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.

ADVERTISING.

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One square 3 months....$3	Quarter col. 1 year $20
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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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Pamphlets, Hand-bills, Circulars, Cards, Ball Tickets, and other varieties of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with *promptness*, and in the BEST STYLE.

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W. N. STRONG
—WITH—
NALL, DUNCKLEE & Co.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in Dry Goods, Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Feathers, Paper Hangings, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods,
No 74 Woodward Avenue,
Corner of Larned st., - - - DETROIT, Mich.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to 809y1

RAYMOND'S
Photographic and Fine Art GALLERY

Nos. 205 and 207 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.

Photographs, Life Size, colored or plain, cabinet, imperial, Melainotypes, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, etc. CARD PICTURES by the Dozen or Thousand. 809y1

I. O. O. F.

WASHTENAW LODGE No. 9, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodg 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, on Huron St., Ann Arbor. Collections promptly made and remitted, and special attention paid to conveyancing.
D. S. TWITCHELL, [743tf] E. P. CLARK

J. M. SCOTT.

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

WINES & KNIGHT.

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

MARTIN & THOMPSON.

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

RISDON & HENDERSON,

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

A. P. MILLS,

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

BEAKES & ABEL,

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

KINGSLEY & MORGAN,

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

JAMES R. COOK,

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

WM. LEWITT, M. D.,

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

O. COLLIER,

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

MOORE & LOOMIS.

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

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, first below the Exchange, Ann Arbor.

SLAWSON & GEER,

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

C BLISS,

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

J. C. WATTS.

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

T. B. FREEMAN.

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

SCHOFF & MILLER.

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

MISS JENNIE E. LINES,

TEACHER OF Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, being desirous of enlarging her class, will receive pupils at the residence of Prof. WINCHELL, which being near the Union School, will be very convenient for such scholars attending there who may wish to pursue the study of 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.

Wasted Time.

Alone, in the dark and silent night,
With the heavy thought of a vanished year
When evil deeds come back to sight,
And good deeds rise with a welcome cheer;
Alone with the spectres of the past,
That come with the old year's dying chime,
There glooms one shadow dark and vast,
The shadow of Wasted Time.

The chances of happiness cast away,
The opportunities never sought,
The good resolves that every day
Have died in the impotence of thought;
The slow advance and the backward step
In the rugged path we have striven to climb;
How they furrow the brow and pale the lip,
When we talk with Wasted Time.

What are we now? what had we been
Had we hoarded time as the miser's gold,
Striving our meed to win,
Through the summer's heat and the winter's cold;
Shrinking from nought that the world could do;
Fearing nought but the touch of crime;
Laboring struggling all seasons through,
And knowing no Wasted Time?

Who shall recall the vanished years?
Who shall hold back this ebbing tide
That leaves us remorse, and shame and tears,
And washes away all things beside?
Who shall give us the strength e'en now,
To leave forever this holiday rime.
To shake off this sloth from heart and brow,
And battle with Wasted Time?

The years that pass come not again,
The things that die no life renew;
But e'en from the rust of his cankering chain
A golden truth is glimmering through:
That to him who learns from errors past,
And turns away with strength sublime,
And makes each year outdo the last,
There is no Wasted Time.

Ladies and Women.

Some words have a magical effect on us from the mental pictures connected with them, or from the estimation in which we think the things represented by them are held. If two or more words express the same qualities in an object, and one of these words implies a manifestitation of these qualities more valued, we are flattered when that word is applied to us. What female is not more pleased to be called a lady than to be called a woman? When the word is spoken, nobody, now, thinks of what is said to have been its original meaning—one who gives bread. Neither, as commonly used in this country, does one think of a woman of rank, so called. But a lady is something nice—redolent of bandboxes. The word is suggestive of ribbons and dress-making, delicacy and leisure, money and ease; and the puerilities of factitious refinement so predominant in the modern training of the young, that these things and conditions are as the good of life

Lady!—The word is full of softness and refinement, accompanied with weakness and dependence. The white fingers, dexterous in ornamental art, glitter and tantalize; the eye, unused to watch over the feeble, flashes to enchant; the voice, using culled flowers, ravishes with sweetness never tested by corroding acids. Lady!—the word falls from the lips like the dropping of balsam.—But, sometimes, we are amused by its queer use. We have heard of a woman who always calls the scrubbing woman, "the lady that washes for me." Why not? "Is Miss Potter a lady, mamma?" asked a little girl of six years, who was with her mother visiting in a certain city. "Yes, Miss Potter is a real lady," the mother replied. "But, mamma, she works!" returned the child; "she washes, and cooks breakfast; how can she be a lady?" The ornamental only is associated with the word lady.

But the word woman smacks of nothing artificial It means only what the Lord God made for man to love and to live with as part of himself—a dearer part, and a part he will not do without. Many men, do, in truth, live their whole lives apart from this half, which would make them perfect men; but it is because some *lady* has given them a serpent instead of the bread their souls craved; or the finer half has, in the transforming process of fashionable culture become so changed to a lady, that the stupid men do not recognize in it the one designed to finish up the structure of their manhood.—Perhaps, indeed, the modern schools have so modified mind and body, that the "last best gift to man," is no longer a "help mate" for him; the rib is so bent that it will not fit: he dares not say it is his last one. So the poor bachelor goes through life mourning for his spare-rib. All that he sees seems too polished to be natural.

What female, when called a woman, feels a quickening of the blood? None. It is a common word, expressing a common object. simple. free, and like all common things coming direct from God's hand, just adapted to a man's nature. Woman expresses just the combination of qualities which fills the vacuum in a true man's heart; just what is fitted to establish his happiness, to perfect his human existence. When a real woman marries a real man they cannot be put asunder. God hath joined them. Ladies can never meet the heart-want of men. If they marry, it is to their mutual sorrow and chagrin. Ladies are beautiful, enchanting. But the true man wishes to go through life a natural being rather than an enchanted one His highest earthly aspirations is to walk, side by side, in sunshine and in storm with a WOMAN.—*Selected.*

"IT'S VERY HARD."—"It's very hard to have nothing to eat but porridge, when others have every sort of dainty," muttered Charlie, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him.

"It's very hard to have to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings, and work hard all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of labor.

"It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow, while others roll about in their coaches."

"Its a great blessing," said his grand mother, as she sat at her knitting, "it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head, when so many are homeless; its a great blessing to have sight, and hearing and strength for daily labor, when so many are blind, deaf, or suffering."

"Why grandmother, you seem to think that nothing is hard," said the boy still in a grumbling tone

"No, Charlie, there is one thing that I think very hard"

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his mother had found some cause for complaint

"Why, boy, I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings!"

South Carolina, Thirty Years Ago.

On the fourth of July, 1832, "Independence Day" was celebrated in Charleston by two separate meetings, one, the Unionists, and the other the Nullifiers. Colonel Hayne, the Southern Champion, who was so discomfited in the tilt with Webster, spoke to the Nullification meeting, and Drayton to the Unionists. At the conclusion of Drayton's powerful and splendid oration, the following beautiful ode was chanted by a full choir:

Hail, our country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading kindred born!
Hail, thou banner, not yet torn!
Waving o'er the free!
While this day, in festive throng,
Millions swell the patriot's song,
Shall we not the notes prolong?
Hallowed jubilee!

Who would sever Fredom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest—
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the central mountain band
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West.

By our altars pure and free,
By our law's deep rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our Washington—
By our common kindred tongue,
By our hopes—bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country's strong,
We will still be one

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
Maker! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by Thee?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
"Union—Liberty!"

The *Journal of Commerce*, in commenting upon the scene, remarks that the "effect of the ode was truly sublime. When the choir came to the last verse, the whole audience arose spontaneously, and there was an awful grandeur in the sound of thousands of voices exclaiming:

No! receive our solemn vow,
As before Thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
Union—Liberty!

"Choir, and organ and harmony were drowned by the wild torrent of ejaculations; but it started feelings not unsuited to the sacredness of the place of meeting, and the light of the uplifted eye had to struggle through tears, and there was not a man present who would not at that moment have pledged life, fortune and sacred honor to UNION—LIBERTY!"

We would respectfully suggest to our troops that they can find nothing more beautiful nor sublimely patriotic than the foregoing lines; and the tedious hours of the camp, as well as the weary miles of the march, would be greatly relieved by singing the song that South Carolina (!) has furnished in the days when her poets were patriots.

No better melody than "AULD LANG SYNE" can be found for those soul-stirring words. Try it, boys.

The Order for the Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

The following is a copy of the orders issued by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, to Lieutenant Fairfax, executive officer of that vessel, for the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
AT SEA Nov. 8. 1861

SIR: You will have the second and third cutters of this ship fully manned and armed, and be, in all respects, prepared to board the steamer Trent, now hove to under our guns.

On boarding her you will demand the papers of the steamer, her clearance from Havana, with the list of passengers and crew

Should Mr. Mason, Mr Slidell, Mr Eustis, and Mr Macfarland be on board you will make them prisoners, and send them on board this ship immediately, and take possession of her as a prize.

I do not deem it will be necessary to use force—that the prisoners will have the good sense to avoid any necessity for using it; but if they should they must be made to understand that it is their own fault. They must be brought on board.

All trunks, cases, packages, and bags belonging to them, you will take possession of and send on board this ship Any dispatches found on the persons of the prisoners, or in possession of those on board the steamer, will be taken possession of also, examined, and retained it necessary.

I have understood that the families of these gentlemen may be with them If so, I beg you will offer of them in my name, a passage in this ship to the United States; and that all the attention and comfort we can command are tendered them, and will be placed at their service.

In the event of their acceptance, should there be anything which the captain of the steamer can spare to increase the comforts in the way of necessaries or stores of which a war-vessel is deficient you will please to procure them; the amount will be paid by the paymaster.

Lieut. James A Greer will take charge of the third cutter, which accompanies you, and will assist you in these duties.

I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES WILKES, Captain.
Lieut. D. M. FAIRFAX, U. S. Navy,
Executive Officer, San Jacinto.

AN HONEST FARMER.—Two farmers having a dispute as to some land, an action at law was commenced to determine it. On the day fixed for trial one of them called upon his opponent to accompany him to the court that each might give his own statement of the case.—Finding his neighbor at work in the field, he said to him:

"Is it possible that you have forgotten our cause to-day?"

"No," said he, "I have not forgotten it, but I cannot well spare the time to go. You will be there, and I know you are an honest man, an will state the case fairly, and justice will be done.

And so it proved; for the farmer stated his neighbor's claim so clearly, that the cause was decided against him, and he returned to inform his opponent that he had gained the property. Such a character is worth more than the wealth of the Indies.

Synopsis of the Report of the
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Nov 30, 1861.

SIR—The Report of the operations of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, will exhibit a diminished amount of business in some of the most important bureaus connected with the department. This is attributable mainly to the insurrection which has suddenly precipitated the country into a civil war.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

On Sept. 30, 1861, there were 55,555,595.25 acres of the public lands which had been surveyed but not proclaimed for public sale. The lands surveyed and offered at public sale previous to that time, and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735 64 acres, making an aggregate of public lands surveyed and ready for sale of 134,218,330.89 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, and the first quarter of the current year, ending September 30, 1861, 5,289,532.31 acres have been disposed of Of this amount, 1,021,493.77 acres have been certified to the States of Minnesota, Michigan, and Louisiana, under railroad grants made by Congress; 606,094 47 acres have been certified to States as swamp lands; 2,153,940 acres have been located with bounty land warrants, and 1,508,004.07 acres have been sold for cash, producing $925,299.42.

It will be seen from this statement that the public lands have ceased substantially for the present, at least, to be a source of revenue to the Government. The liberal manner in which the acts of Congress, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States, have been construed and executed, the grants of large quantities to aid in the construction of railroads, and the quantity required to locate bounty land warrants for military services, have combined to reduce the cash sales to an amount but little more than sufficient to meet the expenses of our land system. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum of $200,000.—During the last fiscal year there were certified to the States for railroad construction, under the several acts of Congress making grants for such purposes: To Minnesota, 308,871.90 acres; to Michigan, 636,061.82 acres; and to Louisiana, 76,560.45 acres The whole amount certified to all the States, under such grants, is 9,998,497.77 acres.

The grants of swamp and overflowed lands to the States have absorbed a large amount of valuable lands, and have caused a heavy drain upon the treasury. The claims of the several States cover an aggregate of 57,895,577 40 acres.

The United States have also paid to the States, in cash, under the indemnity act of March 2, 1855, on account of lands claimed as swamp lands, and which were sold by the United States subsequent to the date of the grant, $276,126.50

Certificates have been issued for location upon any of the public lands subject to entry, to indemnify the States for lands claimed as swamp lands, but which had been located by bounty land warrants after the date of the grant, amounting to 145,595.92 acres. Additional claims are pending, yet undecided, for cash, $142,435, and for lands, 301,429 acres.

The bounty land warrants and scrip issued under different acts of Congress, previous to Sept. 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of 71,717,172 acres of land. Of this amount there have been located: For revolutionary services, 8,200,612 acres; for services in the war with Great Britain, 4,850,120 acres; for Canadian volunteers, 72,750 acres; for services in the Mexican war and other services, under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, in all 51,138,970 acres, leaving yet to be located on warrants and scrip, already issued, 7,454,720 acres.

Unless Congress shall authorize the issue of additional warrants, this drain upon the public lands will soon cease.

The propriety of issuing bounty land warrants to the volunteers who have been called into service to suppress the existing insurrection, is already a subject of discussion, and must be determined by Congress. A warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer engaged in the service, would absorb over one hundred millions of acres—a much larger amount than has been issued under all previous laws. It is evident that the issue of such an amount of warrants would destroy all hope of deriving any revenue from the public lands, at least for many years. And while such a measure would deprive the Government of all income from this source, it would afford but little benefit to the volunteers These warrants are now sold in the market at about 50 cents per acre. An addition of the large amount necessary to supply the volunteers would necessarily reduce the price of them to a merely nominal sum.

The expense of surveying private land claims in the territory acquired from Mexico, based upon grants of the Mexican Government, have heretofore been paid by the United States. These surveys have cost the Government large sums. The cost of surveying one claim amounted to $2,200; another cost the Government $1,400 The aggregate cost of surveying them has taken from the treasury a large amount of the public funds.

The valuable and extensive mineral lands owned by the Government in California and New Mexico have hitherto produced no revenue. All who chose to do so have been permitted to work them without limitation.

The Territorial Governments of Colorado, Dakotah, and Nevada have been successfully organized since the adjournment of the last Congress. The surveys of the public lands in those territories have already been commenced, and the lands are now open for settlement.

Congress, by an act passed May 26, 1860, authorized the appointment by the President "of a suitable person or persons" who should, in conjunction with persons to be appointed on behalf of the State of California, "run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of California" Fifty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the performance of the work. Sylvester Mowry was appointed a Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the sum of $37,551.19 was placed at his disposal for the prosecution of the work.

Very soon after taking charge of the Department, I ascertained that the whole sum which had been placed in the hands of the Commissioner had been disposed of by him, and a large amount of drafts for additional sums had been drawn upon the Department, while no progress had been made in the work beyond the fixing of one of three initial points, viz: the intersection of the 35th parallel of north latitude with the Colorado River. The whole appropriation had been squandered while the work had been only commenced. Under these circumstances I deemed it my duty to arrest the creation of further claims against the Government without authority of law, and accordingly directed the suspension of the work and a discontinuance of the services of the Commissioner. It is believed that the whole work might have been completed for the sum appropriated by Congress; but while only a small part of the work has been accomplished, the claims presented amount to nearly $20,000 beyond the appropriation. It remains for Congress to determine whether further appropriations shall be made for the continuance of the work.

The running of the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas, authorized by the act of Congress of June 5, 1858, has been completed in the field, and the office details will in a short time be finished. For this work, $80,000 was appropriated. Of this sum $73,250.81 had been expended on the 30th of September, 1861, leaving an unexpended balance of $6,749.19. This balance is estimated to be sufficient for the completion of the entire work.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Our Indian affairs are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The spirit of rebellion against the authority of the Government, which has precipitated a large number of States into open revolt, has been instilled into a portion of the Indian tribes by emmissaries from the insurrectionary States

The large tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, situated in the Southern superintendency, have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

Although the Indian Office has not been able to procure definite information of the condition of affairs, and the extent to which the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, enough has been ascertained to leave no room for doubt that the influences which have been exerted upon the Indians have been sufficient to induce a portion of them to renounce the authority of the United States and to acknowledge that of the rebel government.

The tribes upon the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains have manifested a turbulent spirit, but have committed no acts of violence.

Much trouble has been experienced in New Mexico from depredations committed by some of the tribes in that Territory. The presence of a military force in that Territory is indispensable to preserve the peace and cause the Indians to respect the laws.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, and in the States of the North-west are gradually progressing in the arts of civilization. The plan of allotting portions of their reservations to the individual members of the tribes has been found by experience to result beneficially. Many of them have improved their lands and become quite proficient as farmers. A continuance of this policy, by familiarizing them with the habits of agricultural life will gradually lead them to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for subsistence

The practice of licensing traders to traffic with the Indians has been productive of mischievous results The money received by them in payment of their annuities generally passes immediately into the hands of the traders They are left to depend upon their annuities from the government for subsistence, and these find their way into the hands of the traders, while the Indians receive from them goods at a profit of from one to three or four hundred per cent

PATENT OFFICE.

No branch of the public service connected with this Department has been so much affected by the insurrection of the Southern States as that of the Patent Office.

The receipts of the office from Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, were $102,808.18; and the expenditures were $185,594 05, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $82,785.87.

During the corresponding period of the last year the receipts were $197,348.40, being $94,840.22 more than the receipts for the same part of this year. During the same period 3,514 applications for patents and 519 caveats have been filed, 2,581 patents have been issued, and 15 patents have been extended.

PENSION OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions furnishes, in detail, the operations of this bureau during the past year. The number of pensions has diminished, during the year, 575, and the amount required to pay them was $43,246.87 less than the previous year.

The whole number of pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1861, was 10,709, *requiring for* their payment an aggregate of $957,772.08.

They were classified as follows: 4,725 invalid pensioners, receiving $125,256.02; 63 revolutionary pensioners, receiving $3,690 85; 2,728 widows of revolutionary soldiers, receiving $212 548.36; 2,236 widows and orphans, half-pay, receiving $178 672; 957 navy pensioners, receiving $137,604.85.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The returns of the Eighth Census are being condensed for publication with all the expedition practicable in a work of such magnitude and varied and comprehensive details.

The report which the Superintendent of that work will be prepared to make during the present Congress will confirm the general belief, that no previous period of our history has been distinguished by greater prosperity or evidence of more substantial progress in all the material interests affecting the welfare and happiness of a people.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE

The President, by an order dated the 2d of May last, devolved upon this Department the execution of the act of 3d March, 1819, and other laws enacted for the suppression of the African slave-trade.

The subject was immediately taken in hand, under a deep sense of our obligation as a nation to put an end, if possible, to this odious traffic, and with a full conviction that the power of the Government, in the hands of competent honest and faithful officers, was adequate to the purpose. Among other things, I caused the Marshals of the loyal Atlantic States to assemble at New York for consultation, in order to insure greater concert of action They were thereby afforded an opportunity of inspecting vessels fully equipped for the African slave-trade, and of seeing the arts and devices employed to disguise and conceal the real objects of their voyage, thus enabling them to detect and prevent the clearance of vessels designed for this trade. It is gratifying to know that unprecedented success has crowned the efforts of the past few months. Five vessels have been siezed, tried and condemned by the courts. One slaver has been taken on the coast of Africa with about 900 negroes on board, who were conveyed to the republic of Liberia. One person has been convicted at New York as the captain of a slaver, having on board 800 captives, and two others (mates of a different vessel), and another one at Boston for fitting out a vessel for the slave trade. In the first named case the penalty is death; in the others it is fine and imprisoment. Hitherto, convictions under the laws prohibiting the African slave trade have been very rare.

This is probably the largest number ever obtained, and certainly the only ones for many years. It is believed that the first-mentioned case is the only one involving capital punishment in which a conviction has been effected.

The full execution of the laws in these instances will no doubt have a most salutary influence in deterring others from the commission of like offense.

A number of other indictments have been found which are yet to be tried.

Much credit is due to the United States Attorneys and Marshals at New York and Boston for the vigilance and zeal evinced by them, and I avail myself of the first occasion to make them this public acknowledgement.

Within a little more than a year, the Government of the United States, under contracts made with the government of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colonization Society, have taken into that republic 4,500 Africans, recaptured on the high seas by vessels of our navy. They are supplied with food, clothing, and shelter, medicines and medical attendance, for one year from the date of landing, and are thus brought within the civilizing and christianizing influences of a government founded and administered by intelligent and right minded persons of their own race.

They are under the special charge and supervision of an agent of the United States, the Rev. John Seys, who has been a devoted missionary in Africa for many years. His report, when received, will no doubt afford abundant evidence of the wisdom and philanthropy of the policy adopted by the United States in regard to these unhappy victims of a cruel and relentless cupidity, whose misfortunes have thrown them upon the fostering care and protection of the American people.

JUDICIARY.

The expenditures from the Judiciary Fund, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were $727,000.6 . This includes the expenses of the Courts, jurors, and witness fees rent and repairs of court houses, and all other expenses attendant upon the administration of the laws of the Federal judiciary, except the salaries of the judges, district-attorneys, and marshals.

The suspension of the courts in several of the Southern States will diminish the expense of the judiciary to that extent; but what may be gained from this cause will be more than counterbalanced by extraordinary expenses in the Northern States, occasioned by the insurrection, chargeable to the judiciary fund.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The change in the manner of executing the public printing, adopted by the last Congress, has been eminently successful. Under the direction of the present efficient Superintendent the work has been performed with more dispatch and at less cost to the government than at any previous time.

The report of the Superintendent will show the cost to the government of the work already executed, and what would have been its cost under the prices established by the law of 1852.

It will be seen that there was a saving of $21,127 95 on so much of the printing of the XXXVIth Congress as was done in this office, and $3 628 66 on that of the first session of the XXXVIIth Congress.

On the printing for the Executive Department the saving amounts to 50 per cent.

Upon the binding for the Executive Department there has been a saving of $1,000 per month; but the binding for the XXXVIth Congress having been done under a contract existing at the time the Government printing-office was established, there has been no opportunity to show what might have been saved on that work.

The expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving, and lithographing have heretofore constituted a very large item in the expenses of the Government. The orders of the XXXIVth Congress for these objects involved an expenditure of $1,586,407.53. Of this amount $390,679.72 was paid for printing, $817,927.92 for engraving and lithographing and $364,990.84 for binding. To this should be added the cost of the *Daily* and *Congressional Globe* for the same Congress, which was $257,904.28, and the printing for the executive departments for the same time, $152,883 04, making the whole expenditures for the two years $1 990,494.85. The cost of engraving and lithographing, from August, 1852, to December, 1858, was $892,139.59.—This work can be done much more economically under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Printing than by the present contract system. The Superintendent can as well control and direct this part of the work as the printing, and without additional expense.—At least fifty per cent. of the present cost of engraving and lithographing can be saved by having it executed in the Government Printing Office.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Since the institution was opened, in 1855, 439 persons have been treated—The number of patients in the house on the 30th of June, 1861, was 180, classified as follows: From the army, 25; from the navy, 11; from the revenue cutter service, 1; from civil life, males 71 and females 72.

Of the inmates during the last fiscal year, 19 died, 63 were discharged, of whom 15 had so far improved that they could be safely removed, and 48 were completely recovered. The large proportion of patients who were discharged or recovered (which was 50 per centum of the admissions) furnishes ample evidence of the treatment observed.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

This institution was organized in 1857. The number of pupils at the close of the first year was but seventeen. At the close of the last fiscal year the number was thirty five. The whole resources of the institution amount to but $8,126.19, of which $6,425.94 was appropriated by Congress. With such limited means but small results could be expected; but from the great liberality of the Hon. Amos Kendall, president of the board of directors, and his watchful care of the interests of the institution, much good has been accomplished.

CALEB B SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

To the President.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General's report states that the whole number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586: and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General was 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period, 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different trans-atlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30, 1861, were $392,887 63.

The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to $13,606,759.11.

The expenditures were $14 874,772.89, showing a decrease in 1861 of $1,268,013.78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including *receipts from letter carriers* and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the annual report from this department December 3, 1859, was $5,988,424.04. Deducting the actual deficiency, $4,651,966.98, and there is an excess of estimate deficiency over actual deficiency of $1,436,457 06.

The revenue from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to	$9,218,067 40
The revenue from all sources during the year 1861 amounted to	9,049,296 40
Decrease of revenue for 1861..	$168,771 00

The net proceeds from Post-offices in the loyal States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, $3,688,690.56, and in 1861, $3,801,487.08, showing an increase in 1861 of $112,796.52; and in the disloyal States, in 1860, $820,546 57, and in 1861 $677,706 70, showing a decrease in 1861, of $142,839.81

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States appears to be $30,043.29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861.

Total expenditure	$3,699,150 47
Total gross receipts	1,241,220 05
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$2,457,930 43
Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation	3,135,637 12
Amount actually paid for transportation	2,323,061 63
Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid	$ 812,595 49

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted.—This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in States where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for defences in 1862 was $5,391,350.61, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1860, is $3,145,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was about 2,550,000.

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent out *during* the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,880,) sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 215,033

The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases, confirms the past experience of the department, that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. Out of the above 7,560 valuable dead letters, 3 095 were directed to the wrong office, 467 were imperfectly addressed; 612 were directed to transient persons; 257 to parties who had changed their residences; 821 were addressed to fictitious persons or firms; 83 were uncalled for; 10 without any directions; 2 136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps; 79 were missent; and for the failure of postmasters to deliver 133, no satisfactory reason was assigned. The department therefore can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of these letters.

Much other valuable data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark that out of 76,769 letters, before alluded to, originating in the loyal States, and addressed to residents of disloyal States, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was incomplete, or because the letter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters written by educated persons, and particularly women, are deficience in one or both these respects.

In view of these and other facts the Postmaster General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged trebel the ordinary rate of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, awaiting the ratification at Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters from twenty four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report.

The Postmaster General gives at length his reason for the change of contracts, for disloyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to entrust the transportation of the mails to a person who refused or failed to recognize the sanctity of an oath, but to continue payment of public money to the enemies of the government and their allies was to give direct aid and comfort to treason in arms. We could not thus permit this branch of government to contribute to its own overthrow.

The Postmaster General also gives his *reasons for excluding disloyal publications from the mails. To await the result of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated*, with the expectation of subsequent punishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference. Of the cases presented for his action, upon the principles which he names, *he has, by order, excluded from the mails twelve of these treasonable publications, of which several had been previously presented by the grand jury as incendiary and hostile to constitutional authority.*

While the Postmaster General did not claim the authority to suppress newspapers, however disloyal and treasonable its contents, the Department could not be called upon to give them circulation.—"It could not and would not interfere with the freedom secured by law, *but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the constitution and law.* The mails established by the United States government could not, upon any known principles of law or public right be used for its destruction. As well could the common carrier be legally required to transport the machine designed for the destruction of the vehicle conveying it, or an inkeeper be compelled to entertain a traveler whom he knew to be intending to commit a robberry in his house."

He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice Story of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotes.

Congress and the Administration.

"Some apprehensions are entertained that Congress will be misled into action that will seriously damage the national cause. The haste to introduce the various questions connected with slavery on the first day of the session, and before the business had been regularly and properly introduced by the message of the President and the reports of the heads of Departments, argues badly for the temper of a portion at least of the members."—*Springfield Republican.*

Congress is supposed to meet to deliberate on the business of the nation. The retarding forms through which bills must go previous to their passage, the check which the two Houses exert on each other, and the veto power vested in the President, were intended to promote wise deliberation, and secure for every important measure the calmest, fullest, and coolest consideration. The hot haste with which certain members attempted to pass a "snap judgment" on exciting questions, without even paying the President the respect of waiting a few hours to listen to what he had to say on them, makes the House look more like a conclave of busybodies than a discreet and dignified deliberative assembly.—*N. Y. World.*

We confess that the proceedings of the first few days of Congress are not calculated to re-assure the friends of the Union. The hot haste of super zealous patriots to place themselves in *advance* of the country and the administration, may, if not checked, be prolific of mischief.—The North is now substantially a unit; is it quite discreet to thrust into the foreground issues that have in the past—that may in the present and the future—distract and divide? Would it not be better to leave to those who have taken upon themselves the labors and *responsibilities* of the war to conduct it in such manner as experience has taught them to be the best? Would it not be better to permit the President, his constitutional advisers, and the Commander-in Chief, to go on with the great task before them, without embarrassment or dictation?—What if they have made mistakes in the past; are they not correcting them to the best of their ability, and does not the work now, "go bravely on?" Why not leave well enough alone? Is the honorable gentlemen from Buncombtown, fresh from his ledger, his law-papers, or his potato patch, better able to lay out the map of the campaign than the men who have devoted all the energies of their souls to the subject for months?

If it has been determined to put the administration on trial, would it not be more dignified to impeach them outright? If it has been determined to arraign Gens. Scott and McClellan, why not summon them directly before the bar of the House? Among the innumerable inquisitions ordered by the House is one for the investigation of the causes of the defeat at Bull Run. Did it occur to the gentleman who offered the resolution that such defeat happened during the extra session of Congress, and *who* were the instigators of that fatal "onward movement?" And did it occur to him also *how many* members of the Federal Congress followed in the train of the "Grand Army" and *assisted in the retreat?*

The people have confidence in the patriotism and discretion of the men who stand at the head of affairs. Into their hands they cheerfully confide the honor and welfare of the Republic. They hopefully look to them to bring the war to a successful termination. And they will not fail to rebuke the efforts of politicians and stump-warriors to *supersede* the Executive.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Rhode Island has just sent her eighth battery to the seat of war. No other State stands in anything like this proportion as to artillery; and Rhode Island artillery is confessedly famous.

From the Baltimore American.

The Capture of Mason and Slidell---A British Precedent to the Point.

Just before the outbreak of our war with Mexico Mr Slidell was sent on a mission to that country, but his diplomacy proved fruitless, for he encountered, at the head of the Mexican government, a bitter enemy of our country in General Paredes, who, a couple of years later, furnished a precedent for us in the case of the Minister whom he then foiled.

The war broke out, and in 1846 Paredes was forced to give way for the popular chief; and, while attempting to escape from Mexico was captured and kept in close confinement in the Castle of Perote. By the interposition of friends he was finally allowed to retire to Europe, whence after a year, he returned to Vera Cruz via Havana, on the 14th of August, 1847, in the British mail steamer Teviot, commanded by Captain May. Paredes landed very early in the morning, under the assumed name of Martinez, and, immediately repairing to the house of a Mexican, procured horses, and was soon beyond pursuit on his way to the interior.

Col. Wilson, our commanding officer at Vera Cruz in reporting these facts to the government at Washington, declares "that it is a well-known fact, ascertained from passengers, that the captain of the steamer was aware of the character of his passenger," though that character was at the time, in fact, not official, and only remarkable for the ex-General's known hostility to the United States.

On the 14th of September, 1847, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, complained, of this conduct in a dispatch to Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to the Court of St. James, and directed him to require satisfaction for the breach of neutrality.

"A neutral vessel," said Mr. Buchanan, "which carries a Mexican officer of high military rank to Mexico, for the purpose of taking part in hostilities to our country, is liable to confiscation, according to the opinion of Sir William Scott, in the case of the Orozimbo (6th Robinson's Reports, page 430), and this even although her captain and officers were ignorant that they had such a person on board. This is their lookout. Such ignorance is no excuse, because it is their duty to inquire into the character of their passengers. The consequence is the same to the belligerent as if they had acted with full knowledge. 'Otherwise,' in the language of a distinguished jurist, 'such opportunities of conveyance would be constantly used, and it would be almost impossible, in the greater number of cases, to prove the knowledge and purity of the immediate offenders.'"

On the 8th of October Mr. Bancroft addressed the following letter to Lord Palmerston, the present Premier:

"90 Eaton Square, Oct. 8, 1847.

"My Lord—In consequence of instructions from the American government, I called at the Foreign office a few days ago to represent to your Lordship the conduct of Captain May, of the British mail steamer Teviot, who, unmindful of his duty as a neutral, and using improperly the extraordinary privilege which the American government has granted to British mail steamers ever since the commencement of the present war with Mexico, in the month of August last brought from the Havana to Vera Cruz General Paredes, late President of Mexico, the author of the war of Mexico against the United States, and their avowed and embittered enemy. By the principles of British law, according to the opinion of Sir William Scott (6 Robinson's Reports, 430) Captain May has rendered the Teviot liable to confiscation, or the President of the United States might effectually prevent similar aid to the enemy by withdrawing from these steamers the privilege of entering the port of Vera Cruz. But I am confident her Majesty's government will render such steps unnecessary by adopting efficient measures to prevent for the future such violations of their neutrality. If Captain May, or any of his officers implicated in this serious charge, are officers in the British service, I feel bound to ask for their dismissal, or punishment in such other way as may clearly manifest that the British government has disapproved their conduct.

"I have the honor to be, my lord, with high consideration, your Lordship's obedient, humble servant,

"GEORGE BANCROFT.

"Viscount Palmerston, &c., &c., &c."

To this demand the following conclusive and satisfactory replies were returned by his Lordship:

Foreign Office, Oct. 12, 1847.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., stating that you have been instructed by the government of the United States to complain that Captain May, of the British mail steamer Teviot, violated the belligerent rights of the United States by bringing the Mexican General Paredes from Havana to Vera Cruz in the month of August last; and I have to inform you that I have referred the above complaint to the proper department of her Majesty's government, in order that the charge brought against the captain of the Tevoit may be officially investigated.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

PALMERSTON.

"George Bancroft, Esq." &c., &c.

"Foreign Office, Nov. 16, 1847.

"Sir—In answer to your letter of the 8th inst., complaining of the conduct of Captain May, of the British mail steamer Tevoit, in having conveyed General Paredes from the Havana to Vera Cruz in the month of August last, I have the honor to state to you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having investigated the circumstances of this affair, her Majesty's government have informed the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to whom the steamer Tevoit belongs, that the Directors are bound to testify, in a marked manner, their disapproval of Captain May's conduct in having thus abused the indulgence afforded to the company's vessels by the government of the United States; and the Directors have accordingly stated to her Majesty's government that they will immediately suspend Captain May from his command, and that they publicly and distinctly condemn any act on the part of their officers which may be regarded as a breach of faith towards the government of the United States, or as an infringement or invasion of the regulations established by the United States officers in those parts of Mexico which are occupied by the forces of the United States.

"I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"PALMERSTON.

"George Bancroft, Esq, &c, &c."

Thus was the precedent set by Great Britain herself, as unquestionable public law, in the case of a person who, without any actual official character—and really an exile and adventurer—was only known to be a prominent enemy of the United States, who had formerly enjoyed high political and military rank in his country, which was then unhappily at war with ours.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tim s.

The Abolition Plot in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 11.

The events of the first week of the session of Congress have proved the correctness of the views expressed in my letter of Nov. 27. The opposition to the President on the part of the radical and ultra members of Congress, has taken the form of a regular organization. This organization is led by Sumner and Trumbull in the Senate, and by Lovejoy and Thad Stephens in the House. They boast that they can command 77 votes in the House, and a clear majority in the Senate, and do not hesitate to express their designs openly. They declare they have nothing to hope from the President, who, they are convinced, is false to all his pledges, and has sold himself to the slaveholders. But, at the same time, they assert that they fear nothing that the President can do to thwart their designs. They are confident of being able, in the course of the next two months, to command a two-third vote in both houses on any question that they may bring up. As soon as they reach that point, they propose to carry, over the President's veto (for they know he will veto them), the following measures:

1. A joint resolution declaring that slavery is the cause of the war, and that it is impossible to bring the war to a successful issue without abolishing slavery wherever it exists;

2 The total and unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law;

3. The passage of a bill declaring free, and ordering our Generals to offer freedom to, *all* slaves who shall leave their masters;

4. The passage of a bill confiscating *all* the property of the rebels, including their slaves;

5. The passage of a joint resolution requesting the President to dismiss Gen. McClellan, and to appoint Gen. Banks Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States in his place;

6. The passage of a bill obliterating the boundary line between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, consolidating the two States into one, and calling the new State "Carolina."

The bill for effecting these objects are already drawn up, and are being privately circulated. I have seen a complete set of them (one of each) with interlineations and erasures in the hand-writing of one of the great high priests of abolitionism.

The President is fully aware of the powerful combination that has been formed against him. And while I will do him the justice to say that he is insensible to fear, I must also add that he lacks that firmness and decision of character which alone can enable him to withstand it effectually, and to overcome it. One of the most prominent characteristics of his mind is his habit of permitting matters to drift on and to regulate themselves. The historian who, in future years, writes the history of this war will show that this, and this alone, was the cause of the fall of Fort Sumpter. To use his own homely illustration, he wants "to run the machine as he finds it," and is unwilling to take the responsibility of putting it in that order in which alone it ought to run. On the present occasion, it is in his power to rally around him not only all the conservative men in Congress, but all the conservative men in the nation, and to crush this atrocious conspiracy in the bud. But up to this hour he has done nothing in that direction. Nay, worse than that, he is inclined to temporize with the unscrupulous faction which is undermining his administration. The whole country awaited his message with breathless suspense. But the whole country turns away from it, sick with disappointment. It is silent on the very topic of all others that the nation is most anxious to have settled. Mr. Lincoln has had the reputation of being plain and straightforward. But he has been anything but plain and straightforward in his public messages. No one could tell whether his inaugural meant peace or war. The whole country wrangled over it until the guns of Fort Sumpter settled that point. In this message he will not say what ought to be done towards the negroes. The only point on which he is explicit is his re-affirmation that the Chicago platform is a law unto him. If, instead of his *faux pas*, Mr. Lincoln had said frankly in his message that he preferred a course towards the slaves, such as has been inaugurated by Gen. Dix and Gen. Halleck, there would have been no more doubts as to where he stands. That one declaration would have rallied around him all the conservative men in the nation. Every conservative member of Congress, too, would have rallied to his support, and he would have found himself at the head of a party in Congress powerful enough to defy the radicals to do their worst. He may do so yet. He cannot do so now.

From Port Royal.

New York, Dec. 17,

A private letter from Beaufort says that the stone fleet which sailed from Savannah for Charleston, in company with a man-of-war ship, was to be sunk in Charleston harbor Saturday last.

Tybee Island is occupied by one thousand men, who are to throw up batteries to use against Fort Pulaski, if necessary. The sloop-of-war Savannah, and 3 or 4 gun-boats were off Tybee Island. The steamer Baltic, with 1,000 troops, left Port Royal for Fernandina, with the Bienville, and another gun boat. The fortification there consists of a battery of 5 guns, manned by 200 or 300 men. It is thought it will fall into our hands after a brief struggle.

Rebel Vessels Excluded from Egyptian Ports.—Mr. Thayer, American Consul General at Alexandria, writes to the State Department:

"I have the honor to announce that the Viceroy of Egypt has again shown his good will to the United States by directing the Captains of the Port of Alexandria to exclude all vessels bearing an unrecognized flag from the harbors of Egypt Instructions to this effect, I am informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were issued about two weeks ago in consequence of a suggestion addressed to his Highness by the Consulate General. At an interview which I had with him on the 3d of November, at Cairo, his Highness assured me that no privateers in the service of the domestic enemies of the United States will be allowed to be fitted out, or to bring their prizes in any part of his dominions."

☞ Rev. Peter Cartwight, in a recent camp sermon to Colonel Updenstaff's regiment, declares that he "will fight the rebels to the death, if for no other reason than for their breaking up the Democratic party."

Statement of the Purser of the Trent.

The following is the most material portion of the statement of the Purser of the "Trent," relating to the seizure of Mason and Slidell:

"We left Havana yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. This morning about half-past 11 we observed a large steamship ahead, and on a nearer approach found she was hove to, evidently awaiting us. We were then in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel abreast of Paredon Grande lighthouse. As soon as we were well within range we had the first intimation of her nationality and intentions by a round shot being fired across our bows, and at the same moment by her showing American colors. We were now sufficiently near to observe that all her ports were open, guns run out, and crew at their stations. On a still nearer approach she fired a shell from a swivel gun, of large caliber on her forecastle, which passed within a few yards of the ship, bursting about a hundred yards to leeward

We were now within hail, when Captain Moir, commanding this ship, asked the American what he meant by stopping his ship, and why he did so by firing shotted guns, contrary to usual custom. The reply was that he wished to send a boat on board of us. This was immediately followed by a boat pushing off from the side of the San Jacinto, containing between twenty and thirty, men, heavily armed, under the command of the First Lieutenant, who came upon the quarter-deck, and, after asking for Captain Moir, demanded a list of passengers As his 'right of search' was denied, the information required was, of course peremptorily refused. He then stated that he had information that Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis and McFarland were on board, and demanded that they should be given up. This also being indignantly refused, Mr. Slidell himself came forward and said that the four gentlemen named were before him, but appealed to the British flag, under which they were sailing for protection.

"The Lieutenant said that his orders were to take them on board the San Jacinto by force if they would not surrender. He then walked to the side of the ship and waved his hand; immediately three more heavily armed boats pushed off and surrounded the ship, and the party of marines who came in the first boat, came up and and took possession of the quarter-deck; these, however, he ordered down on the main-deck, to take charge of the gangway ports. Captain Williams, R. N., the naval agent in charge of the mails, who was of course present during this interview, then, in the name of her Majesty, he being the only person on board directly representing her, made a vehement protestation against this piratical act. During the whole of this time the San Jacinto was about two hundred yards distant from us on the port beam, her broadside guns, which were all manned, directly bearing upon us.

"Any open resistance to such a force was of course, hopeless, although, from the loud and repeated plaudits which followed Captain Williams' protestation, and which were joined in by every one, without exception, of the passengers congregated on the quarter-deck, men of all nations, and from the manifested desire of some to resist to the last, *I have no doubt but that every person would have join d heart and soul in the struggle had our commander but given the order.* Such an order he could not, under such adverse circumstances, conscientiously give, and it was therefore considered sufficient that a party of marines with bayonets fixed should lay hands on the gentlemen named. This was done, and the gentlemen retired to their cabins to arrange some few changes of clothing.

"A most heartrending scene now took place between Mr. Slidell, his eldest daughter, a noble girl devoted to her father, and the Lieutenant. It would require a far more able pen than mine to describe how, with flashing eyes and quivering lips, she threw herself in the doorway of the cabin where her father was, resolved to defend him with her life, till, on the order being given to the marines to advance, which they did with bayonets pointed at this poor defenseless girl, her father ended the painful scene by escaping from the cabin by a window, when he was immediately seized by the marines and hurried into the boat, calling out to Captain Moir as he left, that he held him and his government responsible for this outrage.

From California.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.

About $20,000 have been subscribed in this city for the relief of sufferers by the Sacramento flood. The water has been from two to twelve feet deep in nearly every house in that city. One-third of the city is still overflowed. The water is slowing receding.

The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day, carrying 400 passengers and $8,600 in treasure. Among the passengers is Gen. Shields, who accepts a Brigadier-Generalship.

The freshet from the recent rains extends throughout the valley and other portions of the State, doing immense damage to farmers, carrying off bridges, fences, &c. Parts of Stockton and Marysville were overflowed, as well as Sacramento. The entire number of lives lost is unknown. A number of brick buildings have fallen at Marysville—The loss of property at Sacramento is estimated at $500,000. Communications with many districts is cut off and business suspended. The weather for the past two days has been apparently settled, and the waters have seceded.

The funeral of Gen. Baker is engrossing the general attention at San Francisco to-day. The volunteer force and the State military and civic organizations, with citizens generally, make up the largest procession ever witnessed.

Trusting in a Broken Reed.—Some of the rebel prisoners in Fort Warren evidently have confidence in the ultimate success of the rebellion, and they amuse themselves singing, to the tune of "Dixie" a lot of doggerel, in which are the following lines:

"We have no fleet, we have no navies
But we put our trust in old Jeff Davis."

☞ When Colonel Corcoran was told that he was to be hung if one of the privateersmen were executed, he said:

"Well, sir, I am ready. When I engaged in this war I made up my mind to sacrifice my life, if necessary, in defence of that flag under which I have lived and gained an honorable position."

☞ Napoleon was not so extravagant as many people imagine, when he declared that, in modern times, "bayonets think." Is it not evident that every polished bayonet is capable of reflection.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1861.

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

England and the Mason-Slidell Arrest.

The news from England savors a little of brimstone, and yet we do not believe that our people or Government need be alarmed. Reports say that great indignation meetings were held at Liverpool and other places on receipt of the intelligence of the "outrage" upon the Trent, and the Government called upon to "maintain the dignity of the flag." The Press, too, waxed wrathy, and in leaded columns—not so dangerous as leaded cannon—poured out the besom of destruction upon the whole Yankee nation. The journals even announce that the Government has determined to demand an apology, and the delivery of the captured embassadors on board of an English vessel in presence of a dozen war steamers. A few journals, however, and influential ones, even sustain the arrest and advise the Government to act with coolness.

We have no space for the windy denunciations, and, as the Queen's messenger is already in Washington, we prefer to wait official action. If the English Cabinet had determined on a war with us before this affair of the Trent, it may make it a pretext, the English record is such that it can not make it the cause. We think the sober second thought of the English people will moderate their demands.

Throughout our country we see no exhibition of craven fear. The disposition is to advise our Government to plant itself upon the right, and if the laws of nations justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, to hold them and let the world howl.

—The first reports indicated that France would side with England in demanding redress, but later advices show that French sentiment is not in favor of hostilities.

"King Committee."

If the following paragraph, extracted from the Congressional proceedings of the 11th inst., is a truthful report, it is quite evident that the ultraists in Congress are aiming to indirectly—and not so *indirectly*, either—depose the President, and place all the power, at least all the military power, now exercised under the constitution and laws by that officer, in the hands of a Joint Committee of Congress. We quote:

"Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, who shall have power to retire any improper officers of the army or navy." Agreed to.

Let the above contemplated Joint Committee be raised, and the President is no longer commander-in-chief, will no longer select the officers of the army and navy, or if he selects them they will be compelled to obey the behests of "King Committee" or be "*retired*." Raise such a Committee, and off go the heads of McClellan, Halleck, Dix, Sherman, and of all others who refuse to convert the war into an abolition raid; and the President will be compelled to fill their places with officers in favor of arming the negroes and turning them loose upon the people of the South, or leave them vacant. The "resolution of inquiry" means this if it means anything, and its adoption was a reflection upon the President. It matters not that the Constitution gives the President the power to appoint and remove officers, the Constitution stands in the way of fanatics and must stand one side.

A more dangerous proposition has not been advanced in Congress or out, and it stands the people in hand to look to it.

Great Fire at Charleston.

Norfolk and Richmond papers give details of the recent destructive fire at Charleston, S. C. The fire broke out in a sash and blind factory on the 11th inst., was speedily communicated to other buildings, and swept a broad track through the City from East Bay to King street. The *Mercury* says fifty-seven buildings were destroyed, including five churches, several hotels, and other public buildings. The loss is estimated at $7,000,000, and the list of sufferers from 200 to 300. The owner of the factory in which the fire originated, thinks it the work of an incendiary, or caused by the negligence of the negroes. Nothing is said of any insurrection, and the fact that the fire, if an incendiary one, was only set in one building, is an evidence that there was no conspiracy.

—The Confederate Congress, in view of the loss, has generously appropriated $250,000, "as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina upon the Confederate States."

☞ The rumored evacuation of Fort Pulaski by the rebels, and its occupation by our troops, is probably unfounded. Our brave boys need not anticipate getting posession of that stronghold without a fight, at least not until the rebels have concluded to evacuate Savannah.

☞ Capt. Seymour, special messenger from the British government to Lord Lyons; also a special messenger from Minister Adams, arrived at Boston on Tuesday by the Europa, and left immediately for Washington.

Dr. Holland's Lecture.

It is to be expected that an attack upon the generally received opinions of men, will be met with violent opposition—Especially is this to be expected when the old maxims, the so called "wisdom of the ages," are pronounced false.—There are men in every community, small men usually, holding important positions, who fancy themselves to be living witnesses of the truth of such proverbs as the distinguished lecturer denounced.—In view of some adverse criticisms which have been made, founded, as we think upon a misapprehension of the lecture, it may not be amiss to present a brief abstract of it.

In the main, the propositions advanced are eminently truthful; and they were presented with an elegance of style, with a beauty and clearness of diction, and with an impressive, graceful eloquence, which are not often surpassed.

The power of "Self Help" distinguishes man from animals. All forces are of this power. It is the mainspring of industry. In this age there is a great deal of talk about self-help, self-culture, self education. In all this, there is a measure of truth; but, in the main, it is so fallacious, so mischievous that it is quite time that the idea is combatted. Teachers instil into the minds of students the notion, that they can rise to any position which they choose, in any profession; and enforce their instruction with such maxims as the following. "Where there is a will there is a way." One of the largest lies ever palmed off upon humanity. All men *can not* be rich. Look at the multitude in this country who *will* to be President. "Labor conquers all things."—Another lie. Put an ass to carry an elephant's burden, and his back will be broken. "Nothing is impossible to him who wills," a motto which he had seen over the door of a school house in Massachusetts. Led on by such allurements, the young choose professions for which they have no natural fitness, and, as a consequence, a large majority fail.

Every well made man is a self-made man. There is no process by which a man can be manufactured; no mill into which you can put a boy, and turn out a man. There are many self-made Governors, Congressmen, Judges, and office holders of all kinds; but few self-made men. The expression is usually applied to educated men who have not had the ordinary advantages of education, in contra-distinction to college-made men.—It is probably a fact that a majority of well-made men are college men; but most of the latter are mere machines; men who pray by rote and teach by rule, who prescribe the name of a drug for the name of a disease, and often lay down their lives, but oftener those of their patients.

The characteristic of self made men is individuality. Whether in college or out, they choose, they reject, they grow from the center. Power, in its quality and degree, is the measure of manhood Scholarship is not. Mere college-made men can tell what they have learned; but their learning is too often a dead weight upon them. They are fine ornamental men, make very respectable candidates for respectable offices, very fashionable prescribers for fashionable diseases, and unexceptionable preachers for very exceptionable congregations; but they are not the men to board with. In the slang phrase of the day "they can't keep a hotel." Self-made men may be abrupt, may scare and horrify you by their disregard of established opinions; but it is at their table you love to sit; they alone can satisfy you. They produce whatever is new.

Every man's natural ability is adapted to some purpose. Every man has individuality, and may be a self made man; but the fact is there is little individuality in the world. We are all soldiers of the King of Fashion, and march in battalions. Individuality is suppressed.

Every man is respectable, and grows in power, when in his place; neither is true, when out of it. "He who aims at the sun will shoot higher than he who aims at the earth." Another of those beautiful maxims. Better shoot a gray squirrel from a Virginia fence, than fire away at the sky. The maxim is applied to *choice* of business, rather than to excellence in that for which one is fitted.—Doubtless, it is a fact, that there are more men in the professions of law and medicine than the world has need of.—He spoke with more hesitancy of the christian ministry, as it was a delicate subject. Most of this class are actuated to a choice of their profession from a sense of duty, rather than a sense of fitness. He believed them to be the least corrupted and least corruptible class of men; but of them few are self-made men; few are a power in the world. It seemed to him that it would be a more christian thing to be a first rate farmer, mechanic or tradesman, than to be a fifth rate minister—a mere mouth-piece of a certain school. He spoke with less delicacy of the other professions. They are usually chosen from different motives. Boys who "aim high" commonly expect to be lawyers or doctors; yet there are few first rate men in these professions. Think how delicate and sacred the duties entrusted to the physician, how rare the qualitics of mind and heart capable of fulfilling them, and then think of the men turned out by our medical schools—Bob Sawyers—and marvel not that a Professor distinguished alike at the dissecting and the breakfast table has said, that "if all the drugs were thrown into the sea, it would be all the better for man, and worse for the fishes."

It requires rare ability for a good lawyer. Place those of your acquaintance under one of these heads, and judge for yourselves: those of eminence: those of respectability; those of mediocrity; and those of inferiority A man has no right to be in a position where he is inferior.—When Eve, our respected Grand-Mother, did that thing which brought sin into the world, the lecturer feared that she did also that thing which brought lawyers, doctors, and ministers. During the millennium they will be little needed.

He deprecated the prizes set up in our schools. Manhood is the highest prize.—The child is not taught that a self made Governor is not a self made man. He is less. There is no danger so threatening to our country, even in these times of war, as the ambition of small men for office, and the ease with which they gain it.

All true self-making must be with reference to self-hood. Colleges treat men in masses. All are put through the same text books. The man who puts himself to what he craves, in or out of college, has an advantage over the routinest.

Nearly all men make themselves after they leave college. They drop the books which do not aid them. In the conflict of life it is a question of brains and power—what a man *can do*.

When a man finds that to which he is adopted, there he can find his manhood. It is better to be a christian than a philosopher; better to be a man (begging pardon of the ladies) than anything else. Manhood is the measure of man. There is no work to which God puts you that is menial or mean. Much dirtier work is done in politics and the professions than bootblacking.

The loss of individuality is the greatest calamity. He who has found his place is the happy man. Q.

From Stockton's Regiment.

Hall's Hill, Va., Dec. 11th, 1861.

Dear Brother:—

On Friday morning, Dec. 6th, furnished with a pass signed by the Orderly Sergeant; by Lieut. Swan acting Captain of Company A; by Col. Stockton, Colonel of the Regiment; and by the Adjutant of Gen. Butterfield, I started for the city of Washington. The pass was in the following words:

"Sergeant Jared Pond has permission to be absent from camp from 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock this P. M., for the purpose of visiting Washington, to purchase necessary clothing and transact other business. His tent is in good order, his apparel and accoutrements clean, and he has not been in arrest during the month."

This pass (dated and signed of course) was to take me across the Potomac, and into the city of Washington; and when there all of "Uncle Sam's" officers were to respect it and let me go up and down the streets at my leisure. I left camp at 7 o'clock, A. M., and took a short cut across the country for Georgetown, striking the Potomac at the Acqueduct, on which I crossed into Georgetown.—There is a sentinel stationed at each end of the Acqueduct, whose business it is to examine passes and let no one pass without one. Here, for the first time, mine was examined, found all right, and I was permitted to pass out of Virginia into the District of Columbia.

Reaching Georgetown, I took an omnibus and soon found myself riding down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol building. On being set down I made my way for this building. Having but a little time to stay, and Congress not being in session, I saw but little. I went through the rotunda and into the gallery of the Senate Hall, in both of which were to be seen plenty of soldiers and but few civilians. The vaults under the Capitol is now used for a bakery, and there hundreds of teams may be daily seen loading bread, to be taken to the soldiers on this and the other side of the Potomac.

After a few moments spent looking around, I made my way once more to the Avenue, but I had not proceeded far before I met a squad of soldiers, the officer of which commanded me to "halt," and I "halted," when he demanded if I had a "*pass?*" I pulled it out and *passed* it to him; and after examining it he *passed* it back, with the remark "all right," and I *passed* on to 9th Street, up which I went to the place of business of Goodridge. I found him well. After a short time spent here, in company with him I visited the Patent Office. Time would not permit but a hasty glance through one room, when we went to the Post Office, where we parted. A part of this building they have appropriated to supplies for the army; and here you may see the mail carrier going off with letters for the soldiers, and teams loading with supplies.

From here I made my way again to Pennsylvania Avenue. While standing on the corner of the Avenue and 4½ Street, the Hon. Mr. Granger came along He invited me to his room, which is situated on 4½ Street, a few doors from the Avenue. After spending a few moments there I made my way to the Avenue, took a Hack and started for home, via. Georgetown. On reaching Georgetown the Hack was stopped by a squad of soldiers and my pass was demanded, found all right, and I was permitted to pass. On reaching the Acqueduct, again my pass was demanded, and again on the Virginia side, where they also search soldiers to see if they have any liquor about them. I now made tracks for Hall's Hill, which I reached at 7 o'clock, P. M. Washington is something of a City, but it is too far from Ann Arbor to ever amount to a great sum

On Sunday, this whole regiment was detailed to do picket guard duty. At 8 o'clock, A. M., we took up our line of march for our lines. The day was pleasant It was warm as summer. The sun shone beautifully, it was just the day for a march, a day that made one feel good. Company A went on guard at camp on Saturday morning, came off on Sunday morning, and after twenty-four hours duty, immediately formed under the command of Lieut. Swan, who, by the way, is just the man to go out on such an expediton with, and took their position on the right of the regiment, ready for a seven mile march, over a rough country, forty eight hours duty, and a fight if necessary. The regiment was under the command of Major Welch. On our way we passed by the camp of the Michigan Fourth, and I saw and had a short conversation with Capt. Randolph. He had just returned from Ann Arbor, and I was glad to hear so directly from home.

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., we reached our destination, and Company A took up its headquarters in an old log house, situated on the pike a few miles from Fall's Church, from which position we had a splendid view of the surrounding country. From these quarters our relief was stationed and deployed. The guards are stationed along the line by twos, and the posts are but a short distance apart. They have small sheds built of rails standing upright against the limbs of trees, or built of bushes, which protect them from the storm, and from which they can see from station to station, and towards the enemy's line It is their business to let no one pass them into the enemy's country, and to let no one approach near them from the enemy's country. If they see any one skulking around, their orders are to shoot them

The first night out a few guns were fired from our pickets, at imaginary objects, I presume, as some of the timid ones imagine that every object they see is a rebel. The night passed away without any serious alarm, although signal lights were seen in plenty of places in the enemy's country. On Monday afternoon we received information that the pickets of the division South of us had been driven in, and that a number of regiments had been sent out for their support. Monday night passed quietly, and nothing happened more serious than the shooting of a hog by one of the men of our regiment. At 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, we were relieved, and started for home, which we reached late in the afternoon, in good spirits.

This morning the regiment was called in from drill by a dispatch from Gen. Butterfield Our canteens are filled with water, and our haversacks with provisions, and we are expecting marching orders every minute, What is up I can not say, but probably the pickets have again been driven in.

The weather, which had been for the last week as warm and fine as a Michigan summer, has changed; and to-day the wind blows a perfect gale, accompanied occasionally with rain; and it is growing cold.

J. P.

☞ Col. Innes' regiment of Fusileers left Marshall on Tuesday last for Kentucky. Michigan is paying Kentucky the debt she has owed since the gallant spirits of that State came so nobly to the rescue in the war of 1812.

☞ Fort Wayne, below Detroit, is now garrisoned by 100 regular cavalry, of Companies B and F, Third Regiment, under the command of Capt. Gibbs. It is understood that the Fort is to be put on a war footing, guns mounted, magazines filled, walls strengthened, etc.

☞ On the second day of the session of Congress Mr. Holman, of Indiana, introduced a resolution reaffirming the declaration of the Crittenden resolution of the extra session that the war was to be prosecuted to sustain the Government and put down the rebellion, and for no other purpose, not even to destroy slavery. We give the spirit and not the words. This resolution was tabled by a decisive vote, but we are happy to see that Hon. B. F. Granger, of this district voted no on the motion to table. Messrs. Beaman and Trowbridge voted aye, and Mr. Kellogg was absent

☞ Messrs Wade, Chandler, and Johnson, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President of the Senate a committee to investigate the general conduct of the war, and especially, we suppose, the disaster at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. An appropriate committee, two thirds of it having *aided* in the retreat at Bull Run.

☞ The Eleventh regiment Michigan Infantry—Col. May left White Pigeon on Tuesday of last week for Kentucky, and now forms a part of Gen. Buell's division. It will probably get a taste of active service soon.

☞ Capt. Gordon Granger, of the regular cavalry service, has been appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and has assumed the command. He is reputed one of the best cavalry officers in the service.

☞ Congress has yet done little or nothing but discuss the slavery question. It evidently thinks the constitution an "old fogy" instrument, and that the nation and white men have no rights that it is bound to respect. After the holidays we hope work will begin.

☞ The Secretary of War asks an apropriation of $710,000 for putting our coast defenses in order from the lakes to San Francisco.

☞ The fortifications around Washington are forty in number, extend thirty-five miles, and mount 300 guns.

☞ W. H. Johnson, a private in one of the New York regiments, convicted on a charge of attempting to desert to the enemy, was shot on Friday last, near Fairfax Seminary, by order of Gen. McClellan. It is the first military execution which has taken place.

Dried Beef.—Slice dried beef very thin, put it in the spider with water sufficient to cook it tender, add sweet cream (or sweet milk with a little butter will answer;) let the milk come to a boil; stir in a little flour previously wet with cold milk, and let it boil long enough to cook the flour. This is an excellent dish to eat with baked potatoes. Try it.

The Sumpter takes a British Brig.

New York, Dec. 14.

Captain Briggs, of the British brig James Park, reports that she was overhauled by the pirate Sumpter, which had the American flag flying, in lat. 60° north, long. 42° west, when he was ordered to heave to, and an officer came on board, saying the brig was a prize to the Sumpter. At the same time the pirate run up his rag, hauling down the American flag. The brig was thoroughly overhauled, and everything valuable robbed from her, we only being allowed our clothes. 165 sovereigns were taken from Captain Briggs, who, with his crew, was put aboard the pirate, and the vessel burnt. The Sumpter sailed northward, not losing steam, and reporting herself to various foreign vessels as an United States craft. On October 27th the schooner D. Trowbridge was captured.

Rebel Demand for Trunks.—The Charleston *Mercury* says the sale of trunks in that city was unusually brisk. Frightened traders were packing up their goods and sending them to the interior in large quantities, until Gen. Lee put a stop to their unmanly doings. Pretty soon this demand will exceed all other demands.

New Advertisements.

Ann Arbor Soldiers' Aid Society.

THE MEMBERS of this Society are notified that the monthly assessment of ten cents on each member is now due. In as much as the treasury of the Society needs replenishing an immediate payment of the above assessment is therefore urgently requested.

MARIANNE C. J. CULLEN, Treasurer.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will meet at the Court House, on Friday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. All interested are invited to be present.

B. GREEN, Cor. Secy.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 19th, 1861.

Captain Buchoz'

Lancer Company

ATTENTION.

Kind friends having reported that I gave up and failed in raising my company, having, no doubt, in view the high and honorable motive of interfering with my recruiting service, I take the utmost pleasure in informing them that they are entirely mistaken, as I intend and shall muster in before Christmas, having now more than half of the men required and am positive that I will soon have the balance. Therefore let those who wish to enlist in my company call at once at my Head Quarters, in J. M. Gould's store and be sworn in.

L. R. BUCHOZ.

December 12, 1861.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Just opened the finest assortment of Fancy Goods ever brought to this market.

DECORATED TEA SETS,
GOLD BAND, do
PARIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
BOHEMIAN WARE,
PLATED GOODS, etc., etc.,

Also one hundred doz toys for little folks at

DEAN & CO'S. House Furnishing Store.
Hangsterfer's block, Ann Arbor. 6w831

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! WHAT PAYS!

To go to the Cheap Banner Store of

A. P. MILLS,

a few doors West of Cook's Hotel, where you will find a good assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C.

Which are being sold cheap for CASH, or Ready Pay at its cash value

GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.

Clothing made to order. Wanted 5000 bushels of White Beans, also 3000 bushels of Dried Apples.

Ann Arbor, Dec 9. 1861. 831tf

SECOND WINTER STOCK!

D. L. WOOD & CO.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A

LARGE & WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

Seasonable Goods,

For the FALL & WINTER Trade,

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 Dec. 1861

Estate of John P. Davis.

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 Monday, the sixteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Present Thomas Ninde, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of John P. Davis, deceased. Horatio G. Sheldon, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his account as such administrator, 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 Monday, the 13th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, 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 Administrator 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.

831w

Michigan Argus.

Local ~ Items.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 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

The Agricultural ociety.

At the annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Court House, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected:

President—Henry Warner, of Dexter.

Vice Presidents—Henry Compton, Ypsilanti City; Wm. F. Osius, Freedom; Stephen Chase, Sylvan; Levi Westfall, Salem; Philip Bach, Ann Arbor City.

Recording Secretary—M. H. Goodrich, Ann Arbor City.

Corresponding Secretary—Byron Green, Ann Arbor City.

Treasurer—John F. Miller, Ann Arbor City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Smith Botsford, Ann Arbor Town.
O. M. Martin, Ann Arbor City.
H. Howard, Augusta.
Isaac Magoon, Bridgewater.
Lorenzo H. Jones, Dexter.
Elias Haire, Freedom.
S. D. Whitaker, Lima.
Newton Sheldon, Lodi.
John Y Moore, Lyndon.
Munson Goodyear, Manchester.
Philip Winegar, Northfield.
Geo. Lawton, Pittsfield.
Geo. V. N. Renwick, Salem.
Arthur Miller, Saline
Norman A. Phelps, Scio.
John J. Robinson, Sharon.
Orrin G. Pennell, Superior.
Chas. Wines, Sylvan.
Robt. McColl, Webster.
Joseph Bowles, York.
Chester Yost, Ypsilanti City.
David M. Uhl, Ypsilanti Town.

NEW YEAR'S EVE HOP.—The third hop of the "Young Men's Cotillion Club" takes place Tuesday Evening Dec. 31.—Their hops heretofore have been well attended, and there is every reason to believe this one will be *the* largest and pleasantest of the series The managers are making extensive preparations, and we have no doubt their efforts will be appreciated, and that Haugsterfer's Hall will be crowded.

☞ We have received the January number of the *Ladies' Repository*.—Its engravings are a "View on the Esopus," a beautiful landscape; a portrait of Sir Henry Havelock; and "Learning to Ride," a superb Vignette title. The contents are varied, and we need not say excellent, for the literature of the *Repository* is always of the highest order. As now is the season for selecting and subscribing for periodicals, we commend the *Repository* to all who would give their families a pure literature. $2 a year Address POE & HITCHCOCK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ TOOKER, Photographer, Exchange Block, has taken a number of Stereoscopic Views in and around Ann Arbor, which, besides being admirably executed, are really fine pictures. Our citizens would do well to purchase these Views and send them to distant friends. It would both make our beautiful City favorably known abroad and encourage TOOKER to enlarge his operations.

☞ We have received the January number of *Peterson's Magazine*, and a good number it is, promising much for the coming year. Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and, besides, the ladies will find them useful. The table of contents embraces a large list of papers from well known and popular pens; in fact *Peterson* always brings something readable. Now is the time to subscribe. $2.00 a year; three copies $5.00; five copies $7.50. Address CHAS. J PETERSON, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. —*Peterson* and the *Argus* for $2.75 a year.

☞ Among the most welcome weekly visitants to our editorial table, for several years past, has been the *Rural New Yorker*. Its large, clean looking, beautifully printed pages are always attractive, and then the several departments are filled with matter to interest and instruct. It is a first class family paper and especially commends itself to every person who cultivates half an acre or a farm. We recommend it to our friends with confidence. $2 a year; three copies $5; ten copies, and one *gratis* to agent, $15; twenty copies, and an extra one to agent, $25. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ We have received the January number of the *Eclectic Magazine*. It brings two magnificent historical engravings: "The Wife of Bunyan interceding for his release from prison," engraved by Sartain from the original painting by Duval; and "The Battle of Bunker Hill," engraved by Perine from Trumbull's painting. These engravings are accompanied by descriptive articles, and the latter also by a paper upon the Battle of Bunker Hill, by EVERETT. Besides, we have nineteen papers from eleven leading foreign periodicals, and all but two of them from periodicals not reprinted in this country. The *Eclectic* contains monthly 144 large, double column pages, and each number superbly illustrated, making three valuable volumes yearly. $5 a year. Address W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.—The several Public Schools of this City will close on Tuesday next and open again on Monday, January 6th. Unless the weather changes the boys will have to postpone sliding down hill and seek some other amusement.

☞ Those Photographic Albums, Photographic Portraits, Engravings, Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, at SCHOFF & MILLER's, are going off rapidly, an evidence that Santa Claus is to make many a heart glad on Wednesday next. They are also well stocked with Halsey's choice Perfumeries which will flavor many a gift.

A HINT FOR THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—We find the following paragraph in a late letter from Washington to the Detroit *Tribune*, and commend it to the consideration of the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society of this City, and to other similar societies in the county. Speaking of the organization in Washington of a "Michigan Soldier's Relief Association," the writer to the *Tribune* says:

"It has been recently ascertained that large amounts of blankets, clothing, hospital stores, &c., forwarded from the several States to the Sanitary Committee, have been for months lying in the depots and warehouses uncalled for and untouched, while the soldiers for whom these comforts were intended, have languished and suffered from the want thereof. I hope Michigan will send no more donations to any but Michigan men, and then only through organizations (for that purpose) of Michigan men. The Committees of this association are already at work investigating the condition and wants of our men, preparatory to the distribution of any goods or stores which may be forwarded to it from the Aid Societies of our State or elsewhere."

Judge EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is President of the Association, and H. J. ALVORD, Secretary, and packages addressed to their care will be sure to reach their destination, and not rot in store-houses

A Fight n Kentucky.

Louisville. Dec 17.

Four companies of Wilch's German Indiana regiment was attacked this afternoon, on the South side of Green river, opposite *Mumfordsville*, by *Col* Terry's regiment of Texan rangers, two regiments of infantry, and six pieces of artillery Willch was reinforced, and drove the rebels back with a loss of 33 killed including Terry, and 50 wounded The Federal loss was 8 privates and 1 Lieutenant killed, and 16 wounded

The *Democrat* has advices of the Federal forces crossing Green River, going Southward all day with great rapidity.

The *Democrat* also has a business letter, dated Somerset, Monday, which mentions no engagement in that vicinity. The Twelfth Kentucky regiment, Col. Haskins, is intrenched two miles south of Somerset. All was quiet in the vicinity of Campbellsville up to the 16th inst.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS.—By order of Congress the Secretary of the Navy appointed on the 8th of August a board of officers to investigate plans for the construction of iron clad ships The officers were Commodores Jos. Smith and Paulding and Captain C. H Davis They have handed in their report, in which they express the belief that iron clad ships, though fitted for harbor defences and for special operations on coasts, will not be successful as cruisers.

OHIO AND THE WAR.—The Columbus *Statesman* says that the State of Ohio had extended up to November 15th about $1,525 000 on account of the war, about a million of which is due back from the United States Government. The expenditures have all been inside the appropriation made by the Legislature.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN ARGUS, ANN ARBOR, December 20. 1861

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

Wheat red bu.		85
" white bu.		95
Barley, cwt.		90
Corn, shelled,		40
" ear,		38
Buckwheat, bu.		20
Oats, bu.	22	25
Flour, red, bbl,		4,50
" white,		5,00
" red, 1 0 lbs,		2,50
" white.		3,00
Rye flour,		2,25
Corn Meal		1,50
Buckwheat flour,		1 50
Beans,	75	1,00
Flax Seed, lb.		03
Timothy Seed bu.	2,25	300
Clover Seed, bu.	4,00	4,50
Hay, ton,	6,00	10.00
Wood, per cord,	2,00	3 00
Cranberries, bu	2,00	2,50
Beef, hind qr.	03	04
" fore qr.	02	03
Pork dressed cwt.	3,00	3,50
Mutton, lb.	02	03
Turkeys, lb.	07	08
Chickens.	05	0
Eggs, doz.	10	12
Cheese, lb.	06	07
Lard, lb	8	9
Tallow, lb.	8	10
Butter, lb.	10	12
Potatoes, per bu.	20	25
Onions, per bu.	50	62
Turnips,		20
Apples, green,	25	50
" dried,		1,00
Peaches, dried, lb.		15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL an advertisement of which will be found in another column, will cure the worst cases of Cold Coughs &c &c.

Anniversary of the New England Society.

REMEMBER APRIL 19 h, 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, } Committee
L. DODGE } of
C. H. MILLEN, } Arr'g'm'ts

M. C. R. R.

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

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

GOING WEST.

	Mail Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Night Ex.
Detroit,	10 0 A. M.	4.50 P. M.	9.15 P. M
Ypsilanti,	11.25 "	6.0 "	11.10 "
Ann Arbor,	11.45 "	6.30 "	11 35 "
Dexter,	12. 5 P. M	7.10 "	12 00 A. M.
Chelsea,	12.25 "	7.45 "	12.0 "
Ar. Chicago,	11 00 "		10.45 "

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex.
Chelsea,		6.10 A. M.	3 32 P. M.
Dexter,		6 35 "	3.50 "
Ann Arbor,	4.35 A. M.	7.10 "	4.15 "
Ypsilanti.	4.55 "	7.30 "	4.40 "
Ar. at Detroit,	6.05 "	8.35 "	6.00 "

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of

Gonnorhea, Gleet, Urethal Discharges Gravel, Stricture, and

Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder,

which has been used by upwards of

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,

in their private practice, with entire success, superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound hither to known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseous taste is avoided. *No change of diet is necessary whilst using them*; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

and will be sent by mail post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agents for Michigan. 806tf

PRIZE POETRY.

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

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

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

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

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

Important to Ladies.

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

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"

DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS.

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

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

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

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

Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y, General Agent

H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agent for Michigan. 806tf

MOTHERS READ THIS.

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

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

See advertisement in another column

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

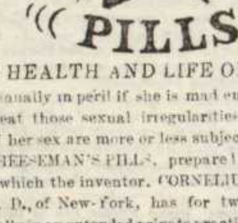
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE.

823y1 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y

[IM]PORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS



THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

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

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

To WIVES and MATRONS.

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

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

ALL accounts over six months *must* be settled at *once*. Call at the office and pay up

A well selected stock of New Goods Cheap for Cash.

821tf MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON

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.

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. 18, 1861. 806tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, - $3,500,000.

WILL INSURE LIVES for any amount not exceeding $ [illegible] 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

Important National Works,

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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

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

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

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

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 178[9] to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. THO. HART BENTON, from the Official Records of Congress.

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

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

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

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

To Agents.

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

Ann Arbor, March, 1859. 6902amt

☞ Rev THOS. WRIGHT, agent at Kinne & 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 4.30 A. M., and via air line at 4.15 P M.

Leave Jackson for Toledo at 4.45 A. M. and 1,05 P. M.

Arrive from Toledo at 8.55 A. M., and 4,20 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

AT TOLEDO—With Cleveland & Toledo Rail Road, with Wabash Valley Rail Road.

AT DETROIT—With Grand Trunk Railway, with Great Western Railway, also, with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad

AT NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R. CROSSING—With Trains for Lafayette, New Albany and Louisville.

AT CHICAGO—With Chicago and Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—North West Railway—Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, Illinois Central, and to all Points West and South.

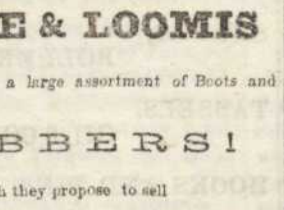
☞ Trains are run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes slower than Toledo time.

☞ Patent Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains on this Route. ☞ Salsbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters are used on all Summer Trains.

☞ Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road Route

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, General Superintendent

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.

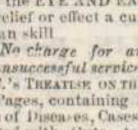
Mens Fine French Calf Boots

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



EYE and EAR.

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 (40lbs on Saturday) for $5, 0 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. 819we

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. 6th, 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."

Entirely Vegetable. No Alcoholic Preparation.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of evil, and great Depressions of Spirits, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c

The Proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a twelve years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale are unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the Proprietors, and to be had gratis of any of their Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained

Read the Evidence

From J. Newton Brown D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Read what the eminent Glass Manufacturer, JOHN H WHITALL, says of the BALSAMIC CORDIAL

DR. C M. JACKSON—Respected Friend: Having for a long time been acquainted with the virtues of thy Balsamic Cordial in Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c. I thus freely bear testimony to its efficacy For several years I have never been without it in my family It also gives me pleasure to state that I have used it with entire success in the treatment of Bowel Complaints. Thy friend truly,

JOHN M. WHITALL.

Fifth Mo. 17, 1858, Race Street, above 4th, Phila.

These medicines are for sale by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines in the United States, British Provinces, and West Indies, at 75 cents per bottle—Be sure and get the genuine, with the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the wrapper of each bottle; *all others are counterfeit* Principal Office and Manufactory, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 830y1

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

Well known to be the Best for Manufacturing Purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at $90, reduced to $70.

No. 2 of same kind of Machine, formerly sold at $100, reduced to $75.

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

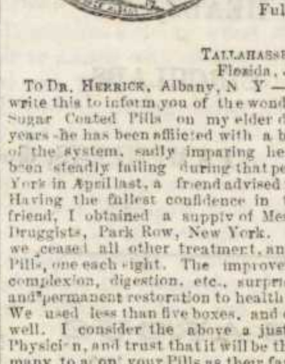
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway New York.

☞ Detroit Office, 58 Woodward Avenue, (Merrill Block.) 811tf

M. H. GOODRICH,
Agent, Ann Arbor.

☞ OLD FRIENDS ☜ IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.



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

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

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

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

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

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters

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

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

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

AT

RISDON & HENDERSON'S

☞ THE GENUINE

STEWART'S STOVE.

We wish to call the attention of the public to this celebrated

COOKING STOVE!

Which is the only perfect stove made. It will do more business with one third less fuel than any other STOVE made. From testimony given by the persons referred to below, on account of its durability and

Fuel Saving Qualities,

it has proved a saving from

Twelve To Twenty Dollars

per year. We would refer you to the following list of

PERSONS WHO HAVE THEM IN USE:

Prof. Tappan, Ann Arbor.	John F. Miller, Ann Arbor
Prof. Wood, "	J. Gilbert Smith "
Prof. Winchell, "	J. T. Aulls, "
Prof Douglass, "	Joseph Watts, "
Alpheus Felch, "	T. Wilkinson, "
Wm. R. Martin, "	Mrs S. Denton, "
Rich'd Hooper, "	O. Hawkins, "
Hon. B F Granger, "	C A. Chapin, "
J. W. Maynard, "	Charles Thayer, "
F. L. Stebbins. "	Martin Clark, "
U. B. Wilson, "	S. Botsford, A A, Town.
Mrs. O. Welch, "	Thomas Wood, Pittsfield.
Mrs. E T. Williams, "	Alverston Drury, "
V. Chapin, "	Jacob Polhemus, Scio.
C. H. Wood, "	N. C. Goodale, "
Joseph W. Wood, "	Mr. Fellers, Sharon.

We have on hand a large assortment of the best kinds of Cooking, Parlor and

PLATE STOVES,

and a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

and Bent stuff for Carriage work. Particular attention paid to fitting up Eavetrough and Conductors and all kinds of Job work done at the Shortest Notice

RISDON & HENDERSON.

Ann Arbor, 1861.

Hangsterfer's Block.

DEAN & CO.,

INVITE attention to their new stock comprising all kinds of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Gas Fixtures

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

At the Lowest Possible Rates.

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

☞ Lamps of all kinds altered and repaired.

CHILDREN TEETHING.

Mrs. WINSLOW,

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

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

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

SURE to REGULATE the BOWELS.

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

Relief and health to your Infants

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

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

THOUSAND OF CASES.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

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

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Eberbach & Co. 1y778.

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

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

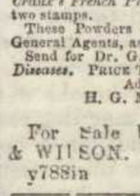
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale by MAYNARD, STEBBINS, & WILSON.

y788in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

British Reviews.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE!

PREMIUMS and REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

The POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1862,

AND AS A

Premium to New Subscribers,

the Nos of the same Periodicals for 1860 will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1860, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1862.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1861, will be supplied at the following EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

Splendid Offers for 1860, '61, & '62 Together.

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years,		$5 00
For any one Review,	"	"	5 00
For any two Reviews,	"	"	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	"	"	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	"	"	12 00
For three Reviews,	"	"	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	"	"	15 00
For the four Reviews,	"	"	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	"	"	17 00

Any of the above works will also be furnished to *New Subscribers* for the year 1856-7, 8, and 9,

At One Half the Regular Subscription Prices,

Thus a *New Subscriber* may obtain the Reprints of the Four Reviews and Blackwood,

Seven Consecutive Year for $37!!!

Which is but little more than the price of the *original* works for one year.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

Now is the time to Subscribe!!

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold street New York

USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

FOR

Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Common Colds, diseases of the Lungs, Headache, and Feverish state of the system.

Sold by MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON, and EBERBACH & CO Ann Arbor. 1y5..

Oval Picture Frames

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

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

1860. Dec. 25, 780tf

Michigan Argus.

Choice of Fowls.

Turkeys—If young the legs will be black and smooth, the eyes lively and the feet pliable. If old, the eyes will be sunk and the feet dry. Geese.—If young, the bill will be yellow and the feet limber. If old, the bill will be red and dry. Hens.—If their combs and legs are rough, they are old; if smooth and limber they are young. Wild and Tame Ducks.—If young they will be limber footed: If old fat, hard and thick on the lower part of the body. A wild duck has red feet and smaller than tame ones. Partridges—If young, will have a black bill and yellow legs; if old, the bill will be white and the legs blue. Old fowls, tame and wild, may be told by their hard, rough or dry feet. Hares and Rabbits.—If young, they will be white and stiff; the ears will tear like brown paper.—If old, the flesh will be dark, the body limber, and ears tough.

Salt for the Throat.

In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a simple, and what has been wi h us a most effectual preventive, if not a positive cure, of sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life over forty years, we have been subject to a sore throat, and more particularly to a dry, hacking cough, which was not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we were brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day, morning, noon, and night. We dissolved a large table-spoonful of pure salt in about half of a small tumbler full of cold water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal-time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds to which, as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend a trial of it to those of our readers who are subject to diseases of the throat.

Many persons, who have never tried the salt gargle, have the impression that it is unpleasant. Such is not the case. To the contrary, it is pleasant, and after a few day's use, no person who loves a nice clean mouth, and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite, will abandon it.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Preservation of Food.—A new method of preserving animal and vegetable substances has been recently patented at Paris by means of immersion into a solution of gum tragacanth and gelatine, in the proportions of one pound of the former to six ounces of the latter, with the addition of twelve ounces of acetate of alumina. These ingredients are dissolved in water, and kept boiling for twenty-four hours, in order to insure their intimate mixture. The meat, &c., after being washed and cleansed from all blood or other extraneous matter, is dipped into the hot solution and moved about in it for the space of two minutes; and then withdrawn, it must be exposed to the air for a day and night, in order to dry the coating it has acquired in the solution, which, if not dry, would decompose. This operation may be repeated two or three times, if it be thought desirable to form a thick coat over the substance which it is intended to preserve.—*Ag. Report.*

Quartering on the Rebels.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.

The following General Order will be issued to-morrow morning:

Headquarters, Department of Missouri,
St. Louis, December 13, 1861.

The suffering families driven by the rebels from South-west Missouri, which have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contribution made by Union men. Others are on their way to arrive in a few days, and these must be supplied by charity from persons known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of the names of all persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, and a contribution will be levied on them of $10,000 in clothing, provisions, quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons in proportion to their guilt, and the property of each person. First, those in arms with the enemy, who have property in this city. Second, those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy or to persons in the enemy's service. Third, those who have verbally, in writing, or in publication, given encouragement to the insurgents.

Brigadier-Gen. Curtis, B. G. Farrar, Provost-Marshal-General, and Charles Berg, Assessor of St. Louis county, will constitute the Board of Assessors for levying the afore-mentioned contributions. As soon as any part of this contribution has been assessed, the Provost-Marshal-General will notify the parties assessed, their agents or representatives, stating the amount of provisions, clothing or quarters, and money, the value thereof of required of each, and if not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at public auction to satisfy the assessment, with a cost and penalty of 25 per cent. addition. If any person upon whom such assessment shall be made, shall file with the Provost-Marshal-General an affidavit that he is a loyal citizen, and has been true to his allegiance to the United States, he will be allowed one week to furnish evidence to the Board to vindicate his character; and if, at the end of that time, he shall not be able to satisfy the Board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be increased ten per cent., and be immediately made. Supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, with the advice of the State Sanitary Committee. Where money is received instead of supplies it will be expended for them, as required, and any money not so expended will be turned over to the Sanitary Commissioners, for the benefit of sick soldiers. Any one who shall resist or attempt to resist the execution of these orders will be immediately arrested and imprisoned, and will be tried by a military commission.

(Signed) MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.
Jno. C. Skelton, Adjutant General.

Nutriment in Apples.—Chemical researches by Mr. J. H. Salisbury, of Albany, show that good varieties of the apple are richer in those bodies which strictly go to nourish the system, than potatoes are; or in other words, to form muscle, brain nerve and in short, assist in sustaining and building up the organic part of all the tissues of the animal body.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Neatly Executed

AT THE

ARGUS OFFICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL

ORDERS IN THE LINE OF

PRINTING

AT THE MOST

REASONABLE RATES.

We have recently purchased a

RUGGLES

ROTARY CARD PRESS,

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

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

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

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

THE ARGUS

BOOK BINDERY

is in charge of a

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

LEDGERS,
RECORDS,
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 o Main street, one door north of Gulterman's, I am now receiving New Goods, comprising all kinds of Groceries, Fruits, Extracts, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, &c.,

LOWER THAN EVER!

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

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

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. 716tf

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

LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS,

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Blank Books, dan

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. 74¢

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 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 al ways pay promptly. There is no better Fire Insuranc 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. BULLEN W. H. DICKINSON, W T. CLAPP, D. C. ROGERS.

Ann Arbor References:
Dr. E. WELLS, L. JAMES L. DODGE,
ENOCH JAMES, CAPT. C. S. GOODRICH

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

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 places?

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

TEA FOR 50 CENTS,

It is a way he has got

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

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

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

A. P. MILLS.
June 18, 1861. 766tf

PATENTED November 1st, 1859.

THE MEASURES aer
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 S irt, warranted to Fit

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

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

☞ Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
806tf 409 Broadway, New York.

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 four thousand dollars each: and over

200 BUILDING LOTS!

Amongst the farms are the Bishop farm, 1300 acres, the Potter farm, in Green Oak, the Place farm, a 4 4e) acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; th Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallahar farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield-the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clayu farm in Freedom; W. S. Davison, B. G. Baker's and Buck's farms in Sylvan. Most of these and many others can be divided to suit purchasers

E. W. MORGAN.
AnnArbor. Jan 1st. 1856 83

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	2?
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 establishme nt 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 o ver the entire watch, if necessary. Repairing of Clocks and Jewelry as usual. Also the manufacturing of RINGS, BROOCHS, or anything desired, from California Gold on short notice. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

J. C. WATTS.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. 784w

HORACE WATERS,

AGENT

333 Broadway, New York

Publisher of Music and Music Books

AND DEALER IN

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

Sheet Music,

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

At the Lowest Prices.

New Pianos,

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

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

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Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.
ASA MORGRIDGE.

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From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

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Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

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Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

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From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

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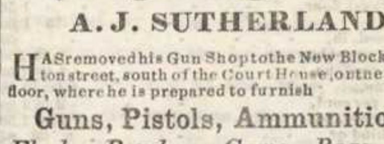

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Mortgage Sale.

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. 828t

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

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

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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

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Ann Arbor April 1861.

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