The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus

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Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND

Editor and Publisher.

TERMS, $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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One square (12 lines or less) one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months.

One square 3 months	$3	Quarter col. 1 year	$20
One do 6 do	5	Half col'mn 6 mos	18
One do 1 year	8	Half do 1 year	35
Two sq'res 6 mos	8	One do 6 mos	35
Two do 1 year	12	One do 1 year	60

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I. O. O. F.

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

TWITCHELL & CLARK.

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, General Life and Fire Insurance agents. Office in City Hall Block, in 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.

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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, Phœnix Block, Main Street, one door North of Washington.

M. GUITERMAN & CO.,

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, just 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, Phœnix 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 music in 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.

H. O. HARVEY.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizen of Ann Arbor as a Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

☞ PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED ☜

REFERENCES.—Rev. Mr. Blades, Rev Mr. Chapin, Rev. Mr. Cornelius, and Prof. Frieze. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Harvey at Mrs. Eastman's, Washington St., between Division and University streets. 821tf.

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.

From the Home Journal.

A WIFE AND A DUCKING.

A RECRUITING ADVENTURE.

It was one of the most beautiful nights in August that our mess was seated before the quarters at Fort Corcoran, courting the muses and recounting tales of flood and field. O B. had related a laughable story about

"the holy ground
Of poteen and potatoes,"

W—— thrown us into hysterics with "Larry M'Hale," when, with one accord, the boys appealed to R—— for something sentimental.

R—— was a handsome young fellow of about twenty four, and as fond of the girls as a duck is of water. His easy, *nonchalant* manner, combined with a spice of deviltry, fine voice, natural talent for music and a "good pair of legs," made him a general favorite with the gentler sex; and if he took a little advantage of this fact, it is excusable on the ground that "all is fair in love and war." If modesty was one of his inherent characteristics, its development had been sadly neglected; so, without further inducement, he related the following, which, as near as I recall, I give in his own language.

"You see, boys, before I was transferred to this prison-house, I was in charge of as awkward a set of recruits as ever shouldered a musket or wore a uniform. They had rushed with willing hearts and steady arms from workshop and field to the defense of constitutional liberty, knowing as much about military tactics as an elephant about rope walking. Morning, noon and night, I manœuvered those fellows until *drill became a regular bore*: Just as they had attained a respectable proficiency, and I was ready to enjoy the satisfaction which accompanies all good works, the following was placed in my hands:—

Head Quarters, Army of the Potomac.
Lieutenant ——— will prepare for a particular service and report for instructions at head-quarters.
By order of Brigadier General McDOWELL,
Commanding.
A. A. SMITH, Military Secretary.

"The routine of camp life had quite taken the romance out of soldiering, and I hailed with delight any change from its dull monotony. So, after a hearty breakfast, I donned my best clothes, mounted my pet pony, and rode up to the head-quarters, where I was informed that strict attention to my duties in camp for several months, having much gratified my colonel, by his request I was temporarily relieved from active service, and ordered to northern New York, there to superintend the enlistment and forwarding of recruits to the seat of war.

"Bowing my thanks with as much calmness as I could command, I backed out of the presence of my superior officers, remounted my horse, rode off to tell the mess of my good luck, packed up my traps, and left in the first train for L——, a pleasant town on the Hudson, and not a thousand miles from Troy. My instructions amounted to little less than a furlough, the superintendence consisting in riding about to several recruiting stations to *overlook* the business.

"Of necessity, the entrance of a dashing dragoon, all booted and spurred, somewhat disturbed the repose of L——, and more than one pair of bright eyes glistened through the bowed shutters, as I rode up to the Phœnix, (so called, I suppose, because it arose from its ashes,) gave my horse to the groom, and entered my name—Lieutenant L——, United States Army in flaring characters on the register.

"It required but a short time for a scion of Uncle Sam, fresh from the seat of war, to make himself acquainted, and the second afternoon found me in company with Charley —— (a fine fellow who isn't but ought to be, a soldier,) in presence of three as pretty and agreeable young ladies as one need wish to pass an evening with. There is a fatality in my existence: it never rains but it pours. The desire to have a flirtation was supreme, but how to choose from three equally attractive and pleasant was difficult. However, what rde cision failed to bring about, chance accomplished; and in less than three days Emma (I drop the Miss, as merely conventional) and myself were skirmishing with our light artillery of glances, occasionally varied on my part by throwing in a few volleys of tender speeches, all supported by a reserve force of sighs whose import was unmistakable. In the mean time, Mary was by no means neglected; and as she lived in another part of the town, the two *affaires du cœur* seldom conflicted; while Jennie, who manifested a motherly interest in all of us, looked particularly to the welfare of Emma, her cousin and visitor.

"Pic-nics, drives, sails, and surprise parties assisted old Father time to travel with unusual rapidity, and I began to realize that my holiday was drawing to a close. The frequent, indeed almost constant association with Emma, had excited in my heart something more than a transitory interest, although I was hardly willing to concede, even to myself, that I was fairly caught in the net woven for her. That she did not dislike me, I was convinced, but nothing had ever escaped her which gave me much ground for hope; while, on the other hand, Mary was as attentive and engaging as a miss of sixteen, and evidently in no wise displeased with my show of devotion. To be the victim of unrequited affection was a little more than my instructions called for, and my recruiting expedition seemed likely, so far as a sweetheart was concerned, to be a failure. But I recalled the 'faint heart never won a fair lady' adage, and determined at least to make the attempt. *Veni, vidi*, and I didn't feel disposed to abandon the field without the *vici*.

"As a preliminary I projected a serenade, and, with Charley for a companion, proceeded, one magnificent night, armed with a guitar and camp-stool, to the scene of action. The prelude had scarcely died away when the upper shutters were slightly opened and two heads—*white-capped*: like the waves—became indistinctly visible through the crevice. Certain of the presence of my fair one, I cleared my voice for a sentimental melody, which was to send conviction of my sincerity to her heart. Striking an attitude—full opera—I blazed away, and was in the midst of something about a *deep-seated* affection, when the camp-stool broke, and over I went into the gutter, elevating my heels towards the window in an ungallant and spasmodic farewell. The screams of laughter that followed would have waked the dead. Night-caps protruded from neighboring windows; dogs barked, and watchmen sprang their rattles; so I scrambled up, and with the dilapidated remains of the guitar in my hands, beat a hasty retreat, rather crestfallen, back to the hotel. 'Allah is good!'—the girls kept the affair to themselves, and in a few days all went on swimmingly as before.

"My leave expired on Sunday, and it was already the Thursday previous when I called on Emma for the purpose of laying a plain statement of facts before her. What I said, or what I did, are not matters of historical interest. Suffice it to say that I left her several degrees happier than when we met, and with her father's address in my card-case.

"What to do in the other case became a matter of amusing importance. If straws tell which way the wind blow, Mary's actions indicated something more than ordinary friendship. So I consulted with Emma as to the course for me to pursue, and Jennie was called to advise in the premises. The council of war decided that nothing was left to me but a proposal, and to trust to luck for a refusal, which Jennie intimated would soon follow. Saturday evening was set apart for the ordeal, and with a palpitating heart I stood, at the time appointed, in her presence. There was a mischievous twinkle in her eye when she received me. I glanced around, but perceived nothing to excite distrust. We sat down near a curtained window which opened upon a veranda. My anxiety to finish the farce led me to a very early proposal. The extravagance of my expressions seemed to impress her, and several times she shook with suppressed agitation. (I learned subsequently that it was smothered laughter.) Thus encouraged, I fell upon my knees, which position brought my back toward the open window. At the moment us question, she covered her face with her handkerchief and, placing her hand in mine, uttered a loud and unromantic 'Yes.' At the instant I was deluged with water, while a very boisterous chorus echoed her reply. Utterly dumb-foundered, I jumped up, the angriest youth you ever saw; but before I had time for action, Emma, Jennie, and Charley, surrounded and subdued me 'Discretion was the better part of valor,' so I forgot my wrath, laughing with the rest, though this struck me as rather a novel and a cool way of endorsing an acceptance. Jennie had planned, and Emma reluctantly acquiesced in, a lesson which has effectually cured me of flirting.

"Sunday came much sooner than I desired. I made my will in favor of Emma, placed it in Jennie's keeping, took the evening boat from Troy, and am here now, tell the story.

"That recruiting expedition cost me a wife and a ducking; the latter I received at sight, and the other I am going to take next winter.

"In conclusion, let me advise you not to put your trust in weak camp-stools or make a *confidante* of your sweetheart's cousin."

REX.

From the New York Times.

The Defenses of Canada.

As far as we know there are only a couple of fortresses in the province that are at present in a defensive condition.—One is the Cape Diamond Citadel of Quebec, with which every American traveler is familiar. It is without a doubt the strongest fortress in America—the strongest, possibly, in the world, after those of Gibraltar and Cronstadt. The Citadel is built on the highest point of Cape Diamond, at an elevation of 350 feet above the St. Lawrence, and on the river side the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the water. On all other sides the city is so fortified by glacis, walls, trenches, and other works of defense that a hostile approach is deemed impossible by the best British authorities on military science. The city is also walled entirely around, and is also protected by martello towers, of which there are four encircling Quebec at equal distance from each other. The *Citadel* of Quebec is always kept in a condition of perfect repair, but the outworks—that is the walls and works about the city have been allowed of late to fall into ruin. In the event of war the defense of the city would not be undertaken, as it would require fifteen or twenty thousand men to man the walls, and the defense of the Citadel would answer all needful purposes. For this, a garrison of one thousand men, it is asserted, would be amply sufficient.

There is always stored in the Citadel of Quebec sufficient provisions to last its garrison for a siege of seven years. It also contains an immense quantity of war material, and to this quantity very unusual additions have been made the present summer. The old guns have been exchanged for rifled Armstrong cannon of the largest size, and everything that prudence and forethought could do has been done to place the Citadel of Quebec in a thorough state of efficiency. As an illustration of the strength of this place it may be mentioned that in 1775, Montgomery, the American General, succeeded in reaching it when the garrison was almost destitute of military force, and the whole strength of the Province only numbered 800 men. The siege was a signal failure. In the first assault, as in those renewed during subsequent years, the Americans were driven back and their General killed, while the British are said to have lost only one officer and seventeen men in killed and wounded. Another insurmountable obstacle to the investment of Quebec is the climate. For seven months of the year it would be impossible for a hostile army to find provisions or to encamp in the vicinity of Quebec. The thermometer falls as low as 40 degrees below zero, and the inhabitants themselves have to lay in their provisions before the inclement season sets in.

The only other fortresses in Canada worthy of consideration are those on Navy Point and Point Henry, which command the harbor of Kingston. Fort Henry is the principal work of defense. There are also several martello towers near it, and as a military post Kingston is the strongest place in Canada after Quebec. These forts it must be remembered, have always been kept in service able condition, and if the resolution to which the military authorities have come, merely relates to their inspection, the act is simply one which is performed with great regularity at least once a year. It is proper to add that on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, a regiment of soldiers is usually stationed. Large quantities of ammunition are also stored there, and the Island might be used to great advantage in the defense of Montreal the principal city of the Canadas.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861 '62.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

STATES.	VOLUNTEERS 3 Mos.	For War.	Aggreg.
California,		4 688	4 6-8
Connecticut,	2 236	12 400	14 636
Delaware,	775	2 000	2 775
Illinois,	4 911	80 000	84 911
Indiana,	4 686	57 332	62 018
Iowa,	968	19 800	20 768
Kentucky,		15 000	15 000
Maine.	768	14 239	15 007
Maryland,		7 000	7 000
Massachusetts,	3 435	26 760	30 195
Michigan,	781	28 550	29 331
Minnesota,		4 160	4 160
Missouri,	9 356	22 130	31 4-6
New Hampshire,	779	9 600	10 379
New Jersey,	3 068	9 342	12 410
New York,	10 188	100 200	110 358
Ohio,	10 236	81 205	91 431
Pennsylvania,	19 199	94 760	113 959
Rhode Island,	1 285	5 898	7 183
Vermont,	780	8 000	8 780
Virginia,	779	12 000	12 779
Wisconsin,	792	14 153	14 945
Kansas,		5 000	5 000
Colorado,		1 000	1 000
Nebraska,		2 500	2 500
Nevada,		1 000	1 000
Nebraska,		2 500	2 500
New Mexico,		1 000	1 000
Dist. Columbia,	2 823	1 000	3 823
	77 875	640 637	718 512
Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861,		20 334	
Total,		660 971	

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunt'rs.	Regl'rs.	Aggreg.
Infantry,	557 208	11 175	568 383
Cavalry,	54 654	4 744	59 398
Artillery,	20 380	4 308	24 688
Rifles & sharpshoot's	8 395		8 395
Engineers,		107	107
Total,	640 637	20 334	660 971

The appropriatiations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this department.

The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the three month's contingent.

CAVALRY.

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

HOW THE ARMY WAS RAISED.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal Governors of the different states, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men and made an appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal States desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million had not the department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for Congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force of 500,000, I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the army.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1815 that great General on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defense, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumpter, the entire military force at the disposal of this Government was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is that we have now an army of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

STRENGTH OF THE NATION.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions.—Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defense when dangers beset it.

AN ARMY OF THREE MILLIONS POSSIBLE.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or about one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war. Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

DISCIPLINE.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

THE REBELLION.

The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave and undisciplined troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, and at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have been necessarily rejected, a mighty army in invincible array stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months; the other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantages. The possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses.

At the date of my last report the State of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky early pronounced themselves, by an unequivocal declaration at the ballot-box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic Governor rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri a loyal State Government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the Federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining State. The Government established in Virginia by the loyal population is in successful operation and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraldom of the forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the Government; and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac, will, under its able leader, soon make such a demonstration as will reestablish its authority throughout all rebellious States

GOVERNMENT OF CONQUERED DISTRICTS.

The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize courts under the Constitution and laws of the State, in all her eastern counties in the occupation of our troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send Commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local Government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion, the government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The armory at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its posession and use by the rebels, the government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, had never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an energetic, and able ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets; and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce, during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I respectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthful country, in the midst of an industrious and ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

PURCHASE OF ARMS.

After making contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in price. To prevent advantage to be thus taken of the necesities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms, and munitions that may be imported into this country.

NECESSARY STOCK OF ARMS.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal portion of the country, and it has been the policy of this department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise, and skill of our people in this direction. The government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for the purpose. While a sufficient number af cannon perhaps could be procured from private manufactories the possession of a national establishment would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by Congress in aid of the States, by which our militia can be organized armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization, upwards of 700,000 men have already been brought into the field; and, in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to protect itself, but, contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by Congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the Militia of the United States

SEABOARD FORTIFICATIONS.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defense. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we should show to the world that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

INCREASE OF THE CADET CORPS.

I earnestly recommend that immediate provision be made for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy.—There are now only 192 cadets at that important institution. I am assured by the superintendent that 400 can at present be accommodated and that, with very trifling additional expense, this number may be increased to 500. It is not necessary, at this late day, to speak of the value of educated soldiers. While in the time of war or rebellion, we must ever depend mainly upon our militia and volunteers, we shall always need thoroughly trained officers. Two classes having been graduated during the present year, in order that the service might have the benefit of their military education, I had hoped that Congress, at its extra session, would authorize an increase of the number. Having failed to do so, I trust that at the approaching session an increase will be authorized, and that the selection of cadets will be limited exclusively to those States which, co-operating with the Government, have brought their forces into the field to aid in the maintenance of its authority.

COL. SYLVANUS THAYER.

In this connection, justice requires that I should call attention to the claims of a veteran officer, to whom, more than to any other, the military academy is indebted for its present prosperous and efficient condition. I allude to Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, of the Engineer corps, who now, by reason of advanced years and faithful public services, is incapacitated for duty in the field. Under the recent law of Congress he may justly claim to be retired from active service; but, believing that his distinguished services should receive some mark of acknowledgment from the Government, I recommend that authority be asked to retire him upon his full pay and emoluments.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of an army is a consideration of the highest consequence.—Good men and women in different States, impelled by the highest motives of benevolence and patriotism, have come in aid of the constituted sanitary arrangements of the Government, and been greatly instrumental in diminishing disease in the camps, giving increased comfort and happiness to the life of the soldier, and imparting to our hospital service a more humane and generous character. Salubrity of situation and pleasantness of surroundings have dictated the choice of the hospital sites and establishments for our sick and wounded, of which we have every reason to be proud, have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the army in the field. To the close of the war vigilant care shall be given to the health of the well soldier, and to the comfort and recovery of the sick.

PROMOTION IN THE VOLUNTEERS.

I recommend that the system of promotion which prevails in the regular service be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States; restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field. At present each Governor selects and appoints the officers for the troops furnished by his State, and complaint is not unfrequently made, that when vacancies occur in the field, men of inferior qualifications are placed in command over those in the ranks who are their superiors in military experience and capacity. The advancement of merit should be the leading principle in all promotions, and the volunteer soldier should be given to understand that preferment will be the sure reward of intelligence, fidelity, and distinguished service.

The course above recommended has been pursued by this department, and it is my intention, so far as in my power, to continue a system which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the entire service.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

By existing laws and regulations an officer of the regular army ranks an officer of volunteers of the same grade, notwithstanding the commission of the latter may be of antecedent date. In my judgment, this practice has a tendency to repress the ardor and to limit the opportunity for distinction of volunteer officers, and a change should be made by which seniority of commission should confer the right of command.

I submit for reflection the question whether the distinction between regulars and volunteers which now exists, should be permitted to continue. The efficiency of the army, it appears to me, might be greatly increased by a consolidation of the two during the continuance of the war, which, combining both forces, would constitute them one grand army of the Union.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting for the regular army has not been attended with that success which was anticipated, although a large number of men have entered this branch of the service. While it is admitted that soldiers in the regular army, under the control of officers of military education and experience, are generally better cared for than those in the volunteer service, it is certain that the popular preference is largely given to the latter.—Young men evidently prefer to enter a corps officered by their friends and acquaintances, and besides the bounty granted to volunteers in most of the States, inducements are often directly offered to them by those whose commissions depend upon their success in obtaining recruits. In addition, the volunteer is allowed to draw his full pay of $13 per month, while by law $2 per month are deducted from the pay of the regular, to be returned to him at the end of his term of service. In my judgment, this law should be repealed, and the regular soldier be allowed to receive his full pay when due. He should also receive either a reasonable bounty upon enlisting, or an advance of $20 of the $100 which a law of the last session of Congress grants to volunteers on the expiration of their periods of service.—This would doubtless stimulate enlistments, as it would enable the soldier to make some provision for those dependent upon him for support until he receives his pay.

AIDS DE CAMP.

By the act approved August 5, 1861 the President is authorized to appoint as many aids to Major Generals of the regular army, acting in the field, as he may deem proper. The number of aids, in my opinion, should be limited, and no more should be allowed to each Major General than can be advantageously employed upon his own proper staff. Much expense would be saved and the Executive and this department would be relieved of applications very embarrassing from their nature and extent.

MINORS IN THE ARMY.

The fifth section of the act approved September 28, 1850, makes the discharge of minors obligatory upon this department, upon proof that their enlistment was without the consent of their parents or guardians. In view of the injurious operations of the law, and of the facilities which it opens to frauds I respectfully urge its early repeal. Applications for the discharges of minors can then be determined either by this department, in accordance with such regulations as experience may have shown to be necessary, or by the civil tribunals of the country.

BANDS.

The employment of regimental bands should be limited; the proportion of musicians now allowed by law being too great, and their usefulness not at all commensurate with their heavy expense.

TRANSPORTATION.

Corporations, like individuals, are liable to be governed by selfish motives in the absence of competition. An instance of this kind occurred in the management of the railroads between Baltimore and New York. The sum of six dollars was charged upon that route for the transportation of each soldier from New York to Baltimore. As this rate seemed extravagant to the department, when considered in connection with the great increase of trade upon these roads, made necessary by the wants of the government, inquiry was made concerning the expediency of using the roads from New York to Baltimore *via* Harrisburg. The result was an arrangement by which troops were brought by the last mentioned route at $4 each, and as a consequence, this rate was at once necessarily adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the government of thirty-three and one-third per cent. in all its transportation of soldiers, and at the same time giving to the railroads, through increased business, a liberal compensation.

NEW RAILROADS.

The railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore has been lately much improved by additional sideings, and by extensions in this city. In order, however, that abundant supplies may always be at the command of the department, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between this city and Annapolis Junction, with improved sideings and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road.

Should the navigation of the Potomac river be interrupted by blockade, or the severities of winter, it would become absolutely necessary, for the proper supply of the troops in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and of the inhabitants of this city, to provide additional railroad connection between Washington and Baltimore. A responsible company, with a charter from the State of Maryland, have proposed to do this upon condition that the Government will indorse their bonds, they binding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption at maturity, and thus eventually release the Government from any liability whatever, and to charge, for transportation, rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the continuance of the war, however, their charge for passengers between the two cities is at presen 3 3-4 cents per mile, and for freight, the rates per ton will average from five to eight persons per mile. The large saving to the Government in cost of transportation would be amply compensate for all liability, and give to the citizens of all the loyal States greatly improved facilities for reaching the national capital, and at much less rates than they are now compelled to pay. To the citizens of the District it would cheapen the cost of supplies, and prove of immense value in every respect.

I recommend that a railway be constructed through this city, from the navy yard, by the Capitol to Georgetown, forming connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Harper's Ferry, by means of the London and Hampshire Railroad. To its importance as affording facilities for moving troops and supplies in time of war, may be added the future benefits it would confer upon the district of Columbia. The outlay required would be saved in a few months by enabling the Government to dispense with the expensive ferry at Georgetown, and by greatly decreasing the costly wagon transportation of the army through this city.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The injuries to railroads, instigated by the rebel authorities of Baltimore, in order to embarrass communication with the North and West via Harrisburg, and the East via Philadelphia, have been repaired by the different companies that own them. That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels, has not yet been restored. The great interest of trade require that this road should be re-opened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West. To aid this object the department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connection with its important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire Railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac river, in this city.

TELEGRAPHIC BUREAU.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations.—Eight hundred and fifty seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put into operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in process of construction.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which, in its then dilapidated condition, was unsafe for military purposes. The work, which has been carried on without interruption to trade or travel, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished, will be a substantial structure.

GEN. SCOTT.

On the first of the present month Lieutenant General Winfield Scott voluntarily relinquished his high command as general in chief of the American army.—He had faithfully and gallantly served his country for upwards of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional lustre to the brightest pages of our national annals. The affections of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the

army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major General McClellan had proved himself equal to every situation in which his great talents had been called into exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consummate ability he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and applause of the troops and of the nation.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Extraordinary labor, energy, and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this department to provide for the wants of our immense army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly in some cases, control'ed by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed, and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large, and so well equipped, was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

SPARE NO EXPENSE TO CRUSH THE REBELLION.

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent close.

RECONSTRUCTION OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND VIRGINIA.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within as well as from capture by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected for a similar purpose, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influences of State Governments which have arrayed themselves against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the East and Pennsylvania on the North, leaving those on the South and West as at present. By this arrangement two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the Capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In this connection it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SLAVES.

It is already a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us; withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection, even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

To the President of the United States.

From the Toronto Globe.

Warlike Movements.

There can be no doubt that our Government is acting in concert with the military authorities in preparing for possible difficulties with the United States. General William's western journey was preceded by a visit to Quebec.

The work of throwing up fortifications near the Old Fort is progressing rapidly under the immediate superintendence of Lieut. Storer, Royal Engineers. About one hundred men belonging to the 30th Regiment are at work on the embankment which is about ten feet in height.— The men handle the picks and spades with great spirit, their Crimean experience having made them adepts at this kind of work. The embankment, will, it is said, be pierced for ten guns—probably nine 64-pounders and one Armstrong gun—but the officers do not give much information on the subject. Sentries have been posted all around the works, and no one is allowed to approach within fifty yards of the place where the men are at work. The gun carriages have arrived and were drawn to the Old Fort on Monday evening on wagons belonging to Messrs. Sheddon & Co. The artillery are expected to arrive to day.— Various conjectures are afloat regarding the extent of the fortifications, but little faith may be placed on the rumors.— There can be no doubt, however, that the garrison will be thoroughly fortified, but the entire plan it is said will not be decided on until Gen. Williams returns from the West.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The following are the material portions of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The report from this department under date of 4th July last, exhibited the condition of the Navy, the administrative measures taken to augment its efficiency, and the general course of its operations up to the commencement of the late special session of Congress. The enlarged estimates of expenditure for the naval service then submitted contemplated, especially, three different lines of naval operations, upon an extended scale, as demanded by the situation of the country. These were:

1. The closing of all the insurgent ports along a coast line of nearly three thousand miles, in the form and under the exacting regulation of an international blockade, including the naval occupation and defense of the Potomac river, from its mouth to the Federal Capital, as the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, and also the main commercial avenue to the principal base of our military operations.

2. The organization of combined naval and military expeditions to operate against various points of the Southern coast, rendering efficient naval co operation with the position and movements of such expeditions when landed, and including also all needful naval aid to the army in cutting off intercommunication with the rebel and in its operations on the Mississippi and its tributaries; and,

3. The active pursuit of the piratical cruisers which might escape the vigilance of the blockading force and put to sea from the rebel ports.

These were duties which the Navy was called upon at the same time to prepare for and perform, and they constituted a triple task more arduous, it is believed, in some respects, than has beforebeen demanded from the marine of any government. I proceed to report briefly the efforts which have been made for its accomplishment.

The limited number of ships and men at command when the proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States was issued, and the inadequate means provided by the last Congress for the emergency, devolved upon the department the necessity for calling into immediate service not only all the naval forces, but vessels from the commercial marine. Purchases were accordingly made and charters hastily executed for the exigency, and orders peremptorily issued to forthwith equip and prepare for service the public vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the several yards. The force thus hastily gathered was placed along our coast and divided into two squadrons, one of which, designated as the Atlantic Blockading squadron, had for its field of operation the whole coast, extending from the easternmost line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and was under the command of Flag Officer Silas H. Stringham. The other, or Gulf squadron, operating from Cape Florida westward to the Rio Grande, was commanded by Flag Officer William Mervine. These officers repaired to their stations and were reinforced from time to time by the arrival of such vessels as were despatched to their commands, and under their supervision and direction all the ports upon their stations were subjected to a blockade as rigid and effective as the peculiar nature of our maritime frontier, which has through a large portion of its entire extent a double coast, inner and outer, would admit. Our principal naval vessels are not, from their great draft of water, adapted to blockade service on our shallow coast, which has been guarded with extreme difficulty. The ports of North Carolina especially, situated within the interior shallow waters of their sounds and inlets, afforded peculiar facilities to a class of small vessels, aided by fraudulent papers and foreign flags, to elude the vigilance of the sentinel ships whose special duty it was to interdict commerce with the insurgents.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

It became necessary at an early period to place a flotilla on the Lower Potomac. A variety of circumstances combined to render this one of the most embarrassing duties on the whole insurgent frontier, and it was early foreseen by the department that without the active co-operation of the army it would be impossible to prevent the navigation of the river from being obstructed by batteries on the Virginia side. For several months, however, the navy, without aid, succeeded, more effectually than could have been expected, in keeping the river open for commercial purposes, and restricting, to a great extent, communication between the opposite shores. In the heroic discharge of this duty, the first commander of the flotilla lost his life; but the navy continued to capture every rebel vessel which showed itself on the Potomac, and to give security and protection to the commerce of loyal citizens, until the close of October, when the insurgents erected batteries at sundry points on the Virginia shore, thereby rendering passage on the river very dangerous.

THE SQUADRONS.

The duty of guarding the coast and enforcing the blockade has been one of great labor, as well as ceaseless vigilance and responsibility. With the steadily increasing force that was added to the squadrons, the efforts of the insurgents to elude our ships were also increased, in order to supply the pressing necessities that afflicted the whole of the rebel States. The duties imposed upon the flag-officers became correspondingly arduous, and eventually more extensive in the operation and detail than could be well executed by one commander. While the subject of a division of the squadrons was under consideration, Flag Officer Stringham, unaware of the fact, made a proposition to relinquish his command, which was acceded to, and two squadrons were organized on the Atlantic coast. Captain Louis M. Goldsborough was appointed to guard the shores of Virginia and North Carolina, and raised his flag on the Minnesota on the 23d of September. The residue of the southern Atlantic coast, commencing at the line which separates the two Carolinas and extending to Cape Florida, was entrusted to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, whose flag was raised on the Wabash on the 29th of October.

Flag Officer William Mervine was relieved from the command of the Gulf squadron in September by Captain Wm. W. McKean. The necessity of dividing this squadron, as well as that on the Atlantic seaboard, in order that the coast should be more rigidly guarded, was felt; but the measure was postponed until a larger force could be sent around the peninsula. A vigilant watch has been maintained at the passes of the Mississippi, by which the commerce of New Orleans has been successfully interdicted.

The task of blockading the coast is unattractive and devoid of adventure. Those who have engaged in this rebellion have neither commerce nor a navy to reward or stimulate to exertion.

SINKING VESSELS.

One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States, and interdicting the communication as well as to prevent the egress of privateers which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke Inlet.

Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the Eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah river; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate the blockade. With few exceptions, these vessels were in such condition when seized as to authorize their being sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnation as prizes.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

A seizure of some of the important ports on the coast commanded the early and earnest attention of this department. It was found that naval stations and harbors of refuge during the tempestuous seasons would be indispensable if hostilities were to be continued, and the stations thus secured could also be made the points of military operations. Shortly after the attention of the Government was drawn to this subject, a board was convened under the auspices of the Navy Department, consisting of Captain Samuel F. Dupont and Charles H. Davis, of the Navy; Major John G. Barnard, of the Army, and Professor Alexander Bache, of the Coast Survey, to whom a thorough investigation of the coast and harbors, their access and defenses, was committed.— Several elaborate and valuable reports of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the position, advantages and topographical peculiarities of almost every eligible point on the coast, were the results of this important commission.

In view of the data thus presented, two combined naval and military expeditions have been organized and put in action. Such co-operation and concert of action between the two arms of the public service were indispensable; for, though the navy alone might assail and capture batteries in some positions, it was not within its province or power to retain or garrison them.

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After some delays, an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where practical depredations had become extremely annoying was undertaken. Flag Officer Stringham commanded in person the naval force on this occasion, and Major General Butler had command of the small military detachment of about eight hundred men which co-operate with the navy. The expedition was eminently successful in the attack upon and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. The entire garrison, under the command of Samuel Barron, recently and for nearly fifty years an officer of the navy, surrendered after sustaining great loss, while not a life was sacrificed nor an individual of the Union forces wounded.

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It was intended that the success at Hatteras should have been followed in September by a more formidable expedition, and the seizure of a more important position farther South. Owing to various causes, independent of the Navy Department or the condition of the navy, this movement was unavoidably postponed until the 28th of October, when a fleet of forty-eight sail, including transports, a larger squadron than ever before assembled under our flag, left Hampton Roads. Captain Samuel F. Dupont, then recently appointed flag officer, an officer of great skill and experience, and possessing the entire confidence of the department, was selected to command this expedition. In addition to his general professional ability he had through careful study and investigation, as chairman of the board which had been ordered in June, special qualifications and thorough preparation for the highly important and responsible position assigned to him. Informed of the policy and views of the government in regard to the expedition, prompt to excite its wishes, and having made himself familiar with every eligible port on the southern Atlantic coast, he, as commander of the expedition, was intrusted with the selection, within prescribed limits, of the place where the first assault should be made.

After encountering the severest storm that has visited the coast during the present season, which partially dispersed the squadron, causing the wreck of several of the transports, and compelling even some of the smaller vessels of the navy to put back, the fleet, by the merciful interposition of Providence, was preserved, and appeared before Port Royal, one of the best though neglected harbors on our southern coast, on the 5th day of November. So soon as the channel could be buoyed out, and other preliminary measures accomplished, assaults were made on the well-built and thoroughly armed forts Beauregard and Walker. Consummate naval strategic skill and the most admirable gunnery were exhibited in the attack, which was of such tremendous effect that General Drayton and the rebel army surrendered their strongholds, and fled from the coast with precipitation, leaving their property, armament and papers; while our naval forces took and still hold quiet possession of one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard.

A demonstration since ordered by Flag Officer Dupont on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, which resulted in the capture of that island and the strong Martello tower and battery that virtually command Fort Pulaski. Our naval forces have possession of that island, a part of the South American squadron is at anchor in the harbor, and the flag of the Union is still unfurled in Georgia.

Without specifying in detail the numerous meritorious achievements which have, during the year, done honor to the naval service, I append dispatches of the commanders, communicating the brave and heroic conduct which has been displayed by our naval officers, sailors and marines, whose intrepidity, courage and loyalty were never more marked than in this rebellion.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A naval force, auxiliary to and connected with the army movements on the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been organized, and is under the command of Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, who is rendering efficient service in that quarter.

The steamers which have been built or purchased for this service by the War Department are of a formidable character, and manned by a class of superior seamen and western boatmen, who, in the preliminary skirmishes already, have done good service, and will, I am confident, acquit themselves with great credit in the future.

PURSUIT OF PRIVATEERS.

It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our commerce. This robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits by piratical cruisers is not inconsistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations to gratify inordinate ambition. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our misguided countrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and those few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which, by some fatality, was permitted to pass the Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and, after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage.

* * * * * *

REBEL EMISSARIES.

Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens and leading conspirators, were to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama Channel he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charlestown, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Col. Dimmick, in command of that fortress.

The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; *but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.*

THE NAVAL FORCE AND ITS INCREASE.

There was a total, as stated in the last report, of 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns and about 7,600 men, in commission on the 4th of March last.

When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped and ready for service the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.
6 Ships-of-line,	504	16,094
7 Frigates,	350	12,104
17 Sloops,	342	16,031
2 Brigs,	12	539
3 Storeships,	7	342
6 Receiving ships, &c.,	106	6,340
6 Screw frigates,	222	21,460
6 First-class screw sloops,	100	11,953
4 First-class side-wheel steam sloops,	46	8,093
8 Second-class screw sloops	45	7,593
5 Third-class screw sloops,	28	2,405
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers,	8	1,808
2 Steam tenders,	4	599
76	1,783	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

	Guns.	Tons.
36 Side-wheel steamers,	166	26,680
43 Screw steamers,	175	20,403
13 Ships,	52	9,998
24 Schooners,	149	5,324
18 Barks,	78	8,432
2 Brigs,	4	460
136	518	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

	Guns.	Tons.
14 Screw sloops,	98	16,789
23 Gun boats,	92	11,661
12 Side wheel steamers,	43	8,400
3 Iron-clad steamers,	13	4,600
52	256	41,448

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VESSELS.

Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the department to carry into effect the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the construction of twenty-three steamers, which should be of light draught but heavy armament. Congress, at the regular session, had authorized the building of seven screw steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the department, in the existing emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress when it should convene, directed the construction of eight, dividing them into two classes of about one thousand and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the department in the *construction of these thirty-one steamers, but it authorized the further construction of twelve side wheel steamers of light draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be modelled and built specially for speed.* Many of those first ordered are already in commission, and the others are in rapid progress towards completion. If, with those above enumerated, we include three iron-clad, or armor steamers, which are being built, there will be under these several arrangements an addition, when they are completed, of fifty-two new steamers, peculiarly adapted to the required blockade or coast guard duty, added to the navy. No sailing vessels have been ordered to be built, for steam, as well as heavy ordnance, has become an indispensable element of the most efficient naval power.

PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

The public vessels and the public yards, in their capacity of constructions and repair, were, however, totally inadequate to the demands that are now pressing on this branch of the Government, and the department was compelled to resort to the commercial marine to make good the deficiency. It was manifest from the first that the department, charged suddenly with the organization and superintendence of new and arduous naval operations on a large scale, in addition to its current business, could not possibly itself devote to the numerous details of each case of purchase the time and attention needful fully to protect the interests of the Government. It was equally clear that the boards of officers, acting in a mere mercantile capacity, new to them, and for which they had neither been practically trained nor professionally commissioned, would be subjected to great embarrassment and disadvantage in their dealings with sellers of ships and professional ship-brokers, in a market suddenly pressed by a heavy and peremptory demand. Yet the department could rely, and it did rely with the fullest confidence, upon the professional judgment and ability of its ordnance officers, naval constructors and engineers, all acting under the responsibilty of their commissions, to investigate and determine the whole question of the adaptation in all respects of each ship offered, and of its capacity to be by alteration fully adapted to perform the particular service required by the Government. This work, with the corresponding authority of selection and rejection of all vessels, was therefore exclusively committed to boards consisting each of an experienced naval constructor and engineer and an ordnance officer, convened and stationed for that purpose at New York, and the other principal cities. The mere mercantile part of the business—the making of the best bargains for the Government in each case, with the care of averting all intervention of third parties, which might embarrass the attainment of that result— was considered by the Government to be placed most properly in the hands of a mercantile agency of a high and established character for integrity, experience, and capacity.

* * * * * *

The expenditure in fitting for sea service the vessels at the different navy yards, and repairing and equipping those returning from our foreign squadrons, has been large. Eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Government at the different navy yards in building and repairing vessels, and equipping and arming them for the service; but this large force has been unable to dispatch the work with the rapidity demanded, and the department has been compelled in consequence to resort to private shipyards and outside labor.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy may unquestionably be largely increased by creating more grades, and I would recommend that the permanent organization of the line officers be as follows:

Flag officer—to command squadrens.
Captain, } To command single ships.
Commander, }
Lieutenant Commander, }
Lieutenant,
Master,
Passed midshipman,
Midshipman,
Cadet.

The Lieutenant Commanders, a grade used during the revolution, may be employed as First Lieutenants, and in the command of the smaller class of naval vessels.

The present rate of pay may be so apportioned among the different grades that in the aggregate there shall be no increase. Let no officer be advanced to any grade above that of passed midshipman except upon nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, after a board of officers shall have pronounced him morally, physically and professionally competent to perform all his duties, both ashore and afloat.

The public service would also be promoted were some limit of age fixed by law for active service. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that line officers be retired after having been forty-five years in the navy, excepting when called into active service by special appointment from the President. A generous pecuniary provision should be made for those who are retired after long and faithful service.

To satisfy the immediate demands of the public service, I recommend that a grade to be designated flag officers be established, and that the President, by selection from the present list of captains and commanders, appoint a number not exceeding seven, who shall each have command, irrespective of seniority or rank, of the squadron to which he may be assigned, and the appointment shall cease when the officer hauls down his flag, unless for distinguished and meritorious conduct in battle, as flag officer, he receives, upon recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress.

RETIRING BOARD.

Under the provisions of an act authorizing a naval retiring board, entitled, "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August 3, 1861, a board has been assembled, and composed of Commodore George W. Storer, President; Commodore Chas. H. Ball, Captain D. G. Farragut, Surgeons Charles Chase and L. B. Hunter, members; and Philip Hamilton, Esq., judge advocate. The Board convened at Brooklyn on the 18th of October last, and is still prosecuting its duties.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

In my report at the commencement of the special session, I made mention of the fact that the appointment of acting lieutenants had been conferred on certain gentleman who had retired from the navy in peaceful times, but who, when their flag was assailed, promptly tendered their services in its defense.— It was not in the power of the department to restore these gentlemen to the line of promotion, but they were placed in the position of, and assigned to duty as, acting lieutenants, where they rendered good service, and proved themselves worthy of their profession whenever they had an opportunity, either at Hatteras, Port Royal, the Gulf, or elsewhere. There are fifteen of those formerly naval officers who have received the appointment of acting lieutenants. The question of full restoration to these gallant officers, whose names are untarnished, and who have acquitted themselves with honor to their profession, is one of interest to themselves and the country.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by Congress at the extra session, there have been appointed from the commercial marine twenty-five acting volunteer lieutenants. There have also been appointed for active service in the navy, independent of officers of the line, four hundred and thirty-three acting masters, and two hundred and nine masters' mates. The officers thus selected are, with scarcely an exception, highly meritorious, and would be a credit to any service. Composed as they are of the best material of the best commercial marine on the globe, the spirit and zeal with which they surrender their more peaceful pursuits for the severe and rigid discipline of the navy, does honor to their country and themselves.

The assistant paymasters authorized to be appointed by the act of July last have been selected, but the increase of thirty-six was insufficient for the service with the large addition of vessels and crews that have been ordered. I have therefore been compelled to make further appointments of acting assistant paymasters, of whom there are now sixty-one on duty. Acting appointments of engineers and assistant engineers and of assistant surgeons have necessarily been made, in addition to the regular corps, to meet the new and extraordinary demands of the service. There has been an aggregate of nine hundred and ninty-three acting appointments for temporary service made by the department since the present difficulties commenced. * * * In some instances men possessing high and excellent traits in other respects have been found addicted to intemperance. This is a disqualification in any officer, and wherever this habit has been detected, there has been no hesitation in revoking at once the appointment.

MARINE CORPS.

The report of the commandant of the marine corps is herewith transmitted.— Under the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1849, with your approval, orders were given in April and May to enlist 1,152, additional non-commissioned officers and privates to meet the requirements of the service. A large class were very readily obtained, and the increased demand for guards for vessels has rendered necessary an additional increase of five hundred privates, with the necessary non commissioned officers, which number you have recently authorized to be enlisted.

NAVAL SCHOOL.

Temporary accommodations for the Naval School have been provided, and the officers and students made comfortable at Newport, where the institution was located upon its removal from Annapolis, until Congress shall take some order on the subject of its future permanent location. Much of the public property appertaining to the school was hastily removed, but many conveniences and much that is essential were left at Annapolis, where they still remain in charge of a person to whose custody they were committed. No legislation was consumated at the extra session towards filling up the school to its full complement in consequence of disagreement between the two houses as to the method of appointment, although each branch expressed an opinion that the deficiency ought to be supplied.

I would respectfully renew the recommendations and suggestions made in my former report, not only that the deficiency should be supplied, but that for a period, at least, the number should be largely increased. In regard to the selection of students when representatives neglect or refuse to make nominations, or when a district omits to elect a representative, it is suggested that the President or the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to perform that duty.

EMPLOYMENT OF FUGITIVES.

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy, it has been not unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instructions as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. *If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.* This I have considered to be the whole requir ed duty, in the premises, of our naval officers.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

I have been desired to invite attention to the fact that there is no naval depot on the lakes, notwithstanding the vast amount of tonnage on that frontier, and to state that if there were one and the ability to arm the merchant marine, our rights on the lakes would be made secure.

CAPTURE OF SLAVER.

There has been but one vessel seized by the African squadron for being engaged in the slave trade since those mentioned in the last report of this department, the American brig Triton, by the United States ship Constellation, in the Congo river, on the 20th of May last. She arrived at New York on the 10th of July, in charge of Midshipman, G. A. Borchert, and was turned over to the United States Marshal.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated at the last regular session of Congress for the naval service for the current year was $13,168,-675 86. To this was added at the special session in July last $30,446,875 91—making for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, an aggregate of $43,615,551 77. This sum will not be sufficient, however, for the purpose, and therefore, additional appropriations will be necessary. There will be required to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, the sum of $2,530,000; and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad vessels, $12,000,000—making a total of $16,530,000. This sum is independent of the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year, and being required for current expenses as well as objects of immediate importance, it is desirable should receive early attention from Congress.

The estimates submitted by this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amount to 44,625,665 02, viz:

For the navy proper,	$41,096,530,25
For the marine corps,	1,105,656,77
For navy yards, hospitals, magazines, and miscellaneous objects,	2,423,478,00

The reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps, with their accompanying estimates, exhibit in detail the objects for which the appropriations are required. I would also refer to these reports as containing information and suggestions in regaad to matters pertaining to the several departments of the naval service.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the important aid I have received in the administration of the department from the zealous and efficient co-operation of the Assistant Secretary and the clerical force of the department proper, and from the chiefs of the several bureaus, and those performing public duty under their immediate superintendance and direction.

To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men who, in various scenes of naval action have served under them, the department and the Government justly owe an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic. Courage, ability, unfaltering fidelity, and devotion to the cause of their country, have been the general characteristics of their conduct in the arduous and important service with which they have been entrusted. I state with all confidence that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy has been elevated and augmented. In this convulsive crisis of our country the duties of this department have been new and heavy, and its responsibilities great. I have met them all with entire honesty of purpose, and have labored assiduously and faithfully to discharge them. The result of my labors I respectfully submit to you, and through you to the judgment of Congress and the country.

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

To the President.

☞ Ex-Minister, Faulkner, released from Fort Warren on parole, has gone to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for Mr. Ely.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING. DEC. 13, 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!

Opposing the Government.

A secret caucus of Congressional ultraists was held in Washington on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing an opposition to the constitutional policy the President has determined to pursue in putting down the rebellion. About twenty members participated, and though correspondents and outsiders were excluded, the proceedings are ventilated in the New York *Times*. Pomeroy, of Kansas, presided; and McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was Clerk. Thad Stevens made a long speech, proclaimed general emancipation, and pitched into Gen. McClellan like a thousand of brick, which was only "whipping the devil round the stump," or, in other words, a very cautious way of "getting a lick" at "Old Abe." Diven, of New York, replied; denied the right of the caucus to establish a war policy, and offered resolutions affirming the Philadelphia and Chicago platforms, and protesting against the right of a Congressional Convention to add to or take from those statements of principles. Many other speeches were made, but the caucus adjourned to Wednesday evening without coming to a vote on Diven's resolutions.

— Republican papers have been accustomed to denounce as "secessionists," "traitors," etc., all persons— especially if they were democrats— who have called in question government measures and governmental policy; and, we may, therefore, expect(?) that these same journals will fiercely rebuke these Congressional agitators. If it is a crime for a private citizen or journalist to dissent from specific government measures; is it any less a crime for members of Congress to organize an opposition to the Government, and attempt to compel the President to adopt a policy he considers unnecessary, unwise, and *unconstitutional*, even though such members are Republicans? Who will answer us?

☞ On Monday the Senate resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the causes of defeat to our armies at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington. As many of the Senators participated in the Bull Run affair—especially in the *run*—and are supposed to know all about the causes of that defeat, they should have confined the investigation, to the other three reverses. And then, we think the investigation at this stage, should be left to the war department, and that no good will come from a politico-congressional committee of investigation.

☞ We give a large share of our space this week to the Reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy. The importance of these documents is our only apology. We commend them to every reader who would know the condition of the army and navy. The information they give we suppose to be reliable.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says that Commodore Levy, the owner of the Monticello estate, and a loyal Unionist, has prepared his will, and gives the Jefferson homestead to the government with $100,000 to keep it in repair. Let the gift be accepted and the property preserved. So say we.

☞ The President's Message, which was delivered at noon on Tuesday, the 3d inst., was published in full in San Francisco on Thursday morning, the 5th inst. This is effectually annihilating distance, and making our California brothers next door neighbors.

☞ Savannah dispatches of the 7th inst., say that Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal on that day. If so we may expect to hear something soon.

☞ The rebels fear that the extensive expedition of Gen. Burnside is designed for York River. If it starts in that direction there will be a stampede from the rebel nest at Richmond.

☞ The death of Senator BINGHAM was officially announced in Congress on Tuesday. In the Senate eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Chandler, Clark, King, and Sumner; and in the House by Messrs, Beaman, Trowbridge, Granger, Ashley, and Sedgewick.

☞ On Saturday evening last Capt. BRAMAN, of Kellogg's Second Michigan Cavalry, presented Supt. RICE, in behalf of the officers of the regiment, a magnificent silver pitcher, as a token of thanks for the generous accommodations furnished the regiment on the occasion of its recent transit to St. Louis. Served him right.

☞ The dwelling of Elisha E. Kelley, in the Township of Ypsilanti, about four miles south of the City, was burned on the night of the 4th inst. The family was absent from home, and not a thing was saved. Total loss about $1,-600. Insured in the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Company for $1,200, which we doubt not will be promptly paid.

From Stockton's Regiment.

HALL'S HILL, VA.,
Dec. 2d, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—

December, cold and dreary, is upon us. The sun is vailed from sight, the wind blows a perfect gale over the hill, and whistles around our tent. The sound of the ax is heard all over our encampment, as the boys are trying to make their quarters as comfortable as possible, which will not be very warm at the best. Many of the boys are purchasing small sheet iron stoves, and putting them up in their tents, which improves the atmosphere somewhat But the question arises in my mind, what will they do with these stoves in case that we should move? It will be impossible for them to take them along, as we have not teams enough to carry what things we had before. But, what is the use of speculating on an event not likely to happen very soon.

When I wrote to you last I told you that I thought we might move soon. I have now changed my opinion, and will say that the probability is we will lay here all winter; that the army of the Potomac has gone into winter quarters; and that the winter is to be spent in inactivity by the whole army this side of the river. I hope I may be mistaken, and perhaps I am.

Yesterday this brigade went through its monthly inspection. Arms, knapsacks, haversacks, tents, everything, were examined. This regiment stood well.

Thursday, Dec. 5th.

The last two days have been as fine weather as I ever saw. The cold winds have stopped blowing, the sun has come out, and it makes me think of Spring.

This evening we buried one of our Company. Although a number have died out of the regiment he is the first one we have lost.

To-morrow I am going to Washington.

J. P.

☞ The officers of the New England Society are completing arrangements for their fourth anniversary. As the 22d occurs this year on Sunday, the Supper will take place on Monday evening, the 23d inst. The usual annual address is to be dispensed with. The Supper will take place at Hangsterfer's Hall.

☞ Senator ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has arrived at Washington, had an interview with Gen. MCCLELLAN and strongly urged the immediate sending of aid to the Unionists of Tennessee.

— Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, clerk of the House, has news from Tennessee that Unionists are being impressed into the rebel service, and that large numbers are fleeing in consequence to Kentucky. We hope that the speedy advance of Gen Buell's division will will give the desired protection to the gallant East Tennesseeans.

☞ Gov. BLAIR has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 2d day of January.

SCANDALOUS REPORTS CONCERNING COLONEL SCOTT.—Very scandalous reports are rife concerning Colonel Scott, nephew and secretary of the old General. It is boldly asserted that he is the traitor who has done so much mischief by revealing Cabinet secrets and the plans of the Commander-in-chief to the enemy. The failure of the scheme against the rebel camp at Munsons Hill, which was known only to General Scott General McClellan, and Colonel Scott, is attributed to the latter. It is intimated that the suspicions against Colonel Scott were so strong that his friends advised him to quit the country, and that this had something to do with the sudden resignation of General Scott, and his departure with his nephew and others for Europe. It is probable that these rumors and suspicions have been exaggerated.—*Boston Post.*

MARRIED.

In Northfield, on the 4th of December, by Rev. Mr. Grow, CALVIN AUSTIN, of Superior, and MARTHA J. MATHEWS, of Northfield, daughter of Rufus Mathews, Esq.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in the township of Grass Lake, Jackson Co., by the Rev. Mr. Gelston, Miss. HENRIETTA FAULKNER, and CHARLES CASSEDY, of Sylvan.

At Manchester, Mich., Tuesday, Nov. 26th, by Rev. Wm. Donnely, CHARLES ROWE and Miss. PHILENA A. BESSAC.

New Advertisements.

Chancery Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a decree made and entered in the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery, bearing date on the fourth day of November, 1861, in the case wherein George E. Southwick, Administrator of Duty Southwick, deceased, and John P. Marble are complainants, and Selah B. Collins, Permelia Collins, and Grover S. Wormer are defendants, I shall sell at public auction at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the twenty-fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described lands, viz: "The East half of the North-west quarter, (except one acre on the North-east corner,) and the North west quarter of the South-east quarter; and the South-east quarter of the North-east quarter of section nine; and a strip forty rods wide off the West side of that part of the West half of the North-west quarter of section ten, lying South of the road as it is now travelled across said lot (except a strip two rods wide off the East side from the road as far South as Israel Smith's lands now run on said East line) containing about twenty two acres more or less. The first three described tracts contain one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, reference being had to the United States survey thereof. All of which lands lie in township one South of range three East, in the State of Michigan."

D. S. TWITCHELL,
Circuit Court Commissioner for Washtenaw Co., Mich.
BEAKES & ABEL, of Counsel for Complainants.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 11, 1861. 830td

FRESH OYSTERS.

We are receiving a superior article of

FRESH OYSTERS!

Direct from the OYSTER BEDS.
CAN FURNISH IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED
And warrant them nice and fresh.
☞ FOR SALE CHEAP. ☜
☞ Those in want please give us a call. ☜ 829w6

THOMPSON & SON.

ANN ARBOR AND LODI PLANK ROAD CO.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor & Lodi Plank Road Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Ann Arbor on Tuesday the 7th. day of January 1862 at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. HUNT, Treas.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 4th. 1861. 829w4

Michigan Argus.

Local Items.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1861.

Postoffice Notice.

Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West, close as follows:

Going East, at - - - - 4.00 P. M.
Going West, at - 11.30 A. M.
JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M.

Students' Lecture Association.

An audience, composed largely of students, assembled Saturday evening, in the Congregational Church, to listen to Prof. SIDDONS on "English Humorists, with illustrations of their styles." The night was stormy and unpleasant, but this alone was not sufficient to account for the small attendance of ladies and citizens. Nor is there among them a lack of appreciation of the distinguished lecturers who visit Ann Arbor. The citizens, we believe, are desirous of sustaining first class men; and they fully understand that to do this their attendance is requisite. It is also greatly to the interest of the Association to secure full houses. Advertisements are posted, the public are politely invited to attend, and then, strange and incredible as it is, every gentleman and lady are received with staring, stamping, and insult. It is difficult to believe that any large part of the young men of the University can be guilty of such indecent conduct, yet all suffer in common, and gain not only here, in Ann Arbor, but abroad, the unenviable reputation of being ill-bred, ill-mannered boors. The University is irreparably injured, the Association weakened, and those whose self-respect will not allow them to subject themselves to insult are deprived of the pleasure of attendance.

Prof. WHITE, in some very appropriate remarks, administered a most cutting and severe rebuke to those guilty of the rudeness; and, we doubt not, caused the blush of shame to redden every manly cheek. He begged them most earnestly, if they had any respect for a house consecrated to sacred uses, for themselves, and the University, or any return to make to their teachers for benefits received, to refrain from such detestable boorishness, in the future.

We trust that it will not be too much to expect that his counsel and entreaties will be regarded.

Prof. SIDDONS was then introduced, He humorously asked the kind indulgence of the audience, on account of the severe cold under which he labored, and complimented the students as being "rather more orderly" than those of his own institution, Columbia College.

He ranked Charles Dickens first and foremost among English Humorists, as well for the healthful influence of his writings as for their exquisite style, and their wonderful range of knowledge and power. Some of his works were followed by important changes of the laws of England, and are held in great reverence by Englishmen.

Most of the hour was occupied with readings from his Christmas Stories, and that inimitable piece of humor in the Pickwick Papers, where Sam Weller writes a Valentine and reads it to his paternal.

He also read extracts from Shakspeare and Hood, and admirably closed with a Caudle Lecture.

—Dr. JOHN G. HOLLAND, whose name is becoming "a household word," lectured before the association on Wednesday evening, on which occasion the M. E. Church was filled to its utmost capacity. We have only space to say that his subject, "Self-Help," was admirably handled, and that both in matter and manner the distinguished lecturer excelled himself.

—We would say that during the hour the audience was gathering the utmost propriety of conduct was observed by all, which leads us to hope that the disreputable practices referred to in the notice of Prof. SIDDONS' readings are hereafter and forever to be numbered as things of the past, that a better day has dawned, and that henceforth ladies and gentlemen may not hesitate to attend the lectures of the association.

☞ The ten cent social of the Soldiers Aid Society, held at Cook's Hotel on Tuesday evening, was largely attended despite the weather, and a good time was had. The receipts were about $27, which the lady managers of the Society will expend for articles which will gladden the hearts of our sick and wounded soldiers.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* comes to our table for January, and reminds us that the year is about run out. It comes, too, richly freighted, bringing 60 engravings and 100 pages of letter press. Three of the engravings, including the colored extension fashion plate, are on steel, and are superb specimens of the graver's art. The embroidery and pattern sheets are numerous, and the accompanying descriptions make it, as every successive number is sure to be, a welcome guest to the lady's work room. And then, think of stories by Virginia F. Townsend, Mary W. Janvrin, Alice B. Haven, Metta Victoria Victor, and other literary worthies, and you will be inclined to make your wife, daughter, sister, or—or friend, a present of it for the coming year. Now is the time to subscribe.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club $20.

Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

—*Godey* and the *Argus* for $3.50.

☞ The friends of the Rev. Mr CORNELIUS, of the Baptist church of this city, are to make him a donation visit, at his residence on Fifth street, this evening.

FROM THE MICHIGAN NINTH.

MULDROW'S HILL, Ky.,
December 4, 1861.

FRIEND POND:—

If you had stayed in camp with the Michigan Ninth last night, and had been "turned out" at reveille this morning and found the mercury at zero, as we did, your ideas of the "Sunny South" would have vanished, "I reckon." We have had about three inches of snow for the last four days, and the weather is what we would call, if in Michigan "right smart" winter weather. Our only hope of getting rid of this cold weather is that we may receive orders to march as far South, at least, as Nashville, where, by the change of latitude and the *warm* reception we should hope to meet, we could work off the chills which afflict our regiment. But we have little hope of moving with the advance forces of Gen. BUELL'S command.

Our regiment has, in many respects, been unfortunate. When we landed at Jeffersonville, on the 25th of October, we were in as fine condition as any regiment in the service, and save our lack of arms were better prepared to make a forward movement than any regiment which had landed in Kentucky; and so thought Gen. SHERMAN when he gave us the order to march to this point, which the rebel forces were then threatening to attack and straining every effort to reach. But, in consequence of the complication of affairs at Louisville, at that time, we were compelled to go without food for a whole day and at the same time to perform two day's labor in one, in building a road to the steamer which was to transport us here and in pitching and striking tents, &c. Gen SHERMAN desiring, our move was made made in the night, in order that it might be kept from the knowledge of the rebels. We landed at the mouth of Salt river and pitched our tents during a heavy rain, and upon a soil better calculated for evaporating purposes than are the vats and cans at Salt Point, The water never settles or leaches through the soil here. What cannot run off into the river, evaporates, and the surface of the country hereabouts has been wet since we first saw it, and probably always will be. Immediately upon our arrival our regiment was required to furnish a detail of 200 men daily for fatigue, in building roads, a pontoon bridge, and the Fort in which we are now encamped.—Our regiment has expended over six thousand days labor upon the Fort alone. The result of it all is, that we have nearly all of us been on the sick list. Many of our boys who were taken sick soon after our arrival here are still very low. New cases still continue to be reported.

Nearly all of the private residences of West Point, (which by the way had better been called Salt Point, for it is one of the hardest looking holes it has ever been my fortune to visit) have been appropriated to hospital purposes. And our sick list has run up as high as three hundred and thirty in one day. This would seem to be enough to dishearten even the professional soldier, but to the credit of our officers and men be it said no lack of courage has been exhibited in the whole regiment a determination to endure the pains of sickness, as well as an anxiety to enjoy the hazards of war, is evidenced in every countenance. The number on the sick list is now daily diminishing, and we are in hopes of soon getting all of the sick upon to the Hill where the air is much better than it is in the valley—we are some 460 feet above the river—but we cannot expect to see the regiment in health under thirty days, though this cold weather is considered very favorable to the typhoid form of disease which prevails here. Our Colonel is assigned to the command at this post.

This point is considered a very important one, as it commands all the avenues from the South and West to Louisville, save the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The Fort is capable of holding 2,000 men, its guns commands the valley for several miles in extent, the Ohio River, the National Road to Nashville over which all troops from the South must pass to reach Louisville, and also the Salt river which is navigable with flat boats some 40 miles. If Buckner should succeed in turning McCook, the Federal forces would fall back to this point, but we don't look for any falling back of our forces and are consequently are not really satisfied with our position, although a responsible one. We all desire to have a hand in the fight which will come off within the next twenty days, and we would much prefer wintering in Nashville, where our advanced forces will certainly pitch their tents for the winter, notwithstanding the rebels consider that their stronghold. and are removing their Congress thither.

This is made the grand depot for the Department of the Ohio, and one hundred thousand rations arrive here daily, and are transported to our troops over the national road—the Railroad being out of repair. We have here at this post between 400 and 500 Horses and about 150 Wagons, besides any quantity of Mules. The First Wisconsin regiment left here yesterday, and our regiment is the only one now here. There are two more on their way here from Louisville, and we are looking for some of our Michigan troops to join us. We hope, as soon as our regiment is in health, to move forward with a brigade of Wolverine troops, under the command of "Gen." DUFFIELD.

Our field officers, with one exception, are very popular with both officers and men. One of the field officers is strongly suspicioned of being interested in the Sutler's institution, which renders him quite obnoxious. Whether the suspicion is well founded I cannot tell; one of the circumstances which excited suspicion was the fact of a good share of the Sutler's stores having been shipped from Detroit, in this officer's name, thereby getting this portion of the stock through at the expense of Uncle Sam; a sharp trick, but not very commendable.

We shall probably spend the most of the winter here, and are busily at work, building log huts, in which we anticipate a vast amount of luxury. Our tents are nearly worn out, having passed through the three months service with the First Michigan Regiment. We have a good supply of blankets and everything necessary to make us comfortable, save our tents. Our arms are poor, they are called the new Belgian musket, and are new guns, but the material of which they are manufactured, is poor and the guns get out of repair easily.

We now have a Surgeon; he arrived last week. Heretofore our assistant Surgeon has had the whole responsibility of the Hospital, though he has had the assistance of two good Physicians. No fault can be found with the assistant Surgeon, he has done everything for the sick that any man could have done, and out of all the sickness we have had we shall not lose 25 men, but 25 of our brave boys is too large a loss. I have no time to relate the many interesting incidents which have occurred here, and have very hurriedly related these few facts for your personal benefit, knowing you feel some interest in our Regiment.

G.

P. S. The Medical Director at Louisville has just sent an order here for the removal of our sick to the general hospital at Louisville. This looks like a forward movement, and I should not be surprised if the Ninth should be ordered forward within five days. Such an order would be received with great joy by us all, and would reduce the sick list over 20 per cent.

G.

☞ The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A meeting of the executive committee will be held at 10 o'clock, A. M., the same day.

☞ The New York *Weekly Argus* is the name of the heir and successor of the Albany *Weekly Atlas and Argus*, a journal which has a history, and which in times past has exerted a great influence in the politics of New York and of the nation. It is now published in New York City, in quarto form, on new type, and is one of the handsomest journals the national metropolis turns out. It is Democratic and Conservative in tone, and carries the motto: "To maintain the Constitution and to restore the Union," believing that neither is desirable nor to be had without the other. The Editors are CALVERT COMSTOCK, WILLIAM CASSIDY, and ELON COMSTOCK. Its political, news, literary, agricultural, and market departments bespeak it a first class weekly journal, and we commend it to all our friends who wish a New York weekly.—$2 a year; three copies $5; eight copies $10; twenty copies $20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club. Address COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, New York, City.

☞ Notwithstanding the hard times, wives, daughters, sweet-hearts, and little ones will all expect Christmas gifts, and what gift more appropriate or longer cherished than an elegant volume or a beautiful picture.—Thinking with us in this respect, SCHOFF & MILLER have laid in an ample stock on which the fabled *Santa Claus* can draw. Their assortment of choice volumes is large, the range suited to various tastes, and the bindings "fit to set before a queen." Then they have a fine collection of photographs from the most popular paintings and statuary ancient and modern, with oval frames in various styles to match; also Ambrotypes of classic and modern pictures; photographic portraits; stereoscopes; stereographic views, foreign and American, bringing all lands to the possessor of a good collection, instead of repairing one to spend thousands in travel; and—well if you appreciate the beautiful go and see for yourself. The Poet has said

"A thing of beauty
Is a joy forever,"

And if you think with the Poet some heart will be made glad the coming holidays by a beautiful book or picture.

P. S. We had almost forgotten those Photographic Albums, for from 20 to 50 pictures, which you can fill from their collection of card portraits, or get filled with your family and friends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS contain no alcohol or bad whiskey. They are entirely a medical preparation for the cure of Dyspepsia and disease of the Stomach. Read the advertisment in another column.

Anniversary of the New England Society.

REMEMBER APRIL 19th, 1775 and 1861.

The NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY of this city will celebrate its Fourth Anniversary, on

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, 1861.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., the Annual Business Meeting of the Society will be held at

HANGSTERFER'S HALL.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., the Annual Dinner of the Society will be served up at the same place.

All New Englanders, by birth or descent, with their families and friends are invited to join the Society, and be present on this occasion.

The Members of the New York Society are especially invited to participate.

Tickets to the Dinner can be obtained at the Book Stores, at the Post Office, or of the Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. E. WELLS, L. DODGE, C. H. MILLEN, } Committee of Arr'g'm'ts.

Ordinance No. 44

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Ann Arbor.

That the ordinance for the preservation of order and quiet, passed October 7th, 1861, be so amended that the first mentioned ten o'clock shall read eleven o'clock

Made and passed in Common Council this 2d day of December, A. D. 1861

JOHN F. MILLER, Mayor.
S. M. WEBSTER, Recorder.

Hurrah for the Union! Death to its Enemies!

ATTENTION!

100 able-bodied steady young men

WANTED! FOR

Capt. L. R. Buchoz' Co. of Lancers!

MEN OF WASHTENAW!

Most of you have known me for the last 17 years, and now in this hour of our country's need, I confidently appeal to your patriotism in aiding me to raise a Company of 100 true, brave, and steady young men, willing and ready to stand by me in fighting the enemies of our beloved Union. TO SUCH MEN I pledge my honor and life to see them well treated, and never order them to go where I would not be ready to lead. COME ON! you brave, patriotic boys, your time has come, give me the opportunity of proving the truth of my words, and I will enlist you in the most dashing and effective corps of this or any other country's service. It has never been surpassed in splendor and execution in the field. Our equipment is to be complete and every way similar to the 16th English Lancers. Our Colonel, Honorable ARTHUR RANKIN, is a gentleman of indomitable energy and experience in military matters, as well as a brave and accomplished officer. His wish is to make his Regiment a model one in every respect, and mine, BOYS OF WASHTENAW, is to make Buchoz' Company of Lancers stand A No. 1 in that Regiment.

With such men all I desire is that the enemy should give us an opportunity to make them feel (Lancers fashion) of what metal the Washtenaw boys are made of. And now my friends who have been waiting for me to get over my broken leg scrape and get my commission, I am ready for you, and the sooner you show your welcome faces and sign your name on the Muster Roll the better your friend and Captain will like it.

☞ Further information as to Pay, Equipment, &c., I will be most happy to give at my Recruiting Quarters in J. M. GOULD'S Hat Store, Franklin Block, Ann Arbor.

L. R. BUCHOZ,
Captain in Col. A. Rankin's Lancers' Cavalry Regiment.

NEW GOODS,

Seasonable Goods,

CHEAP GOODS,

For Cash,

BACH & PIERSON

Have just opened a choice stock of Winter Goods,

Bought for Cash

AND TO

BE SOLD FOR CASH

at such prices as will make the buyers laugh at the idea of Hard Times

The stock includes a choice lot of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMAN'S CLOTHS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Now is the time to buy your Winter's supplies.

BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GOODS

WINES & KNIGHT

have just received a full stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

which they

OFFER FOR CASH!

Prices very Low,

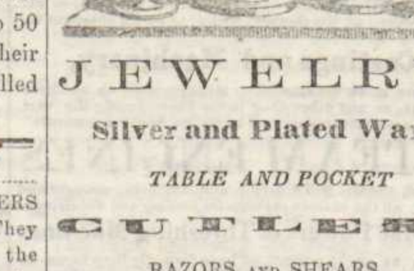
WINES & KNIGHT.

November, 1861.

C. BLISS

Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Clocks, Watches,



JEWELRY,

Silver and Plated Ware,

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY

RAZORS AND SHEARS,

GOLD PENS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings & Books for Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC,

COMBS, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPE GLASS,

a superior article. Also Huntington & Platt's celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK!

suitable for Offices, Counting Rooms, Halls or Dwellings. These clocks are reliable time keepers and Calendar combined, and require the winding of the time movements only, to secure all the required changes at midnight, showing the day of the week the month and day of the month, including the 29th of February of Leap year. His goods are mostly of recent purchase from New York and the manufacturers, and will be sold to suit the times. Persons having difficult watches to fit with glasses can be accomodated, as my stock is large and complete.

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

neatly repaired and warranted, at his old stand east side of Main Street.

C. BLISS.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861.

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, Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.
763y1

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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 ads ak 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. 690?3mt

☞ Rev. THOS. WRIGHT, agent at Kinne & Smith's Book Store, Ypsilanti.

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 4.20 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.

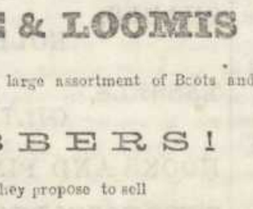
☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.

☞ 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.

BOOTS & SHOES

1861.  1861.

MOORE & LOOMIS

Are now receiving a large assortment of Boots and Shoes and

RUBBERS!

Which they propose to sell

50 per cent below former prices for cash.

Men's good Kip Boots,	from	$1,50	to	$3,00
Men's good Thick Boots,	from	2,00	to	3,00
Men's good Calf Boots,	from	2,50	to	3,75
Boy's Calf, Kip and Thick Boots,		88	to	1,75
Ladies' Gaiters,	from	44	to	1,25
Ladies' Morocco Bootees,	from	75	to	1,25

And an endless variety of Smal Shoes from

Fancy Balmorals to Infants' Creeping Shoes.

We are also Manufacturing all kinds of

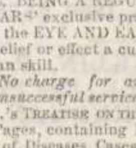
WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES.

Mens Fine French Calf Boots Pegged and Sewed.

So give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are bound not to be undersold. ☞ REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

MOORE & LOOMIS

Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 820tf



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DR. F. A. CADWELL,

Of Chicago.

OPERATOR ON THE EYE & 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 fully 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, Sixth Edition, of 300 Pages, containing References, Testimonials, Descriptions of Diseases, Cases, and other important matter, illustrated with Cuts, to be had *gratis*, by sending *Twenty-five Cents* to pay postage. Address Dr. CADWELL 91 and 93 Randolph Street Corner Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois. 1y828.

Ice for the Summer of 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER will commence delivering Ice about the first of May next and deliver until the middle or last of October, or for 5½ months will deliver 10 lbs. per day 20lbs on Saturday for $5,00 for the season.

Will be glad to supply all his former customers and by being prompt and punctual will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

No Ice will be delivered as heretofore for a few weeks in *dog days* at $1. per. month as it is impossible to keep the thing under that arrangement.

Hotels and Saloons furnished as heretofore.

CLEMENT. R. THOMPSON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 22, 1861 827w3

WASHTENAW MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Secretary will be at Cook's Hotel, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday of each week, until further notice, ready to receive new members.

M. KENNY, Secretary.

October 23d, 1861. 824tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

200 acres of land with a well of good water, and a living spring, stone house, barn and new sheds, 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. 24, 1861. 819wc

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the German Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Washtenaw County, will be held at the dwelling house of Jacob April, in Scio, on Monday Dec. 1st. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. G. KOCH, Secy. JACOB JEDELE, Sen., President.

Dated, Nov. 4th. 1861.

The Latest Special Dispatch!

To the citizens of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

Hundreds watching the progress of Daily Events!!

The Federal Army again Victorious!

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!"

"*There was a man in our town, He was so wondrous wise,*"

But with all his wisdom, he was not so wise as that "*other man,*" who when he wanted to buy the

The cheapest and best

CLOTHING!

in this market always jumped into

GUITERMAN'S

HEAD QUARTERS!

For there he knew he always got his money's worth. Seeing is believing and you that wish to see come in and believe. Those that can't see CAN FEEL, and as we always make our customers feel good over good bargains, they are especially invited to our anxious seat, that they too may realize how "good it is for them to be with us," and how much pleasure can be obtained in the enjoyment of

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

"Come all ye that are weary and heavy laden"—with ROCKS and we will do our best to relieve you—giving you in return the *finest kind of Goods at the lowest figures.*

Great battles are hourly taking place in the Clothing line—whole regiments of Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., are being slaughtered by Gen. SONDHEIM—to fit the great rush of recruits that are pouring in from every direction, all anxious to have their names enrolled for a

NEAT AND TASTY SUIT!

—such as can only be had at the

Head-Quarters of Guiterman & Co.

One of the firm, Mr. M GUITERMAN, having just returned from Europe with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and a nice lot of fine Vestings. also a few pieces of fine Beaver for overcoats which we will make up to order in the latest style, we feel confident that we can satisfy all.

STUDENTS!

We are happy to greet you again in our City, after spending your vacation with the "dear old folks" at home Be assured we wish you a pleasant term, and shall ever be glad to meet you at the Old

Head-Quarters, No. 5.

☞ Our former customers, we feel assured, will call on us again To you who come as strangers we would say a few words. we wish you to call and look at our fine Coats, Pants, and Vests we can do better by you than any other house in the City, and if you call and examine our goods, and try their fits, you will purchase nowhere else.

DON'T FAIL TO

CALL AT G. H. Q.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

For the speedy cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diseases of the Bowels, arising from Cold, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief and (if at all possible) cure of Patients in advanced stages of the latter disease.

THE Balsamic Cordial is entirely a Vegetable production, combining the healing properties of the Balsam, with the invigorating qualities of a Cordial, producing a combination so well adapted to the purposes intended, that there are but few cases of disease which will not, at an early period, succumb to its healing and life giving properties.

For ages, has the treatment of pulmonary diseases occupied the greater portion of the attention of the scientific of the medical world, but none acquired more eminence in his treatment of these diseases, than the celebrated Prussian, Dr. Hoofland, the originator of the Balsamic Cordial. His life was devoted to the production of remedies that would stand unrivalled. How well he has succeeded, the American people are able to judge: and we positively assert, that no preparations that have ever been placed before them, have conferred the same amount of benefits on suffering humanity, or have elicited so many commendations from all classes of society, as the remedies of Dr. Hoofland, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., of Philadelphia.

The Cordial is designed for a class of diseases more general and more fatal than any other to which the people of this country are subject—those springing from a "*slight cold.*" That eminent authority, Dr. Bell, says; "I will not say that Colds are to our inhabitants what the *Plague* and *Yellow Fever* are to those of other countries; but I can aver confidently that they usher in disease of greater complicity and mortality than these latter."

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Will effectually cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

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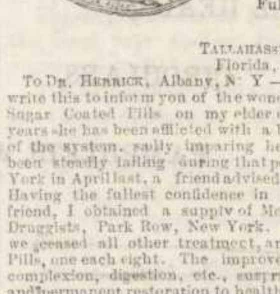

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I remain, dear sir, with many thanks,
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SOOTHING SYRUP,

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

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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

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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:

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☞ 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.

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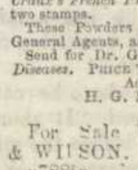

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LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution by the use of *M. La Croix's French Preventive Powders*.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

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1860. Dec. 25, 780tf

Michigan Argus.

Army Sutlers.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* shows the need of reform in the matter of army sutlers, in the following letter:

As your readers are far from the army, let me be eyes for them, and take a look at sutlers' operations. Approximately speaking, we may say that there are one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred sutlers in the army of the Potomac, who sell ginger bread, pies, cakes, beer, cider, mittens, socks, gloves shirts, shoes, pens pencils, paper, ink, candy, raisins, figs, tobacco, knives and a thousand other articles. There are one hundred and seventy-five shop keepers, with one hundred and seventy five thousand customers — Boston has a population not much larger than than the army of the Potomac.

Nearly all the 175,000 men smoke or chew tobacco. The sutler has three cent cigars always on hand; also, brier wood, clay, and meerschaum pipes, which are pleasant companions for the soldier, so far away from home. The soldiers like occasionally a pie, or a cake, or a handful of raisins. All of them write letters and of course all patronize the sutler. Their credit is always good to a certain amount—made so by the regulations—so that if they are out of funds their comforts can still go on, till pay day comes, when the sutler is sure to get his share. You see, then, that the 175 men are in a fair way to do a good business. They are sharp men, usually. I have not yet run across one sutler who accepted the office, or who perhaps brought all possible appliances and means to bear for obtaining it, who did it from pure patriotism or benevolent motives.— Every one knows how to make good use of present opportunities for their own benefit.

Upon inquiry of sutlers, colonels and others, I find that while many soldiers spend but three or four dollars per month, many more spend eight, ten and twelve, and some every cent of their pay. In some regiments the soldiers, either from habits of economy learned at home, or through the influence of the officers, spend but little, while in others nearly all the month's pay of the regiment finds its way into the pockets of the sutlers.— It is an inference which I think will be sustained by evidence, that an average of six dollars per month, per soldier, finds its way, either by cash or credit, to the sutler. If the regiment has one thousand men, that is $72,000 per annum. In matters of this kind, plain statements, based on observation, are of some value

I have taken opportunities to ascertain the various articles. Being in Virgina the other day, my friend and I patronized the sutler. We found raisins forty cents per pound—same in Washington thirteen cents; pies twenty cents apiece—in Washington eleven cents.— These pies are baked in New York at the Excelsior Pie Bakery.

They are packed in boxes on racks, sixty in a box, and delivered to sutlers in Washington at eleven cents apiece.

There remains no doubt upon my mind after patronizing the sutlers in camp and ascertaining the prices of the same kind of articles in Washington that the avarage profits of the sutler are one hundred per cent. One sutler informed me that his net profits were twelve hundred dollars per month. Another, that his were three thousand per month! I am informed that one who has a large regiment, boasts that he is pocketing five thousand dollars per month!!

The whole matter needs to be carefully examined and revised. It should be one of the first things before the military committees of Congress. Why should five hundred men receive one half of the pay of the five hundred thousand men in arms? Taking the lowest net profits acknowledged—twelve hundred per month—and we see that these five hundred men are receiving, each an income of fourteen thousand four hundred dollars per annum—making a total of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars!

From what I have seen, I have no doubt that the total net income of the sutlers connected with the army this present year will be nearly two millions of dollars. From whom is this money taken? Not from Government, but from the families of the soldiers—from the community at large. In every town the patriotism of the people, publicly or privately, has manifested itself in providing funds for the families of soldiers. More than this, Government has made its appropriations reach those families; but here we have a gigantic swindle protected and perpetuated by the army regulations.

☞ He who is open, without levity; generous, without waste; secret, without craft; humble, without meanness; bold, without insolence; cautious, without anxiety; regular, yet not formal; mild, yet not timid; firm, yet not tyrannical;—is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship, VIRTUE.

☞ Leisure Hours—There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass to day without a line—visit no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—*Hazlitt*.

☞ We are too apt to forget our actual dependence on Providence, for the circumstances of every instant. The most trivial events may determine our state in the world. Turning up one street instead of another, may bring us into company with a person whom we should not otherwise have met; and this may lead to a train of other events, which may determine the happiness or misery of our lives.

☞ A gentleman in London, who had not lived long in his house, went to the seaside for a week or two, leaving everything safe, and his furniture locked up in several rooms. When he returned it was late at night, and he could not find his house. It had absolutely been sold, pulled down and carried away in his absence! The assistance of the police was obtained, when it was found that a person of fashionable exterior had called upon a furniture dealer, and some pretext that he wished to emigrate, asked him to value the furniture in his house. An estimate was given, a bargain was struck, and everything in the house was taken away. The thief then went to a bricklayer, and inventing a tale that he wished to build a larger house on the site, sold the brick and materials for what they would fetch. The astonishment of the owner, fresh from sea-bathing, who left a house and furniture, and on his return could find neither, was a caution.

☞ No woman is capable of being beautiful who is not capable of being false.

☞ Wanted to Patent—The Filter of Misfortune, to separate true friends from the scum.

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LEDGERS,

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JOURNALS,

HOTEL REGISTERS, and

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.

UP HEAD.

A. DE FOREST,

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. DeFOREST.

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

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

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books,

Miscellaneous Books,

Blank Books, and

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, herefore are prepared to furnish

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

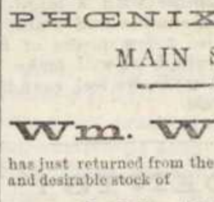
The "EMPIRE BOOK STORE," is manned by a good 'crew,' nd they will always be found on the "quarter deck," ready and willing to attend to all with pleasure, who will favor them with a call.

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.

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.

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,

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

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 804m3

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;

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.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's.

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

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

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 INSURANCE 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

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.

743tf J. GILBERT SMITH, Agent

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 BEMENT, JOSIAH ALLIS, A. H. BUTLEN 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.

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 latest 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 place?

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?

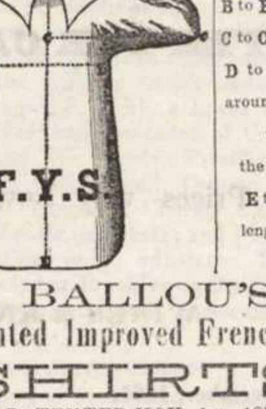
To the BANNER STORE, where the People's Banner is unfurled for the People's good.

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

A. P. MILLS.

June 18, 1861. 766tf

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 canguarantee 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.

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

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. 1y805

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 fourthousand 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, a 1 40 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallahee farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi: the Patrick Clayn 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

AnnArbor, Jan 1st. 1856 E. W. MORGAN. 53

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	22
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. 734w

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.

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 otherhouse 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.

The unprecedented sale of this book has induced the publisher to add some 30 new tunes and hymns to its present size, without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful tunes and hymns added may be found:—"I ought to love my mother;" "O I'll be a good child, indeed I will." These and eight others from the Bell, were sung at the Sunday School Anniversary of the M. E. Church at the Academy of Music, with great applause The Bell contains nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price 13c; $10 per hundred, postage 4c Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c, $20 per 100 It has been introduced into many of the Public Schools.

The e is published in small numbers entitled Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, in order to accommodate the million; price $2 & $3 per hundred No. 5 will soon be issued—commencement of another book. Also, Revival Music Books, No, 1 & 2, price $1 & $2 per 100, postage 1c. More than 300,000 copies of the above books have been issued the past eighteen months, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

333 Broadway, N. Y.

New Music.

Publised by Horace Waters

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

Vocal, "Kind Words can never die;" "The Angels told me so;" "Wilds of the West;" "Thoughts of God;" "Give me back my Mountain Home;" "Day Dreams;" "Dandy Cock Robin;" "I'm with thee still;" "Pet names;" "There's no darling like mine;" "Sarah Jane Lee;" "Ever of thee;" "I'm leaving thee in Sorrow;" "Bird of Beauty;" "Home of our birth;" "Grave of Rosabel," and "Wake, lady, wake," price 25c each.

INSTRUMENTAL.—"Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka," 40c; "Swinging Schottische;" "Mirabel Schottisch;" "Thomas Baker's Schottische;" "Piccolomini Polka, 35 cents each. The above pieces have beautiful Vignettes "Weimer Polka;" "Arabian War cry March," the very last; "Vassovianna Doniells Mazurka; "Reading Polka;" "Crinoline Waltz," and "Lancers' Quadrille," 25c each. "The Empire of Reich's Quadrille;" a new dance, and "The Hibernian Quadrille," 35c each. Many of these pieces are played by Baker's celebrated orchestra with great applause. ☞ Mailed free. A large lot of Foreign Music at half price.

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs.

The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices very low Second Hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instructions of all kinds, at the lowest prices. HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

TESTIMONIALS:—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.'—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.*

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.* 719tf

---

Irving's Works—National Edition

THIS Fine Edition of the Works of WASHINGTON IRVING (including the life of Washington) will be published for

SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

In Monthly Volumes Price $1.50

Payable on Delivery.

Beautifully Printed on heavy superfine paper, of the very best quality, and substantially bound in heavy bevelled boards.

☞ Each Volume illustrated with Vignettes on Steel and Wood.

Knickerbocker's New York,
Sketch Book, Cloth.
Columbus, 3 vols.
Bracebridge Hall,
Astoria,
Tales of a Traveler,
Crayon Miscellany,
Capt. Bonneville,
Oliver Goldsmith,
Mahomet 2 vols.
Grenada,
Alhambra,
Wolfert's Roost,
Life of Washington, 5 vols.
Salmagundi.

This edition will be sold EXCLUSIVELY to Subscribers and will be greatly superior to any ever before issued,— A very handsome set of these universally popular work, is thus placed within the means of all.

P. PUTNAM, Agt., Publisher,

115 Nassau Street, New York

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

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.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

And for sale by

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson,

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO., Detroit.

809y1 J. H. BURRILL, Travelling Agent.

Rifle Factory!

A. J. SUTHERLAND

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

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition

Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and

Every other article in his Line.

On the most reasonable terms, and to do all kinds o

REPAIRING

the shortest notice, and in the best manner

KEYS.

full assortment always kept on hand, and made to order.

City Cheap Lumber

YARD

Sash, Doors Blinds, Plaster Paris Grand River Plaster, Water Lime, Nails of all sizes, Glass, Paint and Putty, &c., &c.,

D. DeForest,

HAVING increased his facilities for doing business and enlarged his Yard and Stock, is prepared the present season, with the best largest and cheapest seasoned stock ever in this market to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all. Our motto is not to be undersold for cash on delivery I will not undertake to frighten the public by saying that they will get shaved if they buy elsewhere, for we presume that others will sell as low as they can afford to.

All kinds of Timber, Joists,

and Scantling, Pine, Whitewood, Basswood, Hemlock.

Planed and Matched Pine, Whitewood

Ash Flooring, Planed and rough Pine and Whitewood siding, Fence Posts, Oak and Cedar Posts and Pickets of all kinds.

Pine Lath, and Whitewood L...n

Pine, Ash and Whitewood Shingles,

Barn Boards and Barn Floor Plank,

Black Walnut, and Cherry and thin stuff, Wagon and

BUGGY AXLES and TONGUES,

Box and Body Lumber, Maple Log Timber, Hickory,

Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech,

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

Plaster Paris, and Plaster

of all kinds. **Nails** of all sizes, &c., &c.

SASH, DOORS, & BLINDS,

made by hand to order as low as factory prices, on the shortest notice by the best of workmen, and

Best Seasoned Lumber.

Bills of all description in the above building line furnished on the shortest of notice, for

We have Mills Cutting Regularly.

A full and a perfect assortment of the above and other kinds of

Building Materials

Constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates

Call and be Convinced.

A few rods south from R. R. Depot on Detroit Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ROOFING.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage, executed by David Smith to Luther James, dated October 25th, A. D., 1856, and recorded the same day at half past twelve o'clock, at noon, in Liber No. 23 of Mortgages, at page 95, in the Register's office, in the County of Washtenaw, by which default the power of sale therein contained became operative, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured thereby or any part thereof; and the sum of five hundred and fifty nine dollars being now claimed to be due thereon: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: All those certain tracts or parcels of land known and described as the east half of the south east quarter, and the south half of the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. eighteen; and the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. nineteen; and the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section No. twenty, in township No. one south of range No. four east, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or some part thereof, at public vendue, at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County on the 1st day of March next at noon.

LUTHER JAMES, Mortgagee.

E. W. MORGAN, Atty.

Dated, Nov. 26th, A. D. 1861. 828td

Estate of Patrick Hoban.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.— At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty one Present, Thomas Ninde, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Hoban, late of the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellen Hoban, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, may be admitted to Probate and Letters Testamentary granted thereon to Patrick Wall, nominated as Executor therein

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said Petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy) THOMAS NINDE,

829td Judge of Probate.

Estate of Thomas Agin.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss:— At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the twenty-second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Present Thomas Ninde, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Agin, deceased, James Sage, Executor of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Executor, and asks that a time and place may be assigned for the examining and allowing of such account, and that notice thereof may be given to all persons interested in said estate, in such manner as said Court shall direct

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Friday the twentieth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further Ordered, that said Executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the *Michigan Argus*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw, three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) THOMAS NINDE, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in Chancery—Ira Parker, Complainant, vs. Henry Bauslaugh, Maria C. Bauslaugh, Charles Kitchen, and James F. Avery, Defendants.— Before the Hon. Edwin Lawrence, Circuit Judge at Chambers. It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendants, Henry B uslaugh, Maria C. Bauslaugh and Charles Kitchen, are non-residents of this State, but are residents of the Province of Upper Canada: On motion of O. Hawkins, of Counsel for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants, Henry Bauslaugh, Maria C Bauslaugh, and Charles Kitchen, cause their appearance in this cause to be entered within four months from the date of this order, and that in case of their appearance, they cause their 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 defendants Henry Bauslaugh, Maria C. Bauslaugh, and Charles Kitchen. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Michigan Argus, a newspaper printed at the City of Ann Arbor, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendants, Henry Bauslaugh, Maria C. Bauslaugh, and Charles Kitchen, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for their appearance. Ann Arbor, October 14th, 1861.

E. LAWRENCE, Circuit Judge.

Attest, ROBERT J. BARRY, Register.

O. HAWKINS, Solicitor for Complainant.

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

*MONU*MENTS, 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. 801t

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.

1861. 1861.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS

NOW RECEIVING AT

C H. MILLEN & Co's

HAVING to pay CASH for nearly all kinds of Goods purchased in New York, we are necessarily obliged to restrict our credit system here. Consequently we shall offer our

Fall Goods for Cash,

at a very small advance on the cost.

C. H MILLEN & CO.

Ann Arbor. Sept. 24, 1861. 819m3

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP a new first class Family Sewing Machine. Warranted no better in market. Terms easy.

E. B. POND.

Ann Arbor, July 16th, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.