The Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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Editor and Publisher.

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MY HEART AND I.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

I.

Enough! we're tired, my heart and I,
We sit beside the headstone thus,
And wish that names were carved for us.
The moss reprints more tenderly
The hard types of the mason's knife,
As heaven's sweet life renews earth's life
With which we're tired, my heart and I.

II.

You see we're tired, my heart and I.
We dealt with books, we trusted men,
And in our own blood drenched the pen,
As if such colors could not fly.
We walked too straight for fortune's end,
We loved too true to keep a friend;
At last we'er tired, my heart and I.

III.

How tired we feel, my heart and I!
We seem of no use in the world;
About men's eyes indifferently;
Our voice which thrilled you so will let
You sleep; our tears are only wet:
What do we here, my heart and I?

IV.

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
It was not thus in that old time
When Ralph sat with me 'neath the lime
To watch the sunset from the sky.
"Dear love, you're looking tired," he said;
I, smiling at him, shook my head;
'Tis now we're tired, my heart and I.

V

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
Though now none takes me on his arm
To fold me close and kiss me warm
Till each quick breath ends in a sigh
Of happy languor. Now alone
We lean upon this graveyard stone,
Uncheered, unkissed, my heart and I.

VI.

Tired out we are, my heart and I.
Suppose the world brought diadems
To tempt us, crusted with loose gems
Of powers and pleasures? Let it try.
We scarcely care to look at even
A pretty child, or God's blue heaven,
We feel so tired, my heart and I.

VIII.

Yet who complains? My heart and I;
In this abundant earth no doubt
Is little room for things worn out:
Disdain them, break them, throw them by!
And if before the days grew rough
We once were loved, used—well enough,
I think, we've fared, my heart and I.

The Battle at West Point.

BRICK HOUSE POINT, NEAR WEST POINT, Va., May 8.

The first of this division of the grand army of the Potomac arrived here yesterday afternoon, under command of Gen. Franklin, and by dark most of the troops were landed on a beautiful plain, which is surrounded on three sides by dense woods, and on the fourth by the river, on the south side of the Pamunkey river, and about half a mile southward from West Point. The reason why we landed here is obvious.—Had we landed on the other side of the river—West Point—where it was at first intended we should land, we should then have had a considerable stream of water between us and the rebels, and would have had considerable trouble to reach them, as all the bridges have been destroyed. Our gunboats have taken undisputed possession of the point, the rebels having disappeared at the appearance of our forces, and the American flag of our Union now floats from one of the most prominent buildings in the village. I have yet to see a white man among the original inhabitants of this place.

Immediately on the landing of our forces from the transports, pickets were thrown out to the edges of the surrounding wood, and our tents were pitched on the banks of the river; not one of the chivalric sons of the sunny south had made his appearance, and our men became anxious to know why they had been brought to a country where there was no foe. About dusk a part of the division of Gen. Sedgwick, under command of Gen. Dana, arrived in transports from Yorktown, and remained in the center of the river, while some of our light draught gun boats took a trip up the rivers Pamunkey and Mataponey, to capture a portion of the rebel mosquito fleet, which were brought into use for carrying our men from the transports to the shore, as the river here is too shallow for vessels drawing over six feet of water.

During the night some of the rebel pickets made a sortie on one of our advanced videttes, and shot him thro' the heart. The news spread through the camp, and by daylight this morning the plain, which takes in about a thousand acres of ground, running southwest from the York river, presented a scene such as I have never before witnessed. Long lines of men extended from left to right across the center of the field, in dim outline, their forms against the heavy woods and under brush, which presents an unbroken front to us on every side except that bounded by the river. Here the men stood for some time, ready to march at a moment's notice; but no foe appeared, and the men were permitted to return to their camps for the purpose of getting their breakfast, and, perhaps, some sleep. A strong picket, composed of the New York Thirty-second, Ninety fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania troops, were left at the edges of the woods to keep a sharp look out for the enemy, who were now believed to be in close proximity to our lines.

About this time one of our gunboats discovered a regiment or two of the enemy on the west side of the river, who dispersed in great confusion after having received some half dozen of our heavy shells in their midst. This was communicated to Gen. Slocum, who immediately made strenuous efforts to get the brigade of Gen. Dana on shore, that he might be able to give the enemy a warm reception should he make his appearance. General Dana was indefatigable in his labors to get the troops off the transports, and through his exertions, most of the men and horses were off the boats by nine o'clock, and preparations were being made to breakfast the men of the brigade, when the order was given for the Sixteenth, Thirty first and Thirty-second New York, and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments to advance into the woods and drive off some of the rebel scouts who were firing occasional shots at our pickets, and were supposed to be strongly supported by a force concealed in the woods. This supposition proved correct, and no sooner had our men made an advance into the woods, than they were received with a volley of musketry from the rebels, who were hidden in the dense growth of under growth. Our men pressed on, and gave them a volley, after which the enemy retreated further into the woods, with the thirty-second New York close at their heels: but they were too swift-footed for our boys, being more protected, and they soon left the Thirty-second struggling in the mud.

While this scene had been going on on the right center, another was transpiring in the center where the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment had entered the wood. In a few moments after they entered they found themselves in a dense swamp, and in their struggles to get across became separated from each other. One of the companies managed to get to the other side, and was climbing a bank on the opposite side when they descried a party of soldiers lying in ambush. "Who comes there?" cried the party in ambush. "Friends," was the answer. "What are you?" was the next interrogation. "A company of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvanians." No sooner was this answer returned than the party, whom the Captain had mistaken for some of his own regiment, opened a terrible fire upon our men, who returned the fire and then returned to our reserves. In this affair Captain Beateass, of Company B., was shot through the shoulder, but not dangerously wounded, and one or two privates, whose names I am as yet unable to learn, were killed and carried off the field by their friends, who, before they quit the ground, revenged the fall of their comrades by giving the enemy a few well directed volleys.

But now the action became more general throughout the lines, and from every quarter of the woods came the sharp crack of musketry. The sharp reports came nearer and nearer, and at length a ball lodged in a tree at my side. I was about to remove from my dangerous quarters when my attention was attracted to that portion of the woods where the Thirty first and Thirty-second New York State Militia had entered. Four men were carrying the body of a man, which, upon inquiry, I understood to be Captain Young, of Company G., of the Thirty second regiment, who was shot in the throat, and died instantly. The fight had now been going on for three hours here without intermission, and a number of men were killed and wounded. At this juncture our men were withdrawn from the wood, where they were evidently getting the worst of it, and the Second United States Artillery, under Captain Arnold, was ordered into position on the right, and Captain Porter's First Massachusetts Battery took up a position on the left, and in a few minutes the shells were flying through the air at the rate of about ten a minute. This soon compelled the rebels to make a move more on our left, where the shells flew less thick than upon the ground they were then occupying. But there is evidently no rest for the wicked; for no sooner had the rebels moved their forces on our left than our gunboats, which up to that time had been unable to have a hand in the affair, opened their batteries upon the foe with so much effect that, when I commenced to write they had completely driven the enemy out of sight and hearing. I am inclined to think that this move upon our left was an expensive one to the rebels. As soon as the guns of Captain Porter commenced to fire among them, accompanied by those from the river, the rebels undertook to move one of their batteries which they had got into position. The New Jersey regiment received orders to charge upon this battery, and at it they went with cheers that made the very forests ring; but the rebels were again too fleet-footed. Before the Jersey boys got through the woods, the enemy had made tall traveling and got out of sight in the woods.

Everybody has done well, and the troops have acted nobly. They have been under arms all day thus far, and standing in the broiling sun without anything whatever to eat, except that which they may have had in their haversacks. I have yet to hear a word of complaint from any quarter. The idea of having an opportunity to fight with the rebels seems to have absorbed all their other faculties.

More troops are constantly arriving, and just now Capt. Saunders' company of Massachusetts sharpshooters pass by me to the front. These are the men who can teach the rebels that two parties can lay concealed in the woods.

The artillery has now ceased firing and I hear nothing except the occasional discharge of a musket; it seems to be far off towards Williamsburg. I think we have got into the rear, and, if we have, we intend halting them for a few hours until General McClellan can come up to carry them back to their deserted quarters at Yorktown.

At the close of the action in the afternoon the Fifth Michigan Regiment won encomiums from all the staff for their bravery in heading an advance into the woods on the left.

The gunboats are still throwing shell into the woods, to keep the enemy from erecting batteries. We expect to have an attack or make an attack to-night. We have no fear of the result. The rebel army now in front of us, I have just learned, is under the command of General Robert Lee.

General Franklin has just sent a dispatch to General McClellan announcing the battle of to-day.

Salt for Cabbages.

A correspondent last month speaks of the benefits arising from the use of a dressing of salt for turnips. Last year I tested the value of salt on cabbages. I watered them some two or three times a week with salt water, which contained about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbages grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt given them produced loose open heads, which were unfit for any other purposes than boiling. Rain water was given them at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. I do not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbage would bear without injury, but I am fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than I used is decidedly beneficial.

We are familiar with the fact that it is decidedly fatal to cold blooded animals. This desirable property makes it doubly valuable to cabbages, which suffer greatly from the ravages of insects.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

From the Detroit Tribune.

THE MICHIGAN FIFTH AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Official Report of the Killed and Wounded

We are under obligations to Col. H. D. Terry, for the following official report of the killed and wounded of his regiment in the Battle near Williamsburg. In a note to us Col. T. says: "I send you an *exact* list of our killed and wounded, after waiting to ascertain all the facts. Broad, of Co. C, and Ross, of Co. I, have since died of their wounds. We went into action with about five hundred men. The official reports will determine the behavior of the regiment."

From another friend in the regiment we have received, and give below, the order of Brig.-Gen. Berry, which shows that the "5th and 2d Michigan Infantry" did their whole duty, bravely and heroically. All honor to them. The large list of killed and wounded prove that they were in the thickest of the fight. Of the five hundred who went into the fight, nearly one third were killed or wounded, viz.: thirty-one killed and one hundred and eighteen wounded:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel H. D. Terry, slightly wounded in the ankle.

Lieut. Col. S. E. Beach, severely wounded in the thigh. 2.

COMPANY A.

Killed—Privates Samuel Atkins, Jeremiah Shaw, John R. Hubbard, Wm. Boyce, John Tucker, Joseph Ward, John J. McDonald, John Dowler. 8.

Wounded—Capt. E. T. Sherlock, wounded in arm; Sergeants W. T. Watkins, John B. Fortier; corporals J. J. Burns, Sam. Atwell; privates Z. W. Barras, Truman Horner, Russell Everett, Noah Boyne, Walter Chisholm, Henry Vandiger, G. W. Wooster, F. E. DeClair, Frank Lapiner, Charles Bushie, H. P. Cole, C W. Dennis, J. M. Mulcahey, Jas. Burgher, John Little, John King, J. D. Miner, Wm. Redwood, Uzziell St. Armor. 24.

COMPANY B.

Wounded—1st Sergeant, Peter Generous; private Chas. A. Turner. 2.

COMPANY C.

Killed—2d Lieutenant Commanding James A. Gunning, shot through the heart; corporal William J. Higginson, privates Howard W. Cowell, Uriah G. Tucker. 4.

Wounded—Sergeants John Braden, Peter McSherry; corporals James Cowell, Franklin Conrow; privates Joseph A. Rice, Luther Franklin, Joseph Morton, James Wright, Lewis Broad, John Cassey, David A. Bears, Thomas Larabel, Elbridge Franklin. 13.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Privates Hiram Hemmingway, Chas. Sands, Wm. Masey. 3.

Wounded—Sergeants W. Beckwith Capron, Thomas J. Byrne; corporals Charles Kent, Byron Kelly; privates James Doxie, Mark Day, Alexander Dibeau, Valentine Backer, Edgar Calkins, Charles Seely, Peter Lemon, Alphonzo Bachelor, Elijah Goodwin, Wm. Horton, Charles Myrehoff, Wm. L. P. Parish, Seth M. Thomas, Chas. Isham, Hiram Johnson, Ira P. Jones. 20.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Privates Luke Ferrill, Farr Madison, William M. Palms. 3.

Wounded—Sergeant D. W. Cooper; corporals Othello Phelps, Samuel Lumsden; privates Charles Jones, James Quick, James Harkness, John Stimpson. 7.

COMPANY F.

Killed—First Sergeant W. J. Wyman; corporals Jno. Morrish; privates J. W. Blackman, Frederick Bower, Peter L combie, Albert Smith. 5.

Wounded—Capt. Heber LeFavour, four times, face, arms, and shoulders; sergeant Walter Knox; privates Walter F. Harris, Nicholas Swartz, Eugene Gulley, Henry L. Curick, Chauncey Estabrook, William C. Harlan, John Jones, from Lake Superior, John Jones, Thomas Eglin, George Filden, Daniel Hurly, Stephen Mooney, George S. Bartlett, Charles Harper, Frank Fortier, Rioul Harris, Aaron R. Mathews, R. Hazelton. 20.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Noah Roberts. 1.

Wounded—Sergeant J. C. Neil; privates H. L. Dutton, Daniel Morell, Geo. Culbert. 4.

COMPANY H.

Wounded—2d Lieut. William K. Tillotson, 1st Sergeant D. B. Wriker; privates John C. Adams, Augustus Brekel, William H. Borst, William Taylor, Thomas M. Clay. 7.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant J. Ashley Pond; privates Albert Peckens, Samuel Sutton, Merritt F. Pullen, John Sawyer. 7.

Wounded—Sergeant John N. Monroe; corporals James S. Lane, John W. Gilbert; privates Wm. Johnson, Levi Townsend, Jas. McGinn, S. A. Boyd, Luke Woods, Philo P. Chubb, Gager D. Ross (since died,) Lyman A. Willson, A. R. Sewell, Walter R. Ferguson, Joseph Countryman, George S. Winegar. 15.

COMPANY K.

Wounded—John Fendt, John Marz. 2.

Gen. Berry's Complimentary Order.

Camp near Williamsburg, Va., May 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune:

Knowing the interest the people of Michigan feel in the well being of their own brave boys in the conduct of the present campaign of the army of the Potomac, I forward, at the request of several officers, the following special published at this evening's dress parade. It will be needless to give an account of the battle referred to, of Monday, May 5th, as before this reaches you the official report will doubtless have been seen by all your readers.

Our Brigade, you are aware, is composed of the 2d Michigan, Col. Poe, 3d Michigan, Col. Champlin, 5th Michigan, Col. Terry, and 37th New York, Col. Hayman.

Very truly yours,
DeG. W.,
Quartermaster 2d Michigan Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3d BRIGADE, KEARNEY'S DIVISION, On Williamsburg Battle Field, May 7th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The Commander of the Brigade takes great pleasure in making this communication to his command, that they, by *heroic fortitude* on Monday last, by making a forced march through mud and rain, each vieing with the other to see who could most cheerfully stand the hardships the time called for; making thereby a march *that others shrank from*, coming into a fight at double quick, made doubtful to our side by the overwhelming mass of the enemy poured upon our centre; by a rapid deploy and quick formation, and by coolness, precision and energy beat back the enemy, recapturing our lost position and artillery; also by a heroic charge took a stronghold of the enemy, and thereby dislodged and drove him to the plain beyond his well chosen position, have done themselves great honor, have honored the States of Michigan and New New York, and have won a name in history that the most ambitious might be proud of.

Our loss of brave comrades has indeed been large. We mourn the departed—"green be the turf above them"—they have a place in our heart's memory, and in the history of our common country.

Soldiers! You have won by your bravery the hearts of all your commanders—brigade, division, and corps, and even those higher in command.

Soldiers, I thank you—my superiors thank you—your country thanks you, and will remember you in history.

Our labors are not yet over. The insolent rebels that have endeavored to destroy, and have laid to ruin and waste portions of the best Government and the fairest land of earth, are still in force and to be conquered in other fights I have *pledged* you, men of the 3d Brigade, in all future trials. I *know* my men. They are not pledged in vain.

Commanders of Regiments will have this order read at the heads of their respective Regiments this afternoon, (8th inst)

H. G. BERRY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding 3d Brigade.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Second Regiment.

A correspondent of the *Advertiser* sends the following list of killed, wounded and missing of the Michigan Second, in the Williamsburg battle:

COMPANY A,—CAPT. MORRIS.

Wounded—Julius Rash, hip, severely; Lieut. Johnson, (lately promoted from Sergeant Major,) and Corporal Wm. Kerl—both of the last named, very slightly, scarcely worth mentioning; they now do duty.

Missing—Corporal R. W. Wright.

COMPANY B,—CAPT. HANDY.

Killed—Corporal Nickolay. Privates Jas. Aikens and Wm. S. Frazer.

Wounded—Joseph Jessup, reported a prisoner; 1st Sergeant H. H. Daniels, in leg, serious; Sergeant Evans, in the left side, slightly; Wm. L. Maps, abdomen, dangerous.

Missing—John Yost and H. A. Kidder.

COMPANY C,—CAPT. BAYINGTON.

Wounded—G. Fox, slightly, in the leg.

Missing—Edgar Spencer, and Mortimer Lunt.

COMPANY D,—CAPT. HUMPHREY.

Wounded—Theodore Oakley, seriously in back, side and hip: John Doreman and Lyman Heath, both of these last but slightly.

Missing—A. Seymour and John C. Ryan.

COMPANY E,—CAPT. BROWNELL.

Killed—Sergeant J. N. Shannahan; privates P. H. Gallup and John M. Kown.

Wounded—1st Sergeant B. F. Lee, left breast, dangerous; Corporal John S. Glidden, slightly in shoulder; Joel Cowgill, dangerously in left side; W. H. Casto, slightly; Chas Richardson, seriously in hand; Wm. Jay, do. in right elbow; Wm. Jackson, slightly in leg; Wm. Rucker, seriously in shoulder blade; John B. Farnum, through right wrist; Thos. Stevenson, in hip, seriously; James K. P. McClary, seriously in right arm.

COMPANY F,—CAPT. MORSE.

Killed—Geo. Calmer.

Wounded—Captain Morse, seriously in knee; Sergeant Stuart, in hand; Francis Haver, in hand and neck, slightly.

Missing—M. D. Cooly.

COMPANY G,—CAPT. M'CREARY.

Wounded—Capt. M'Creary, wrist and thigh, serious; private Chas. Morton, left arm; S. Knight, hip; Jeremiah Eckliff, through wrist, not serious.

COMPANY H,—CAPT. WHIPPLE.

Killed—Corporal Eddy; privates Hugh Mills, Henry Harbeck and Joseph Dezela.

Wounded—Sergeant Dobson, thigh, serious; privates D. Hill, probably fatal; Francis More, two wounds, but not dangerous; Geo. Kalber, severe; John Ohda, slightly in the head: Henry Howe, in the back, but not dangerous.

Missing—Wm. Longo.

COMPANY I,—CAPT. WM. H. BENSON.

Killed—Corporal O. A. Wallace.

Wounded—Private Geo. A. Wilson, right arm, amputation probably necessary.

Missing—Chas. Allen.

COMPANY K,—CAPT. RUEHLE.

Killed—Private Theodore Lemon.

Wounded—Privates Wm. Stewart, mortally; John Young, in hip, severely; Morris G. Walker, slightly in breast; Geo Champlain, do in the mouth; Corporal Wm. C. Loomis, in knee, seriously.

Missing—Wm. B. Paris.

This is a correct list, and can be relied upon as far as killed and wounded are concerned, but the list of the *missing* will probably be lessened in a day or two.

Company A, Second Regiment, was the first Company in battle and under fire; the brigade and the boys did nobly.—Great credit is due to all our officers, for the brave and gallant part they took in the affair. Their coolness cannot be surpassed. The same can with truth be said of the Fifth. Their loss is greater than ours. Lieut. Gunning is dead.—Captain LeFavour is wounded. I shall send you a complete list of their killed and wounded soon. I write with secesh ink. H. U.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862.

Special Correspondence of the Argus.

"On To Richmond."

IN CAMP OPPOSITE WEST POINT, Va., May 10th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

As you will perceive by the date of this letter, we have once more made an onward movement, towards Richmond; and we are now encamped within 30 miles of that place. The advance of this army must now be within 15 miles of Richmond.

At noon, of Thursday, we struck tents, and at a slow pace marched to Yorktown, to embark on board of steamboats, for a sail up the river to this place. On arriving at Yorktown, we halted on the beach for a number of hours, waiting for the rest of the brigade to embark. During the halt I took the opportunity of scouting around some. As soon as we entered within the old picket line of the rebels, we came across the hidden mines which they had laid to blow up the unlucky federals who should happen to tread upon them. These were now marked—as far as discovered—by a stake, on which was placed a white rag to warn the soldiers not to approach them. The road ran within a few feet of them. The dirt had been thrown off from a number of them. Those that I saw were made of a percussion shell, buried a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, and so arranged that the moment they were tread on, they would explode, and send the unlucky man higher than a kite.

The village of Yorktown consists of a few dilapidated buildings. The walls of the fort completely surround it. It is one of the dirtiest places I ever saw. Filth of every kind has collected, six inches deep inside of the walls, and on the outside of them there is no bottom to it. From the number of graves that you see in all directions, on the outside of the walls, disease and death were no strangers amongst them. Had not we driven them from the place, it is my opinion that the hot weather, acting upon the filth within the walls, would have eventually compelled them to evacuate it.

As I have said, the place was completely surrounded by walls, or fortifications of earthworks. These works were of very great height, and a number of feet in thickness. Surrounding these works, on the outside, was a very deep ditch. On the top of the wall were mounted numerous cannons, of different sizes, which commanded the approaches in every direction. On the inside, and against the wall, steps were made for infantry to stand and pour their leaden shower upon our troops as they approached the works. An open and almost level field lay in front of the works, over which the approach had to be made. Had Gen. McCLELLAN undertaken to take the place with light artillery and infantry alone, thousands of lives would have been lost. In that case I will not venture to say whether the place would have been taken or not. The General determined to save lives, and make a sure thing of the place at the same time, entered upon a siege, and the *pick and shovel* drove the enemy from their strong hold. I wish you could get time to visit Yorktown, look at their works, and then at ours.

We embarked at 10 o'clock in the evening, sailed up the river, and anchored off this place sometime during the night. Yesterday forenoon we landed and pitched our tents in this place. We probably shall not stop long here. While I am writing they are dealing out three day's rations.—These rations consist of hard bread, salt beef, sugar, and coffee. The meat, as a general thing, is cooked; the coffee, each man cooks for himself, and on a march it is done in this way: when we halt for meals each man takes his pint cup, fills it with water, then puts his coffee in, builds up a little fire—of anything that will burn—here we have used cornstalks, places his cup upon it, and keeps replenishing it till the coffee is cooked. In this he soaks his bread—providing always that it will soak—eats it always with a little salt beef, and calls his meal ended.

The first division that landed here, had a fight with the rebels. It took place in the woods. Of course the rebels were whipped, but quite a number of federalists were killed and wounded. I saw and talked with a number of men that were in the fight, and they tell some hard stories about the outrages perpetrated by the rebels The day after the fight, they found a number of their men, who had received but slight wounds, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Another one, with a slight bullet wound, had seven bayonet stabs through his body. They say that there were a great many negroes in the fight. One of these interesting specimens of humanity,—that some of the politicians of the north say are as good as white men, and to liberate whom they would trample on the constitution and destroy the Union,—was caught in the act of cutting the throat of a wounded soldier.

The Michigan 2nd and 5th were in the engagement, that took place on Monday last, near Williamsburg. It is said they fought like tigers. The enemy was concealed behind rifle pits. In approaching these, the Michigan boys threw themselves flat upon the ground, and worked themselves along, firing every time a head would appear above the works, and in this way they reached them. Here they loaded, then raised their guns, placed the muzzles over the intrenchments, and fired amongst the rebels, then reloaded and fired again; and thus they kept up a continuous fire till the command was given to charge bayonets, when they were up in a moment, and over the ditch they went, and away went the rebels. The regiments lost quite a number, how many or their names I cannot say.

The country is very pleasant here The weather is very warm.

Fires are raging in the woods. They were set by our gunboats throwing bombshells into them on Sunday last.

J. P.

P. S. Enclosed I send you some cotton, taken from a bale that helped make the embankment around a two hundred pounder, mounted on the walls at Yorktown. This cannon burst, killing the men around it, and it now lies on the ground, on the inside of the wall, broken into hundreds of pieces. This cotton was taken from its bale by Capt. BARRY, and by him presented to me.

The captain has just informed me that we move towards Richmond tomorrow. J. P.

Genesal Butler's Proclamation to the People of New Orleans.

We copy from the New Orleans *True Delta* of Saturday morning the following proclamation of Gen. Butler, on the occasion of assuming control as Military Governor of that city. It will be found stringent enough, certainly:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defences, having been surrendered to the combined naval and land force of the United States, and having been evacuated by the rebel forces, in whose possession they lately were, and being now in occupation of the forces of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, enforce peace and quiet under the laws and constitution of the United States, the Major General commanding the forces of the United States in the Department of the Gulf, hereby makes known and proclaims the object and purposes of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of the city of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present, and during a state of war, enforced and maintained for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may heretofore have been in rebellion against their authority.

Thrice before has the city of New Orleans been rescued from the hands of a foreign government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States.—It has of late been under the military control of the rebel forces, claiming to be the peculiar friends of its citizens; and at each time, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of law martial. Even during the interim from its evacuation by the rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed body, known as the "European Legion," to preserve public tranquillity. The Commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed until the restoration of municipal authority, and his further orders, by the law martial—a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves with their arms, equipments and munition of war. The body known as the "European Legion," not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited to still co-operate with the force of the United States to that end, and so acting, will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters.

All ensigns, flags, and devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flag of the United States and the flags of the foreign Consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under pain of severe punishment.

All persons well disposed towards the government of the United States, who shall renew the oath of allegiance, will receive the safeguard and protection in their persons and property of the armies of the United States, the violation of which is punishable with death.

All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the government of the United States, and regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized and claiming allegiance to their respective governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the supposed government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property as heretofore under the laws of the United States.

All persons who may heretofore have given their adherence to the supposed government of the Confederate States, or have been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver their arms, and return to peaceful occupations and preserve quiet and order, holding no further correspondence nor giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in person or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may render necessary.

The keepers of all public property, whether State, national or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, all munitions of war, and armed vessels, will at once make full returns thereof to these headquarters; all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war will report to these head-quarters their kind and places of business,

All rights of property, of whatever kind, will be held inviolate, subject to the laws of the United States.

All inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all shops and places of business and amusements are to be kept open in the accustomed manner, and services to be held in churches and religious houses, as in times of profound peace.

Keepers of all public-houses, coffee-houses, and drinking saloons, are to report their names and numbers to the office of the Provost Marshal, and will there receive license and be held responsible for all disorders and disturbances of peace arising in their respective places.

A sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.

The killing of an American soldier by any disorderly person or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished.

The owner of any house or building in which such murder shall be committed, will be held responsible therefor, and the house be liable to be destroyed by the military authority.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace done by combination and numbers, and crimes of an aggressive nature, interfering with forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court for trial and punishment. Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authority, if it chooses to act. Civil causes between party and party will be referred to the ordinary tribunals.

The levy and collection of all taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting the streets, and for sanitary purposes.—These are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes, issued by the Confederate States, or scrip, or any trade in the same, is strictly forbidden. It having been represented to the Commanding General by the civil authorities, that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes are, in a great measure, the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and that great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such notes be suppressed, such circulation will be permitted so long as any one may be inconsiderate enough to receive them, till further orders.

No publications, either by newspapers, pamphlet, or handbill, giving accounts of the movements of soldiers in the United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States or its officers, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the government of the United States will be permitted; and all articles of war news, or editorial comments, or correspondence making comments upon the movements of the armies of the United States, or the rebels, must be submitted to the examination of an officer who will be detailed for that purpose from these headquarters.

The transmition of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer from these headquarters.

The armies of the United States came here not to destroy, but to make good, to restore order out of chaos, and the government of laws in the place of the passions of men; to this end, therefore, the efforts of all well disposed are invited to have every species of disorder quelled, and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit an outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost guard, so that he may be punished and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authorith, so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, to the extent before indicated, is hereby suspended.

All assemblages of persons in the streets either by day or by night, tending to disorder are forbidden.,

The various companies composing the Fire Department in New Orleans, will be permitted to retain their organizations and are to report to the office of the Provost Marshal, so that they may be known, and not be interfered with in their duties.

And, finally it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as, in the judgment of the United States authorities, it may be necessary. And while it is the desire of these authorities to exercise this government mildly, and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered, as occasion calls.

By command of Major General BUTLER,
GEO. B. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

The Women of a Nation.

I do not hesitate to say that the women give to every nation a moral temperament which shows itself in its politics. A hundred times I have seen weak men show real public virtue, because they had by their sides women who supported them, not in advice as to particulars, but by fortifying their feelings of duty, and by directing their ambition. More frequently, I must confess, I have observed the domestic influence gradually transforming a man naturally generous, noble and unselfish, into a cowardly, commonplace, place-hunting self-seeker, thinking of public business only as a means of making himself comfortable—and this simply by contact with a well-conducted woman, a faithful wife, an excellent mother, but from whose mind the grand notion of public duty was entirely absent.—*De Tocqueville.*

JEFF DAVIS INVESTING.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of April 15, writes from Paris as follows: "Jeff. Davis is not so wholly devoted to the cause of the Confederacy, that he neglects entirely to look out for his own individual one. On the contrary, with a prudence and foresight, which certainly, under all the circumstances, are decidedly laudable, he has been providing for a contingency, which, from present appearances, will soon be converted into a reality. I have it from the most undoubted authority, from a source which excludes the possibility of an error, that he has within the last four months, sent over two hundred thousand dollars to France, which is securely invested for him in French stocks."

☞ An American paper announced the illness of its editor, piously adding: All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers.—The others need not, "as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing," according to good authority.

The Great Trot of Bonner's Team on Fashion Course.

Bonner's famous trotters made extraordinary time on Fashion Course on Tuesday, as has been announced by telegraph. The *Tribune* gives the following account of the go:

A large crowd covered the course, and fair faces graced the ladies' stand. Amid the throng which took in the noted ones both of the regular whips of the track and the fast-going gentleman of the road, conspicuous were Mr. Bonner, with his two "the fastest teams of the city," and Comodore Vanderbilt.

The feature of the day was a bit of sport not in the programme, and which no one looked for. He of the *Ledger*, the Bonner, the great Bonner—who has not yet been headed in the weeklies, nor on the road, behind a gray pair of trotters with the ribbons in his own hands—showed on the track with his equine wonders, Lady Palmer and Flatbush, of "vast renown." Handling the ribbons, he gave the throng a taste of both his and his horses' vitality.

After a preliminary turn of a mile, he halted before the stand, and asked the judges of the race just over to time him, and away he set his horses spinning at a rate that no double but Bonner can do. He went without a skip through the first mile, well in hand, and with pace to spare, until near its end, when a chirp quickened them for a spirt to the stand, to which they came in 2:32½. The first mile over, the gay and noble pair rushed into their bits and flew away as no others, in double, to the pole, could fly, with steady stride, and never a break or flaw of pace, dashed through the mile and past the stand in 2:29.

Clapping of many hands, waving of fair handkerchiefs by the fair hands of delighted ladies, and the shouts of the strong lungs, greeted the noble horses as they came home in so gay and so grand a manner; and when the signal went up with 5m. 13 4s. as the time of the two miles done by a pair of gentleman's horses, again the air was filled with huzzas, again fair hands waved white handkerchiefs, and fair lips smiled applause at so noble a feat. The throng had seen what no other throng had ever before seen, and could only be wild with delight. Mr. Bonner then announced that he would give any gentleman who, driving his own pair, should go two miles beating 5m 1-3-4s., the magnificent prize of ten thousand dollars, a willing gift for the pleasure conferred.

Our readers will recollect that this great feat is not Bonner's first one, for last October, with the same pair, he trotted over the same course a mile in 2m. 27s. This feat of yesterday, like that of last year, was a *public* display, and scores of watches told the tale of flight that Bonner had done. To these we may add another yet more wonderful. A few days since this same pair did a single mile on the Fashion Course in 2m. 26s.

An Axe to Grind—Origin of the term.—"When I was a little boy," says Dr. Franklin, "I remember one cold winter morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. 'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father got a grindstone?' 'Yes sir,' said I. 'You are a fine little fellow,' said he, 'will you let me grind my axe on it?' Pleased with the compliment of 'fine little fellow,' 'Oh yes,' I answered,' 'it's down in the shop' 'And will you, my little fellow,' said he patting me on the back, 'get me a little hot water?' Could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. 'How old are you, and what's your name?' continued he, without waiting for a reply. 'I am sure you are the finest little fellow that I ever saw; will you just turn a few minutes for me?' Tickled at the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged until I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang, and I could not get away, my hands were blistered, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, 'Now, you little rascal! you've played truant; send for school or you will rue it.' Alas! thought I, it's hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day, but to be called a little rascal was too much. It sank deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy—that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private like a tyrant, methinks, look out, good people, that fellow would set you turning a grindstone. When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him respectable or useful, alas! deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby."

Fruit Trees---Manuring.

Wood ashes form an admirable manure for fruit trees, for they contain an infinate variety of alkaline and other products, and in precisely the condition for re-appropriation by trees.

The pear tree requires additions of potash, and in common with all other fruit trees, it also requires the entire range of organic matters found by analysis in their ashes. Phosphates and potash for the pear, particularly, lime and phosphates for the apple, slight quantities of chlorine and soda for the quince, plum, peach, apple, &c., and still more minute quantities of these two latter substances for the cherry; for if common salt be added, but slightly in excess, the cherries will exhibit saltness in their taste the first year, and the second the tree will die.

Wood, earth and chip-manure are admirable fertilizers for fruit trees, for they contain proximates in precisely the same degree of progression to be reappropriated by fruits.

Stimulating manures, and those subject to excessive fermentation, such as the manures of the stable, barn-yard and hog-pen, should never come near fruit trees. They cause an unconditional growth, soft and imperfect in texture, and incapable of standing our changes of climate.—*Working Farmer.*

The Negroes of South Carolina not to be Armed.—The New York *Express* correspondent learns that upon reconsideration, or by the interposition of the President, the negroes of South Carolina are not to be armed, and thus be put upon an equality with the white soldiers now there. Negroes are to be used there, as elsewhere, in service, or for labor only, with this novelty, that they are to be clothed at the expense of the United States government.

McClellan's Strategy.—The Toronto *Globe*, in speaking of the capture of Yorktown, says: "The results which have followed the fall of Yorktown have justified the policy of General McClellan in making Fortress Monroe the base of his operations, and not Washington. By a single movement that cost but a few lives, he has obtained possession of Norfolk and Yorktown, destroyed the only ships remaining to the Confederacy, and will probably be in Richmond within a few days."

The "Ironsides" Frigate.

Philadelphia papers give a full description of the new iron plated frigate Ironsides, launched at that port on saturday. The ship is notable from the fact of her being the first iron-plated sea going war steamer built in the United States. The Philadelphia *North American* has the following:

She is constructed from plans and specifications presented to the Navy Department last September, by Messrs. Herrick & Sons of this city, who are the sole contractors with the Government. They in turn have contracted with Messrs. Cramp & Sons, of Kensington, for the hull, with the Bristle Forge, Brown & Co., of Pittsburgh, por the 4 inch plating, and with Traner & Mercer for the inch plating, reserving to themselves the construction of the machinery and the general arrangement of the several parts.

The contract is dated October 15th, 1861, and the vessel is to be ready for steam, July 15th, 1862. Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, of the navy, superintends the machinery and plating; the Naval Constructor, Henry Hoover the hull. She is 240 feet long, 58 feet 6 inches wide and 25 feet deep, being 3,250 tons, and having a berth gun and spar deck—the latter being shot-proof. Her frames are of white oak, filled in solid and calked, and the average thickness of her sides is 20 inches. The iron plating commences at a point 4 feet below the water line, and extends to her spar deck; the lower course is 3 inches, all the rest is 4½ inches thick. All the plates are 15 feet long, and width varying from 25 to 30 inches; each plate is fastened to the vessel by twenty 1¼ inch screw bolts 23 inches long, which secure the several thicknesses of timber to the plates, thus tying all together.

The machinery consists of two horizontal direct action steam engines, with cylinders of 50 inches diameter and 30 inches stroke, intended to make 85 revolutions per minute, and drive a brass four-bladed propeller of 13 feet diameter and 18 feet pitch. The boilers are four in number, horizontal tubular, each 17 feet front, 11 feet deep and 11 feet high, of a collettive force of 1,600 horses. The armament will consist of 16 11 inch Dahlgren guns on the gun deck, and 2 200 pound Parrott guns on the spar deck.—The port holes will be closed by iron shutters five inches thick, worked from the inside.

As this is a sea-going steamer, intended to sail as well as steam, she will have three masts, and be bark rigged, her top-masts and yards being so arranged that in action they are lowered, and leave simply the three lower masts in view.

When in action all the men on board are protected from shot and shell, and are all below the spar deck. The commander only is above that deck, and he occupies a shot proof iron lookout, which rises above the spar deck, and from which he can see all surrounding objects, and by signals communicate with the officers below.

Unlike the Monitor and Galena, this vessel can carry a large crew, sufficient to board and capture any vessel. Impenetrable to shot or shell, she will seek close action, and by means of her iron prow sink, or her heavy guns capture, her opponent; her light draft of water (fifteen feet) will enable her to enter all our southern harbors. Even Moultrie and Sumpter can be visited by her, and she may be able to make an impression on those forts before they are repossessed by the United States.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Eighth Regiment.

Soon after the victory on Wilmington Island, on the sixteenth of April, where 200 of the Michigan Eight repulsed 800 rebels, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in giving an account of the affair, reflected severely upon the officers and men engaged in it, attributing, in pretty broad terms, cowardice to them. This we had every reason to believe was false, and so branded it at the time. The mere fact that a detachment taken by surprise, could defeat four times their number, showed that they could be no cowardly set. Our supposition was correct, as the following letter received from Col. Fenton yesterday amply testifies:

Headquarters Eighth Michigan Regiment, Beaufort, S. C. May 5.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

My attention has just been called to the statement in the New York *Tribune* of April 28th, by its Port Royal special correspondent of April 22d, reflecting upon the officers and men under my command on Wilmington Island April 16, 1862. That correspondent was by some designing person misinformed, if he believed what he wrote.

In justice to the several officers and men who on that occasion co-operated in routing an enemy at least four times their number, I have to say that their duties were discharged with promptness, gallantry, and daring. Four out of ten officers were shot (two killed and two wounded), and the casualties among the men were one to five. With the exception of one company mistaking the bugle call and retiring about fifty yards, not one inch of ground was lost by us during a two hours' sharpshooting fight; and the affair was closed up by a charge of our remaining troops, officers and men pushing forward with loud cheers

Lest some deserving men might be omitted, I have refrained in my official report from particularizing names; but the article alluded to does such gross injustice to officers and men, that I have to request the publication of this statement in Detroit, that they may be "all right at home."

I am willing to trust my own life in their keeping at any future time of peril, and I hope their friends will appreciate my desire to present the facts as they actually existed on the occasion.

Wm. M. FENTON,
Colonel Michigan Eighth.

Order to Burn the Cotton.

Memphis, April 27.

The following address has been issued:

"To Planters South:

"The casualties of the war have opened the Mississippi to our enemies. The time has therefore come to test the earnestness of all classes, and I call on all patriotic planters owning cotton in the possible reach of our enemies to apply the torch to it without delay or hesitation.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD."

The New Governor of North Carolina.—Hon. Edward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He received his commission as Military Governor of that State on the 20th. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, is invested.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862.

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

The News.

The general advance of Gen. McClellan's army commenced on Monday, and it was expected to camp near Richmond on Wednesday night. The advance reached within eight miles on Tuesday night, and drove in the enemy's pickets. If a general engagement is to come off at Richmond, it may be in process to-day; in fact, may have been entered upon yesterday. We look for the intelligence of it with both anxiety and hope.

—Gen. McDowell had not, at the latest dates, advanced from Fredericksburg, and Gen. Banks was at Staunton.

—There has been daily skirmishing in the vicinity of Corinth, and a general engagement has perhaps taken place before this. Beauregard has a large force, is well posted, and the battle will be one of the hardest fought and bloodiest of the war.

The President Stands Firm.

President Lincoln repudiates the proclamation of Gen. Hunter, who, seated in his headquarters at Port Royal, imagined that by one stroke of his pen he had freed over eight hundred thousand slaves and struck the death blow to the rebellion. The President says that the time for such proclamations has not arrived, and that if it ever arrives it is not the province of Generals to issue them.—And even the ultras who were applauding Hunter and praying that the President might endorse his act, applaud the President. There may be exceptions to this latter statement, but they have not yet come to our notice, either in our reading or conversation,

This action of the President is hopeful. It shows his determination to stand by the constitution, and to make good his oft repeated and solemn declarations that this is not a war upon the "domestic institions" of any State, but a war against rebellion and for the restoration of the Union. This proclamation will reassure all the Union men in the border States, and of the States farther South who just begin to see daylight. We accept it as an evidence that the radicals, in Congress and out, need not undertake to over-ride all law, organic or statutory, for the sake of propogating their isms.

With such declarations as this, if the men of the South persist in any large numbers in attempting to defy the authority of the Government, and in the end bring,—through an actual overrunning of their whole country,—their cherished institution falling about their heads, the fault as well as the loss will be their own.

☞ We once heard a Republican member of the Michigan State Senate remark, in response to a suggestion that some measure advocated by him was unconstitutional: "D—n the Constitution, we can't run the State without breaking it, so we must shut our eyes, and put it through." The *Peninsular Courier* adopts the same philosophy when it declares that "to adhere to the Constitution in such a time as this would be inevitable ruin." We endorse no such doctrine. The rebels have trampled upon the Constitution, and violated its letter and spirit, to break up the government and bring "inevitable ruin" upon the country. We believe that to restore the Union and the government, it is only necessary for the President, and the Congress, and the law-abiding and law enforcing armies, to stand by the Constitution. Desert that, and we are at sea without chart or compass. It is dangerous, yea damnable doctrine to advance, that it is necessary to violate the Constitution in order to enforce obedience to it on the part of the rebels.

☞ Hunter says "Slavery and martial law are incompatible in a free country."—*Courier.*

Hunter is certainly a bright luminary. If his assertion is true it is only because martial law and a free country are "incompatible" things. Martial law takes away or at least suspends all the civil rights of freemen and "subjects them to the severity of military regulations."—Then, if the incompatibility Hunter asserts really does exist, martial law makes *temporary* slaves of freemen, and *permanent* freemen of slaves. By such logic as that the *Courier* might prove that a Deputy is *not* a Deputy.

☞ Gen. Buell reports his total loss at Shiloh 2,167, of whom 263 were killed, 1,816 wounded, 88 missing.—Gen. Nelson says his division went into action 4,541 strong, of whom 6 officers and 84 privates were killed, 33 officers and 558 privates wounded, 58 privates missing, making a total of 739.

☞ Congress during the past week has been considering the several confiscation bills, and the tax bill; the House is discussing a proposed adjournment from the 28th instant to June 2nd, to allow the members to visit home—or Richmond.

☞ Capt. Rufus Saxton, of the U. S. A., now Brigadier-General of Volunteers has been appointed Military Governor of South Carolina, and of the Department of the South, and sailed from New York for Port Royal on Thursday of last week. He is known as an able and prudent man. He will relieve Major General Hunter from the necessity of issuing any more proclamations.

Returned Prisoners.

Eight hundred and eighty-five prisoners arrived at Washington from Richmond last week, having been released on parole. Among them were 48 members of the old Michigan First, captured at Bull Run; 6 members of the Second, 4 of the Fourth, 1 of the Fifth, and 13 of the First Michigan Cavalry. In the First list we notice the names of the following members of the three companies which went from this County:

Co. D—from Manchester.
Corp. W. A. Metzkie, John Gregg,
A. DuBois, Wm. Johnstone,
M. S. Martin.

Co. E—from Ann Arbor.
Wm. B. Newell, J. G. Rauser,
John Lang, D. Schnaithman.

Co. H—from Ypsilanti.
G. W. Baker, M. S. Baker,
G. S. Phillips.

Col. Willcox was left at Richmond, and in very good spirits; and five or six of the Michigan First boys were supposed to be at Saulsbury, N. C.

—Forty of the released Michigan prisoners left Washington on Wednesday, *en route* for home, and probably arrived in Detroit this morning by the Cleveland boat.

Death of Lieut. Pond.—The feelings of this community were shocked at the news of the death of Acting Lieutenant Jabesh A. Pond, who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg. No young man in this community stood higher in public estimation than he did, and the sudden death of no young man would create a deeper feeling. Patriotism impelled him to leave the law-office for the army, in which he enlisted as a private, and rose by his merits to the rank of a commissioned officer. A private letter says that Lieut. Pond had distinguished himself during the battle for his coolness and bravery, and that he was cheering on his men when he fell, with a bullet thr ugh his head. His last words were, as reported,—"Keep steady, boys, fire low, and take good aim."

All the national flags in the village were displayed at half-mast on Thursday and Friday as a token of respect for the deceased.—*Livingston Democrat.*

Sergeant Pond was a son of Nathan Pond, of Howell, and a cousin of the Editor of this journal. His only brother has been a member of our family for about two years, a fact which makes the blow seem to fall near, and draw out our sympathies freely towards his aged father. He also leaves four sisters by whom he was much loved, and who will hardly be consoled by the glory of his death. But, such is war.

☞ The Monitor, Galena, Naugatuck, and their wooden consorts, ran against a snag in James River, a few miles below Richmond, in the shape of sunken vessels and other obstructions, protected by an elevated battery. See particulars inanother column.

—Com. Goldsborough will take up some mortar boats, and elevate that battery still higher.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser* approved the proclamation of Gen. Hunter, freeing all the slaves in his department; and approves the proclamation of the President modifying the same. At the same time, it warns the President to beware of the baneful influence of the border State Unionists, Messrs. Holt, Crittenden, Carlisle, etc. The President ought to call the *Advertiser* man into his Cabinet.

☞ The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that a careful investigation has satisfied the authorities that not 500,000 effective men are in the field, and the States will be immediately called upon for an additional 100,000 volunteers, to be held in reserve for emergencies.

☞ The rebel officers captured at Yorktown and Williamsburg protest in the name of humanity against McClellan's order requiring them to remove the torpedoes and other infernal machines left for the benefit of the Yankees. It was not "inhuman," nor a violation of military usages to plant these torpedoes, not a bit of it.

☞ The General Assemblies of both the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches met last week, the first in Columbus, O.; the second in Cincinnati.—The Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, was elected Moderator of the N. S. body, by a large majority.

☞ Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tenn., has been arrested on a charge of treason, by order of Gov. Andy Johnson. Gov. J. is determined to hold a steady rein, and in the venerable Judge Catron he has a reliable co operator.

☞ The latest reports from the Mississippi say that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back on Fort Randolph, 12 miles below; also that a Union fleet had reached Vicksburg on the way up the river.

☞ We see it announced that Stockton's Independent Regiment of Michigan Infantry has allotted over $8000 monthly. This is doing nobly, and other Michigan regiments would do well to emulate such an example.

☞ Report says that Gen. Sumner has been suspended from his command for neglect or refusal to reinforce Gen. Heintzelman at the battle of Williamsburg. We have no doubt that "somebody blundered" in the management of that battle.

☞ The aged father of the late Col. Ellsworth has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Arsenal at Vergennes, Vt.

☞ Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouave regiment arrived at New York on the 19th, to be mustered out of service.

☞ The Pasha of Egypt will be among the visitors to the London Exhibition.

Repulse of Our Iron Clad Boats.

Washington, may 17.

The following has been received at the War Department:

Williamsburg, May 17.

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck, and Port Royal were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River. Seventeen have already been buried, and there are numbers wounded aboard the vessels, including Lieutenant Morris. The 100-pound gun on the Naugatuck exploded at the first fire.

(Signed) David Campbell.
By authority of Gen. McClellan.

THE REPULSE OF THE GALENA.

New York, May 20.

The following was written on board the Galena yesterday morning:

"We ran up to Watches' Bluff, where we found the river full of sunken steamers, the Jamestown, Yorktown, and a number of others. The bank was lined with rifle pits, and on the top of the bluff the rebels had a very heavy battery, mounting ten guns, some of them ten inches, and three or four very heavy rifles. We ran within half a mile of the battery, anchored, and swung broadside to them. They opened fire, the first shot striking our port bow and going through the armor. About five minutes after we got another shot very near where the first one struck. As it came through it killed one man instantly and wounded four more. We fought them four hours until we got out of ammunition, when we had to retire. We got twenty-eight shots in our side and seventeen on deck. We had twelve men killed, two dangerously wounded, who have since died, and fifteen slightly wounded.

"We made a gallant fight, but had we taken the battery we could not have held it, and the obstructions in the river prevented our going up any higher. One thing we have demonstrated, the Galena cannot stand heavy shot at a short range. We fired two hundred and thirty-eight rounds, all that we had. Had we had plenty of shells we could have silenced the rebels in two hours."

Washington, May 20.

A private letter from an officer of one of the flotilla, speaking of the recent engagement, says the Galena, iron clad, was admirably maneuvered, so beautifully and saucily that she passed five or six times as close as she could get, and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and repassed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition, for which we expect to have better use further up, Com. Rogers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, while he in the Galena lay abreast off the battery and disconcerted the rebel gunners.

The Galena then followed, but the buoys had been displaced and misplaced so that the pilots last evening ran the Galena ashore, and she is still aground.

No one of our vessels is seriouly injured.

THE MONITOR IN THE FIGHT.

Washington, May 20.

The following is the report of Wm. F. Jeffers, commanding the Monitor in the late engagement near Richmond. It is addressed to Com. Rogers:

U. S. Iron-clad Steamer Monitor, James River, Va., May 16.

"Sir—I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday. Shortly after emerging from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At half-past seven I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff in the river there is an obstruction formed of sunken vessels and steamers secured with chains. The Galena having anchored about one thousand yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her and take off some of the fire, but I found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galena and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage. The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly, towards this vessel. She was struck three times, one solid 8 inch shot square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot-house. Neither caused any damage beyond bending the plates. I am happy to report no casualties.

In conclusion permit me to say the action was most gallantly fought, against great odds and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force."

More about the Merrimac.—The armament of the Merrimac consisted of twelve guns—two seven inch rifled pivot guns fore and aft, each working out of three port holes; four nine-inch smooth-bore guns, Dahlgren pattern; four six inch rifled guns; and two boat howitzers, twelve pounders, both on her upper deck, fore and aft, to repel boarders.

Commodore Tatnall made a speech to the crew, who had been mustered on deck, after a boat from Norfolk had reached the vessel, bringing the news of the occupation of the city by our forces. The substance of his speech, as related by the gunner, was this:

"Boys, Norfolk has been taken by the Yankees, and our supplies are cut off.—Although the vessel has been lightened, the pilot says he cannot get her up the James river, as we had intended to do; therefore we have concluded to blow her up. You can make your escape in the best way possible."

Tatnall was carried away from the Merrimac in a litter, he was so feeble.

The Merrimac's crew numbered three hundred and sixty men. At the time of her explosion her magazines, fore and aft, were full of ammunition. Seventy of the crew have taken the oath of allegiance in Norfolk. They had received but fifty dollars for their services in the Confederate navy—the money was Confederate shinplasters.

The Homestead Bill.—The Homestead bill which has passed both Houses of Congress gives every head of a family twenty-one years of age 100 acres of land, provided he remains upon it and cultivates the land for a period of five years. The bill also gives every person who has been in the military or naval service of the United States during the present war all the benefits of the homestead act, without regard to limitations made elsewhere in the bill in regard to residence.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ADVANCES.

White House, Va. May 19.

The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place.

The advance under General Stoneman reached the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long tressle bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time.

The pickets of the enemy are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any reliable information from that city.

Gen. McClellan went on a reconnoisance to day to the Chikahominy. The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

Tunstall's Station, Va., May 20.

The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Coal Harbor on the road running to Richmond by way of New Bridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets into within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night. Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they can bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence, and counseling a determined resistance to the advance of the Union troops.

Richmond papers of the 16th have been received They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jefferson Davis in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State, that if in the course of events the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from the State. The war could be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years

The rebel General John B. Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday at Drury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries on James River, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge the loss of six killed and seven wounded.

Tunstall's Station, May 21.

The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction.

The rebels attempted to regain the post by the use of their artillery, but failed.

Our batteries opened, shelling the woods on each side of the bridge.

The advanee under General Stoneman reached Newbridge yesterday within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which, at that point, is a small creek.

The country in that locality is in a good state of cultivation.

Six pieces of artillery were found posted on the opposite bank, but his purpose not being to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge and encamped during Wednesday. While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded.

The whole army moved this morning early with the intention of making a lengthy march. What roads they took it is not necessary to state, but the headquarters of Gen. McClellan to-night are within a short distance of Richmond, in front of which city is supposed to be encamped the main body of the rebel army. If they intend to give the Union forces battle, which is almost universally acknowledged to be the case, the hour is drawing near at hand when they will have an opportunity.

From New Orleans and the Gulf.

Fortress Monroe, May 20.

The United States dispatch boat Rhode Island arrived here this morning with mails and dates from New Orleans to the 8th, Southwest Pass to the 9th, Ship Island the 10th, Pensacola the 11th, Key West to the 14th, and Port Royal to the 18th. She brings between 40 and 50 passengers, naval officers captured on the Mississippi below New Orleans. Among them are several Lieutenants formerly of our navy. The news from New Orleans is not of special interest.

Gen. Butler commenced landing on the 1st of May, established his headquarters at the Custom House, took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff.

A conference had been had between General Butler and the authorities of the city, with Pierre Soule. The proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars.

As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, the boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city.

Negotiations for Confederate scrip are forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation is allowed.

The newspapers continue their publication. The *Delta* was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but was subsequently allowed to go on.

Algiers has been occupied by our forces and Forts Jackson and St. Phillip garrisoned by our troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad was taken possession of and all the approaches to the city cut off. General Phelps had advanced to Carrolton, five miles up the river, and occupied the place.

There was very little public demonstration of Union feeling in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future. A great want of confidence is prevailing, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler business is slowly recovering, the city is generally becoming quiet, and affairs gradually are perfectly satisfactory.

It is stated that Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the bays. Soundings had been made in the channel. On the 7th the fleet was fired on while engaged in this work by Fort Morgan, but no reply was given. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Island.

☞ England has paid simply in interest money on her national debt, during the last 169 years, hard cash to the enormous amount of £3,130,882,179, or more than ten and a half thousand million dollars.

A Soldier in Luck.—The Monroe *Commercial* says that Levi French, a private of Captain Strong's Company, who belongs in the town of Milan, while walking near the Tennessee River, on ground which had been recently occupied by the rebels, picked up a package, which, on examination, was found to contain $700 in gold.

Hunter's Proclamation Repudiated.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, May 19.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter; and whereas the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding;

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and further that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander or person, has been authorized by the government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that wheather it be competent for me as Commander in-Chief of the army and navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall becomea necessity indispensable to the maintainance of the government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co operate with any State that may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most interested in the subject matter. To the people of the States now I earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I do beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and party politics This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be annexed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The following is the proclamation of Gen. Hunter so signally repudiated by the President:

Headquarters Dep't of the South, Hilton Head, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official] DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adj't General.

Union Demonstration at Nashville.

Nashville, May 13.

The Union demonstration to-day was a complete success The meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and comprised at least fifteen hundred persons, together with a band of music. Ex-Governor Campbell presided, assisted by Vice Presidents from various districts and counties, including Mamphis. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Campbell, Governor Johnson, Messrs. W. B. Stokes, William H. Polk, W. P. Wesens, Edmund Cooper and John S. Brien. The tenor of all the speeches was an earnest appeal to the deluded Tennesseeans who embraced the cause of the rebels to return to loyalty to the Union.

The evening meeting was attended by Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, Hon. Jordan Stokes and others. Resolutions setting forth that the safety and welfare of their relatives and friends in the rebel army and prisons can only be assured by the return of Tennessee to the Union; that Congress be appealed to to end the war; complimenting the Union officers and soldiers on their considerate conduct, and approving of Governor Johnson's address of March 18, were adopted by acclamation.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire proceedings. Everything here bears an auspicious aspect for the Union cause.

The Evacuation of Pensacola.

Before Corinth, Miss., May 18.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* contain the following special:

"Pensacola, May 10.—At 12 o'clock last night Pensacola navy-yard and the forts were set on fire and destroyed.—When the enemy discovered what was going on, Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment and kept it up during the conflagration but without doing damage to any body. At Pensacola all public property excepting the custom house, which is incapable of being burned, was burned, but all Confederate property has been saved. The railroad track leading out of the city towards Montgomery was torn up.—This morning a Federal vessel, with a flag of truce, came up to the city, demanding a surrender. Mayor Ballbe refused to comply with the demand, but as all the military force had left he had no power to oppose. The Federal officers replied that they would occupy the city to morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed."

New Advertisements.

1862. 1862.

Second Arrival

—OF NEW—

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS!

AT

C. H. MILLEN & CO'S.

We are now receiving a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SKIRTS,

SHAWLS,

MANTILLAS, &c.,

For the Ladies.

Fine French Cassimeres,

and Coatings,

For the Gentlemen.

CARPETS,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

FINE NEW TEAS,

And other Choice Family Groceries,

For Everybody,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Call and See.

C. H. MILLEN & CO.

May, 1862. 854tf

"We know not where else so much authentic intelligence of the Rebellion can be obtained."

"No other work possesses the value as a work of reference."

"*It is Reliable, Complete, and Desirable.*"

THE

REBELLION RECORD,

Edited by FRANK MOORE,

Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON.

IT IS

Full, Impartial and Reliable.

A RECORD WHICH THE COURTS, THE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE PRESS quote, as

THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By reference to it every person can be fairly and truthfully posted up in relation to this

GREAT REBELLION.

IT CONTAINS.—I.,

THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE AND THE GREAT ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY BY EDWARD EVERETT.

II.

A Diary of Verified Events;

Commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860—giving, in the form of a Diary, a concise, succinct, and truthful history of every event as it occurs.

III.

Documents, Speeches,

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CONSISTING OF ALL THE

Official Reports, of Battles, Skirmishes, &c., Messages and Proclamations of the President of the United States, Special Orders, &c., &c.

Graphic Accounts of the movements of troops Important Speeches and Letters from Leading Men, North and South.

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Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the

Notable Men of the time, and with Maps and Diagrams of the plans of battles.

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Six Parts, with Copious Index, comprise a Volume.

NOW READY,

VOLUMES ONE, TWO, AND THREE.

Bound in Cloth, at $3.75 each; Sheep, $4.00; Half Morocco, or Half Calf Antique, $5.00 each.

A New Edition;

Sold Exclusively by Canvassers and Agents, is now publishing in Nos., at 25 cents each. Each No. illustrated with a Portrait on Steel.

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G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher.
532 Broadway, New York.
C. T. EVANS, General Agent. 853w3

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals up to June 2d, at 10 A. M. for the rent of the Fair Grounds during the coming Horse Show and Sheep Shearing Festival for the erection of Refreshment Stalls. The sale of Alcoholic liquors will not be permitted.

B. GREEN, R. S. SMITH, Com.

May 23d, 1862.

Michigan Argus.

Local — *Items*

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1862.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Going East, at - - - 4.50 P. M.
Going West, at - - - 9.25 A. M.

JOHN I. THOMPSON, P. M

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

No 37 Park Row, New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

TO PRINTERS!

THE health of the subscriber making it desirable and necessary that he change his business, he offers for sale the

MICHIGAN ARGUS

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, with the BOOK BINDERY connected therewith. Possession given July first, or earlier if desired. Apply in person or by letter.

Ann Arbor, April 24, 1862. E. B. POND.

DWELLING FOR SALE!

IF YOU wish to buy a good two-story brick dwelling, conveniently in the business part of the City, with grounds and yards well stocked with choice Fruit of all kinds, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Ornamental trees, Shrubbery, &c., &c., inquire at the

April 24, 1862. ARGUS OFFICE.

FOR SALE!

TWO of the most desirable building lots in the City of Ann Arbor, containing each one acre and a quarter of ground. They are situated on State Street, near the South-west corner of the University Square. For terms, &c., inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

April 24, 1862.

Road Warrants.

With Pathmaster's Return attached, just printed on good paper, and well ruled, at the Office. The best form in market.

All orders promptly filled.

April 15th, 1862.

☞ Capt. G. P. SANFORD, of the First Michigan Infantry, has resigned, because of ill health.

☞ From J. A. ROYS, Detroit, we have received a *carte-de-visite* portrait of Col. WILLCOX, and a good one it is, too. ROYS has them for sale at 10 cents each.

☞ We are requested to say that the call extended by the Congregational Church of this city to Rev. A. E. BALDWIN, is for a single year, and not for a settlement, as would be understood by our notice last week.

☞ The *Courier* appropriates to its own use the table of Primary School and Fine moneys apportioned to the several Townships in this County, and neglects to give the ARGUS the credit due. Is such its idea of newspaper courtesy?

☞ JAMES H. EASTMAN, of this city, a member of the Senior Class in the University, has been appointed cadet from this Congressional District to West Point. It is a good selection, and we wish him an honorable career.

☞ We give place on our first page to full lists of the killed, wounded, and missing in the Second and Fifth Regiments at the battle of Williamsburg. Quite a number of the wounded in Company I, 5th Regiment, lived in the North part of this County.

☞ In another column we advertise "*The Rebellion Record*," issued in numbers by G. P. PUTNAM, each number being illustrated by steel portraits, maps, etc. It is arranged in three parts, the documentary, history, narrative history, and poetry, of the war. Great pains are taken to make the text authentic history, and it is printed in a superior style.—See prospectus.

☞ The several Druggists of this city have, we are informed, entered into an arrangement by which only one store will be kept open for the purpose of putting up prescriptions and dispensing medicines on the Sabbath.—When the schedule of alternation is matured the public will be notified of the same.

☞ On Sunday last there was a decided change in the weather, and Monday morning the mercury stood at 32°, but with very little indications of frost. Monday night we caught it, however, and at 5 A. M, Tuesday, the mercury marked 30° and everything out doors was encased in white. A heavy fog prevailed, which in connection with the dampness of the ground prevented the serious injury that was feared. Grapes were badly scorched and look as though they had been through fire—we shall have to buy Kelly Island Catawbas next fall—and Peaches, Pears, and Apples were thinned out a little; no more than they needed, provided the thinning was scientifically done. Cherries, we think, escaped uninjured; also Strawberries and other small fruits. The weather is now beautiful.

INTERESTING TO TOBACCO CONSUMERS.—The tax bill, as amended by the Senate Committee, imposes the following duties on manufactured tobacco:

On tobacco, cavendish, plug-twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff and cigars, twenty cents per pound—increase, 10 cents.

On snuff manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, except aromatic or medical snuff in phials, pots, boxes or packets, twenty cents per pound—increase, 12 cents.

On cigars, valued at not over five dollars per thousand, fifteen cents per pounds—increase, 5 cents.

On cigars valued at over five dollars, and not over ten dollars per thousand, twenty cents per pound—increase, 5 cents.

On cigars valued at over ten dollars per thousand, and not over twenty dollars, twenty-five cents per pound—increase, 5 cents.

On cigars valued at over twenty dollars per thousand, thirty-five cents per pound. (New clause.)

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—George Hambleton, Co. B, 13th Mich.; Gilbert Beckwith, Co. C, 10 Mich., and S. B. Goodrich, 3d Mich., died on their way to St. Louis from Pittsburg Landing.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, by Henry E. & George A. Peters, to obtain an order from said Court vacating Warren S. Hutchinson's addition to the Village of Scio, Washtenaw County, as recorded in Liber J on page 26 of Deeds, in the Register's office for said County; and also to vacate the addition of Robert Giles to said Village of Scio, as recorded in Liber L, of Deeds, at page 14, in the Register's office for Washtenaw county.

TWITCHELL & FRAZER,
Att'ys for Henry E. & Geo. A. Peters.

Dated, May 19, 1862. 853tf

Died.

On Tuesday, May 13th, JANE, Wife of ALPHEUS BRITT, aged 40 years.

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,	8.00 A. M.	5.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M
Ypsilanti,	9.20 "	6.20 "	9.10 "
Ann Arbor,	9.40 "	6.45 "	9.30 "
Dexter,	10.05 "	7.20 "	9.55 "
Chelsea,	10.23 "	7.55 "	10.10 "
Ar. Chicago,	8.15 P. M.		8.15 A. M.

GOING EAST.

	Night Ex.	Jack. Ac.	Mail Ex.
Chelsea,		5.25 A. M.	4.25 P. M.
Dexter,		6.05 "	4.49 "
Ann Arbor,	5.35 A. M.	6.15 "	5.05 "
Ypsilanti,	5.55 "	7.00 "	5.25 "
Ar. at Detroit,	7.00 "	8.35 "	6.40 "

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 tell,
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

☞ See a woman, in another column, picking Sambuci Grapes for SPEER'S Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals and by first-class families in Paris, London, and New York, in preference to old port wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

☞ Whooping Cough may be greatrelieved and entirely cured by the free use of HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL. See the 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,
439 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

S23y1

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold,

Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

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

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

TO WIVES and MATRONS.

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

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

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

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

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

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

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

Important to Ladies.

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

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

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

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from BODILY 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

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 while 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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE REBELLION

ON HIGH PRICES FOR CLOTHING, HAS COMMENCED AT THE

OLD & RELIABLE

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM!

No. 3 PHŒNIX BLOCK, MAIN St.

I AM now opening a large and varied assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and in view of the rebellion on high prices generally, will offer them to my friends and customers at the very lowest figures for **Cash.**—Those in want of a superior article of Cloths, Cassimeres, or

Ready-Made Clothing,

will call on

WM. WAGNER,

who has just returned from the East, with a large assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

which have been purchased at the late

LOW PRICES!

and can offer them at a lower figure than ever before. Among my Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
VESTINGS

of all descriptions, 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.

WM. WAGNER.

Ann Arbor, April 9th 1862. 848tf

NEW GOODS

For the Spring, 1862.

—o—

MACK & SCHMID

Would respectfully announce to the Citizens of

Washtenaw and adjoining Counties

that we are now receiving

Direct from the Eastern Markets,

A full and complete supply of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ladies' & Childrens' Shoes,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c.

Purchased by one of our firm for cash, and notwithstanding the hard times we shall continue to

Add Weekly Additions

To our stock in order

To Accommodate our Customers!

with everything they may need to ask for.

And we will farther pledge ourselves to sell as cheap

AS TIMES WILL PERMIT

and which is always as

As Low as the Lowest.

At the same time we hope our friends and customers will bear in mind that the times compel us to sell our goods

For Cash or Ready Pay.

Ann Arbor, March 28, 1861. 845tf

NEW GOODS.

BACH & PIERSON

Have just opened their

SECOND SPRING STOCK

and offer a

CHOICE SELECTION

Of Seasonable Goods,

including all

The Newest Styles

of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Cloths, Domestics, Staples,

GROCERIES, &C.,

We Bought for Cash

and will sell

FOR CASH OR READY PAY,

at very

Low Figures.

CALL AND SEE!

BACH & PIERSON.

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1862.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!

The undersigned will open on the 25th inst., at

ROGERS' AGRICULTURAL HALL,

a general assortment of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. Also the choicest varieties of

GRAPES, RASPBERRIES, &c.

These trees have been selected by himself from one of the best

EASTERN NURSERIES!

and will be found in prime condition. Call early and make your selections.

Those wishing Apple Trees grown in this State can be supplied from the North Lake Nursery.

Ann Arbor, April 21, 1862. T. DE BOIS. 849tf.

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

Capital, - - - $500,000

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

☞ OLD FRIENDS ☜ IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.

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

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

TALLAHASSEE, 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 bilious 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 obed'nt 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.

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

1y805

J. D. BALDWIN

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THE

WASHTENAW NURSERIES,

The following list of first-class Fruit and Ornamental Trees for spring planting:

Apples, a full assortment, standard and dwarf, including a good supply of Steele's Red Winter, King of Tompkin's Co, Wagner, Peck's Pleasant	Mountain Ash, American, Horse Chestnut, Strawberry Tree, Black Salix Willow, Weeping Ash, New American Weeping Willow, Kilmarnack Weeping Willow, Weeping Elm
Pears, a general assortment, including the Bartlett, Seckel and Virgalieu	Choice Evergreens, Norway Spruce, Am. Double Spruce, Scotch Pine, Corsican Pine, Red Cedar, Balsam Fir, American Arboritae, Siberian Arboritae
Pears, dw'f, best kinds	Round Top Box
Cherries, standard and dwarf	Roses, consisting of Perpetuals, Moss, Bengal, Austrian, Bourbon and Climbing
Peaches, a general assortment	
Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Figs, Siberian Crab Apples, Downing's ever-bearing Mulberry, Hop Tree	
Grapes, best kinds	
Currants, " "	
Raspberries, Brinkle's Orange and others	
Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries	Flowering Shrubs, a general assortment
Mountain Ash, European	Paeonies, Dahlias,

All of which will be offered at my nursery at LOW FIGURES, to suit the war times.

All persons designing to plant trees or shrubs are invited to call and examine this stock. J. D. BALDWIN.

March, 1862, 4w844

TAX ON TOBACCO.

—o—

In anticipation of a tax of

SEVEN OR EIGHT CTS. PR. LB.

being levied on all

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

I will sell for a few days for

Less than

WINTER PRICES!

I have on hand a large stock of the best grade of

FINE CUT CHEWING

And Smoking Tobacco

and being desirous of

Commencing anew

WITH THE NEW PRICES!

and as all tobacco

Found in the hands of the Sellers

will be taxed and

Added to the selling Price!

I propose to

Give all a chance

To Supply Themselves

—at the—

Lowest possible Cash price.

I have received some of the

VERY BEST VIRGINIA PLUG

in market, also

LIGHT CUT PLUG,

KILLIKINICK,

and Spanish Smoking Tobacco

200 BARRELS SMOKING!

To be sold in Barrels!

And put up in pounds and half pound papers by the dozen.

50 Barrels Chewing,

P. S.—Any Farmers wishing

Tobacco Seed

Can have some by calling at my store. This seed came from the Patent Office.

I have received the

English Birds-Eye Smoking!

A new article in this market.

South side Huron st., near Cook's Hotel, Sign of Red Indian.

M. DEVANY.

Ann Arbor, March 20, '62. 844w6

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of C. S. GOODRICH & SON are requested to call and pay the same to John F. Miller, Receiver, at the banking office of Miller, Davis & Webster, by the 15th day of June next, after which time the books and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN F MILLER, Receiver.

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1862. 852w3

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY!

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

PURIFYING THE BREATH & MOUTH

AND

Curing Toothache & Neuralgia.

—o—

CONTENTS:

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequaled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the Teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St, Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price One Dollar or Six for $5

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and sent by express.

☞ *Full direction for use in on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent, post paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster, (large size), for pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER, and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW,

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. WILLIAM B. HURD is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. HURD, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact THAT HIS ARTICLES ARE PRECISELY WHAT THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE, AS WE CAN TESTIFY FROM THEIR LONG USE."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. WE WISH IT THE BEST POWDER FOR THE TEETH THAT WE EVER USED. I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel.—Use no other.

What will Dr. Hurd's Remedies Effect?

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH AND TOOTH POWDER will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH AND TOOTH POWDER will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH AND TOOTH POWDER are the best preparation in the world for curing BAD BREATH and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, CANKER, etc., have been cured by Dr Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. HURD'S MOUTH WASH AND TOOTH POWDER give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

Artificial Teeth

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

FARMERS and MECHANICS! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothchild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that DYSPEPSIA and CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS often originate in Neglect of Teeth.

Send for the Treatise on Teeth,

and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia, Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents.

Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

What are the People Doing?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and thus we want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the Mouth Wash to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these remedies.

WHO WILL SUPPLY THEM?

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The DENTAL TREASURY is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars.

Now is the time to go into Business!

☞ do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address

Wm. B. Hurd & Co.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

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 Dried Apples. 831tf

Ann Arbor, Dec. 9, 1861.

SPEER'S

SAMBUCI WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

Of Choice Oporto Fruit,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE, FOR

FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS

Excellent Wine for Females

Sambucus Tree of Portugal, the Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and all Chronic Complaints.

Every family, at this season, should use the SAMBUCI WINE,

Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families of Europe and America.

AS A TONIC,

It has no equal, causing an appetite and building up of the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC,

It imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout, and Rheumatic affections.

SPEER'S WINE

Is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES WINE,

Because it will not intoxicate as other wine, as it contains no mixture of spirits or liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor, and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO

A few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the Wine:—

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.	Dr. Wilson, 11th st., N. Y.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State	Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.	Dr. Dougherty, " "
D. Parker, N. Y. City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J.	

And many others too numerous to publish.

☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.

☞ MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

For Sale by **Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson,** Ann Arbor.

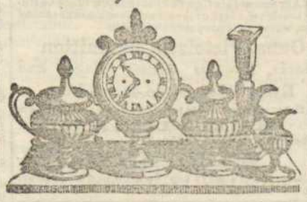
A. SPEER, Proprietor.
VINEYARD, Passaic, New Jersey.
OFFICE, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.

834m6

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 assorted.

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also

CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

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

C. BLISS.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861 826tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership of the undersigned under the name of Beakes & Abel, is dissolved.

All persons indebted to said copartnership, will please call at once and adjust the same by cash or note.

HIRAM J. BEAKES,
SYLVESTER ABEL.

Dated, March 15th, 1862. 6w844.

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. SOND HEIM—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 diseases of greater complexity 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,

Michigan Argus.

TRADE REGULATIONS

Proclamation of President Lincoln.

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, New Orleans in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans have since been blockaded, but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Secretary Chase's Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862.
REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

First—To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States, of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolinna; Port Royal in South Carolina; and New Orleans, in Louisiana; licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports—which licenses shall be exhibited to the Collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatever.

Second—To vessels of the United States clearing coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the proclamation except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Preservation of Leather.

Mr. Jenne, of Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., writes to the *Prairie Farmer*, in answer to an inquiry for a preservation for leather, that he has two—one for boots, the other for harness, which he obtained from a man who has been employed in cleaning and oiling harness in the East India service—as he said—by paying for it; the former was given him as a special favor. He says:

"I have tested them both for several years, and find them first rate. They are as follows: For boots and shoes, take six ounces of bayberry wax, four ounces beeswax, six ounces mutton or beef tallow, one-third paper lampblack pulverized. Melt and stir a good deal. Heat a brush to apply with. For harness—beeswax, one-half pound; neats foot oil, one pint; yellow soap, one-fourth pound. Boil until completely melted, keeping them well stirred all the the time. Apply warm; the leather being moist and clean. Hang the harness in a warm place—a warm sunny day is best. When finished, if rubbed briskly with a dry, clean cloth, a fine polish will be obtained, giving every appearance of new leather. If any blacking is needed, add lampblack. I am confident that fifty per cent will be added to the wear of harness treated once a year with the above preparation."

Value of Soot as a Manure.

In response to an inquiry relative to the worth of soot as a manure, the *Working Farmer* replies:

Its chief component is carbon, and in so divided a form as to be nearly equal to a solution in water. As soot is formed on the side of the chimney, thousands of cubic feet of atmosphere are passing over it, much dilated by heat, and containing ammonia; this is absorbed by soot, its fine carbon retaining the ammonia, and in a condition not defined by chemistry, but certainly known in practice to have high value. In England the soot from both coal and bituminous coal is habitually saved, and many farmers buy it largely. In this country, soot, in common with many other valuable substances is wasted. Some English farmers use thousands of bushels annually, and with great profit, applying twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Its great value, however, is for the compost heap, where it not only absorbs new quantities of ammonia, but assists in insuring that kind of decay of woody fiber known as *ermacaucis*, and arresting the putrid fermentation which frequently is so violent as to cause the loss of much of the volatile products, producing the condition known as *fire-fanging*. Soot may also be used like other finely divided black powders, for dusting over young turnips and other plants infested with the turnip fly, and after performing this office, it will find its way into the soil.

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.

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*.

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

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. 1y305

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.

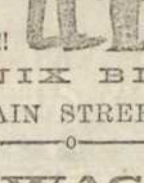
We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING, herefore are prepared to furnish

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. 74tf

ANOTHER 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.

Rifle Factory!

A. J. SUTHERLAND

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

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition
Flasks, Pouches Game Bags, and
Every other article in his Line.

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

REPAIRING

i the shortest notice, and in the best manner

KEYS,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

1862. 1862.

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

Money Wanted.

Who will Lend Money?

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

Ten Per Cent Interest, (Or More.)

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

The Borrower paying all expenses, including recording. E. W. MORGAN,
Ann Arbor, Oct. 7. 1859. 715tf

1862. 1862.

NEW

SPRING GOODS!

We are now receiving a fine stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

and offer them at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

C. H. MILLEN & CO.

April 1st, 1862. 846tf

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

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Accumulated Capital, - $3,500,000.

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

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

Dividends are Declared Annually!

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

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

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.
GUY R. PHELPS, Secy.
For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON,
763v1 Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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.

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.	707tf
—both a No. 1 Fire Insurance Co's.		
Capital,	- - - -	$500,000;

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333 Broadway, New York

Publisher of Music and Music Books

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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, *Yarquesvilles, C.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warehouse 333 Broadway, N. Y.

Sabbath School Bell,

100,000 issued in ten Months.

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

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

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
333 Broadway, N. Y.

New Music,

Publised by Horace Waters

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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

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

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The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices very low Second Hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instructions of all kinds, at the lowest prices. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
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TESTIMONIALS:—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.' —*Evangelist.*

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

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

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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

THRESHING MACHINES.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Nichols & Sheppard,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Improved for the Season of 1862

In this Separator the grain is separated from the straw by means of lifting fingers, that toss the straw up and down with a sudden motion from the time it leave the cylinder until it passes to the stacker, and the grain falls through a bottom made of slats, clear from the straw. The parts containing these fingers and the tight grain bottom are made to vibrate or swing backward and forward, which works the straw to the stacker and the grain to the sieves. The superiority of this machine over all others consists in its

Perfect serationtion of Grain from Straw,

Great simplicity, having no pickers or beaters to clog up, and less machinery than any other machine now made.

Great capacity, as it will not waste when crowded.

Perfect cleaner, having larger seives than any other.

Easy draft, better constructed, simple and durable.

Pennsylvania Iron Horse Power.

Warranted to be the best Horse Power in use. Made with wood or iron frame as preferred.

Farmers and Threshers of Michigan! We offer you the BEST MACHINE IN USE. Better than Pitts', Hall's Fowlerville, or any machine built on their principles.

If you intend buying a machine of any kind get a pamphlet of us or our Agent, and satisfy yourself.—Pamphlet sent free. Call and see, or address

NICHOLS & SHEPPARD,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Or M. ROGERS, or MYRON RASH, Agents, Ann Arbor; or I. V. WAKEMAN, agent, Dexter. 850m3

The Latest News.

JUST OPENED AT GRENVILLE & FULLER'S Drug Store, a fresh supply of Dr WM. B HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES. Agents and dealers supplied at New York prices. Read Dr. Hurd's advertisement in another column. For sale at all the Drug Stores in Ann Arbor. [850w3] G. J. PEASE, Agent.

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

OWN PRICES!

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

One word in regard to Repairing:

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

Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. J. C. WATTS. 704w

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

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

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

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

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

To Agents.

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

Ann Arbor, March, 1859. 6902m6

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

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 Perodicals, viz:

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal)
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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.

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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.

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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.

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D. C. Batchelder

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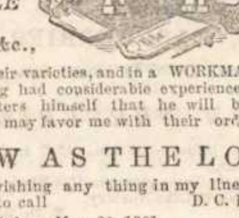

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&c., &c., &c., &c.,

in all their varieties, and in a WORKMANLIKE manner

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

LOW AS THE LOWEST.

those wishing any thing in my line are respectfuly invited to call D. C. BATCHELDER.
Ann Arbor. May 20, 1861. 801tf

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

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

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

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

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

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

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

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

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

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

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

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

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

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

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

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

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

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

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

And for sale by

Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson,

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO., Detroit
809y1 J. H. BURRILL, Travelling Agent.

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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.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

OMNIBUS FARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Hotel Proprietors in this city of Ann Arbor, respectfully announce to the public, that on and after the first day of January, 1862,

TEN CENTS FARE.

will be charged to each and every person carried to and from the cars, to the respective Hotels, by the Omnibus Line.

S. COOK, Cook's Hotel.
H. BARSTOW, Franklin House.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 24th, 1861. 832tf

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage made by William W. Annin Elma M. Annin to Charles Moore Delos Showerman, and Erastus Samson, dated February 18th, A. D. 1857, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, February 21st, A. D. 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 23 of mortgages page 330, and which mortgage, by writing, dated January 21st, 1862, was assigned by said mortgagees to Alonzo Clark, undersigned; and the said assignment thereof recorded on the said day of its date at one and a half o'clock in the afternoon, in the said Register's office, in Liber 28, of mortgages page 735: Upon which mortgage there is claimed due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of nine hundred ninety three dollars and thirty-three cents, and the further installment of three hundred eighty-three and 33-100 dollars with interest from February 18th, last past, to become due one year from the last named date, and no suit or proceeding at law have been instituted to recover the money aforesaid claimed due or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, in order to realize the amount now claimed as aforesaid due on said mortgage together with the interest accruing from the date hereof, and the costs of foreclosure provided for in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House (the place of holding the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County) in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on the 28th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the premises in said mortgage described, situate in Washtenaw County to-wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land, known and described as follows, to wit: The north-east quarter of section number twenty (20) in township number four south of range No. four (4) east excepting and reserving always from the operation of this instrument about forty one and a half acres from the south end thereof heretofore conveyed by Ephraim Gilbert and Zonah Jenkins by deed dated May 7th, 1850 (for description of which see said deed,; Also excepting and reserving about three acres of said quarter section heretofore deeded to James Crampton: Also excepting and reserving nineteen (19) and three-tenths (3 10) acres of said quarter section heretofore deeded to Rubin Brownell: Also excepting and reserving about twelve acres of the north east corner of said quarter section heretofore sold and deeded to John Mills, making or leaving the amount of land hereby conveyed about ninety four (94) acres be the same more or less: Also granting and conveying hereby to the said parties of the second part, their heirs or assigns, all the rights and privileges which said party of the first part may have or possess of raising water and flowing lands for uses and purposes of propelling machinery for mill or for any other purpose.

ALONZO CLARK, Assignee.
E B WOOD, Att'y for Assignee.
Dated, March 20, 1862. 845td

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage made by William W. Annin and Elma M. Annin to William R. Bartlett under the name and style of William Bartlett, dated August 23d, A. D. 1856, recorded November 5th, A. D. 1856, at one o'clock, P. M., in the office of Register of Deeds, for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 23 of mortgages, page 117, and assigned by said mortgagee to the undersigned, Alonzo Clark, by writing, dated December 18th, A. D. 1861, and recorded March 24th, A. D. 1862, at eight o'clock in the fore noon in said Register's office in Liber 23 of mortgages; page 117, upon which mortgage there is claimed due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fifty one dollars and sixty cents, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice therefore is hereby given that on the 28th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage in order to realize the sum of money now due as aforesaid on said mortgage together with interest accruing and costs of foreclosure provided for in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House (the place of holding the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County) in the city of Ann Arbor in said county, the premises in said mortgage described, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land known and described as follows. to-wit. Situated in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, known as being a part of the north east quarter of section number twenty, in township number four south of range number four east; beginning south one degree and thirty minutes east ten chains and sixty links from quarter post in north line of said section, twenty at a certain yellow oak tree, running thence along quarter section line south one degree and thirty minutes east nineteen chains and thirty-eight links to a stake in Highway from which a yellow oak tree bears north thirty-three and one half degrees east fifty five links, thence north seventy nine degrees and thirty minutes east five chains and fifty links to a yellow oak tree marked, thence north ten degrees, west ninety-five links to a stake, thence north sixty nine degrees east nine chains and sixty-two links to a stake, thence north fifteen degrees west seven chains and fifty links to a certain thorn tree or bush standing on the south bank of Rensselaer Mills mill pond, thence along the bank or shore of said pond, at high water mark, to place of beginning, containing nineteen acres and three tenths of an acre of land. The above described courses are estimated from true meridian allowance, being made of two degrees for variation of needle June, A. D. 1851.

ALONZO CLARK, Assignee.
E B WOOD, Att'y for Assignee.
Dated, March 24, 1862. 845td

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss:—In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Hoban, of the County of Washtenaw in the State of Michigan, Deceased. Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Executor, of the Estate of said deceased, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-eighth day of March A. D. 1862, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw in said State, on Saturday the thirty first day of May A. D. 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased.) the following described Real Estate to wit: Situated in the Township of Northfield, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, all that certain piece or parcel of land known and designated as the North-west quarter of the South-East quarter of Section three in township one South of Range Six East, containing forty acres, be the same more or less.

PATRICK WALL, Executor.
Dated, March 28th, 1862. 846td.

Commissioners Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Josiah F. Sloat, late of the Township of Sharon, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date, are, by order of the said Probate Court, allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mary Jane Sloat, widow of said deceased, in the township of Sharon, in the said county, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of July, and Saturday, the eighteenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., of each day to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

HULL GOODYEAR, CHARLES CASSEDY, Commissioners.
Dated, April 18, 1862. 849w4

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the Estate of John Fohey, Jr., Michael Fohey, David Fohey, James Fohey, Ellen Fohey and Sarah Fohey, minors, of the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Thomas Earl, guardian of the Estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the second day of May, A. D. 1862, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the South door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale.) the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Township of Northfield, county of Washtenaw, Michigan, and being more particularly known and described as the South-east quarter of the North-west quarter of section sixteen township one South of range six East.

THOMAS EARL, Guardian.
Dated, May 2, 1862. 851td

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, 480 acres, the Blandon and Jenks farms, in Webster; the Stubbs, Michael Clancy, Newton Beegan, and Fallahoo farms, in Ann Arbor; J. Kingsley's farm, in Pittsfield the Hatch and Hick farms in Lodi; the Patrick Clay 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.
Ann Arbor, Jan 1st. 1856 53

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.

NOTICE.

THE SESSION LAWS for the year 1862 have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery to the proper officers.

R. J. BARRY, County Clerk.
Ann Arbor, April 29d, 1862.