non-resident of this State, on motion of Alpheus Felch, Solicitor and of Counsel for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant Ariel Moulton, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order and that, in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Ariel Moulton. And it is further ordered; that within twenty days the said complainant cause this order to be published in the "Michigan Argus," a newspaper published in said County, and that said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, July 11th, 1861.

D. S. TWITCHELL,
Circuit Court Com. for Washtenaw Co., Mich.

A. FELCH, Sol. for Compl t.
A true copy, 809w6 R. J. Barry, Register.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, Eliza A Perkins vs. Sebrah Perkins—In Chancery;

In pursuance of a decretal of the Circuit Court of the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, made in the above cause on the second day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and a further order of this Court made on the sixth day of February, A. D eighteen hundred and sixty-one, will be sold, under the direction of the Circuit Court Commissioner for the County of Washtenaw, at public auction, at the south or front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock, noon, of said day, all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the township of Salem, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, and described in said decree as follows, viz: The west half of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, and the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-two, in township one south, of range seven east, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said decree, together with interest and costs.

D. S. TWITCHELL,
Cir. Court Com. for the County of Washtenaw

O. HAWKINS, Solicitor for Complainant and Assignee

Ann Arbor May 20, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned until the 15th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Dated, July 6th, 1861. D. S. TWITCHELL,
Circuit Court Com. Washtenaw Co., Mich.

MANHOOD

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