The Michigan Argus.

Vol. XVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. No. 856.

The Michigan Argus.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, in the Third Story of the Brick Block, corner of Main and Huron Streets

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Michigan,

Entrance on Huron Street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS, $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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One do 1 year.....8	Half do 1 year.....35
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Total Assets, Jan 1st, 1862. $237,387 05
Liabilities, 1?,834.00
MARK HOWARD, President.
E. Thos. Lobdell, Sec'y.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above reliable Company, and will effect insurance against losses by fire at reasonable rates.
E. B. POND.
Ann Arbor, June 2, 1862. 855tf

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in Dry Goods, Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Feathers, Paper Hangings, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods,
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Corner of Larned st., DETROIT, Mich.
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I. O. O. F.
WASHTENAW LODGE No. 9, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
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A. P. MILLS,
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BEAKES & ABEL,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in City Hall Block, over Webster & Co's Book Store, Ann Arbor

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

WM. LEWITT, M. D.,
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O. COLLIER,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes. 1 door West of the Post Office. Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

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April, 1859,

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DEPOSITORY of Bibles and Testaments at the Society prices at W. C. Voorheis'.

CHAPIN, WOOD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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Print, Book,
AND—
COLORED MEDIUMS,
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ANN ARBOR MICH.

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ALL accounts over six months *must* be settled at once. Call at the office and pay up.
A well selected stock of New Goods Cheap for Cash.
851tf MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON.

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.

BY AND BY.

There's a little mischief maker,
That is stealing half our bliss,
Sketching pictures of a dreamy land,
Which are never seen in this;
Dashing from our lips the pleasure
Of the present, while we sigh—
You may know this mischief maker,
For his name is "By and by."

He is sitting by our hearth stones,
With his sly bewitching glance,
Whispering of the coming morrow,
As the social hours advance;
Loitering 'mid our calm reflections,
Hiding forms of beauty nigh,—
He's a smooth, deceitful fellow,
This enchanter, "By and by."

You may know him by his mincing,
By his careless, sportive air,
By his sly, obtrusive presence
That is straying everywhere;
By the trophies which he gathers,
Where his cheated victims lie,—
For a bold, determined fellow,
Is this conqueror, "By and by."

When the calls of duty haunt us,
And the present seems to be
All of time that ever mortals
Snatched from long eternity;
Then a fairy hand seems painting
Pictures on a distant sky,
For a cunning little artist,
Is a fairy, "By and by."

"By and by," the wind is singing,
"By and by," the heart replies,
But the phantom just before us,
Ere we grasp it ever flies.
List not to the idle charmer,
Scorn the very specious lie;
Only in the fancy liveth
This deceiver, "By and by."

A Hospital Scene.

A lady who went to the Tennessee River to visit her husband who was in the army, and who spent some time as a nurse in one of the hospitals, gives an account of her experience. We quote the followieg touching sketch from one of her letters:

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age. Frank B——, belonged to Birge's sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal than that which beat in his.

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked him how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment.

I bathed his face, gave him a cup of hot tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Poor little Frank B. daily grew weaker. Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to rise from his berth.

One afternoon I was startled on entering, by the most piteous cries, and found that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and patient.

"Why, Frankie, what is the matter?" I asked, bending over him.

"Oh, you have come! I did wish for you so much, Oh, I shall die, I wanted somebody by who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me, don't you, dear Mrs. S.——? You've been so kind to me. Oh, this pain! I can't stand it long!"

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fibre in his frame quivered with pain. I saw the dews of death were standing thickly already on the broad, beautiful forehead over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words can express. I stooped to kiss him, and a glad cry escaped the poor blue lips of the dying boy.

"Oh, kiss me again, won't you? that is like my sister. Do kiss me once more; I feel better Oh, I would n't mind to die, if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little, don't you?"

"Yes a great deal, Frankie: as much as if I were your sister. Don't you think so? I'm sure you're a good boy, and I am sorry to see you suffer so."

He drew me down toward him, and pressed his face close to my arms I could endure no more. The poor boy's mute appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers, unnerved me. I drew that young bright head to my bosom, and my tears fell fast upon his sunny curls.

Did the gentle sisters he loved have one thought of the scene that was transpiring on that night, while perchance they sat and talked of him, their only and petted brother in their far off home in Nebraska?

"You will stay with me to-night, won't you?" he plead again. "Oh, you won't leave me to die alone!"

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."

He was comforted, and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to soothe him. Gradually a purple hue overspread his face. Now his lips became whiter, and the large clear eyes grew restless.

When he could no longer speak, those eyes plead for some token of endearment, and each time that I pressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of deep and earnest gratitude softened the suffering expression of his face

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and now every time I look down at my hand and see the little ring of mine he wore before he died, I seem to see the parting look of his great sad eyes ere they were fixed in death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow. and compose the blue limbs in their last repose! That night I wept and prayed for the sisters as I had never wept and prayed for myself; he was all they had

A NOBLE WOMAN.—The wife of General W. H. L. Wallace. of Ottawa, Illinois, went up to Pittsburg on one of the first boats after the battle, having heard that her husband was wounded. When she arrived she found him already dead. For a brief season she yielded to the great grief of her bereaved soul. and wept over her dead, refusing to be comforted. But when she saw all around on the boat the men who had fought and fallen with with him there yet alive, in pain and thirst, with none to help him, she turned from her dead to the living, and all night long went from man to man with water and words of comforts, and the holy succor that must come out of such an inspiration in such a place.

"Bob, you say you believe diseases to be contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?"— "Ever since I sat alongside a blue-eyed girl, and caught the palpitation of the heart."

Battle Before Richmond.

The Attack on Gen. Casey's Division.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.
FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND, Sunday A. M., June 1, 1862. }

A battle before Richmond has at last put to the test the rebel boast as to what they would do with General McClellan's army when they should get it beyond the protection of the gunboats. Though the advantage of a sudden movement, against the weakest point in our lines, gave the enemy a temporary success, the final result has not been such as to afford encouragement to their disheartened and demoralized troops, or occasion any fears as to our ultimate possession of the rebel capital.

The attack commenced shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday, on the left wing of the army, on the furher side of the Chickahominy where the advance position was held by the division of General Casey, much the weakest in the army, *composed almost entirely of raw regiments, and reduced by disease to an effective force of some* 6,000 *men.*

THE POSITION HELD BY GENERAL CASEY

Was on the Williamsburg stage road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain picket guards of sufficient strength, made no slight draft on his weakened forces. The right of the line was held by the First Brigade, under Gen H. M. Neglee, His pickets extended across the railroad (running parallel with the Williamsburg road, about a mile to the right) to near the sixth mile-post from Richmond, and so on further to the right and a little to the rear until within a short distance ot a point on the Chickahominy, where Gen. Sumner had thrown a bridge across the stream, and was hourly expected to cross to complete the line of pickets to the river.

The entire of Gen. Casey's position, held by the Second Brigade, Gen. Wassell's (formerly Gen. Keim's) extended from Gen. Neglee's lines to the left a short distance across the Williamsburg road, where it joined the Third Brigade, Gen. Palmer's, stretching some distance further to the left, and joined the lines of Gen. Couch, who guarded the left flank, the main portion of his forces being a short distance to the rear of Casey, on the Williamsburg road.

THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

The position occupied by the main body of these two divisions was a clearing of about one mile square, surrounded on the left and the front by a forest, in which Gen Casey's pickets were stationed. On the right, a wooded swamp divided the clearing from a similar opening in the forest, along the railroad, which was occupied by Gen. Neglee with his brigade. Just beyond the woods to the front were similar clearings with woods on their further side, where the rebels lay concealed, their pickets occupying the edge of the forest, and separated from our pickets by the width of the fields, forming a sort of neural ground between the two armies, over which each kept close watch lest his neighbor should take possession.

THE ENEMY RECONNOITERING.

Our proximity to the rebels was evidently annoying to them, and on Thursday, and again on Friday, they made an unsuccessful attempt, with a force of a few hundred, to drive in the pickets and discover what mischief was plotting behind the belt of woods sheltering Gen. Casey from their view. Their attack was resolutely met by the pickets, who fell back on the reserves and held their ground, defeating the purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhile General Casey was actively at work selecting his position, a large force of men being busy, under the skillful direction of Lieutenant E. W. West, of his staff, digging rifle pits and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of defensive works had been commenced and partially completed at General Casey's former position. at the Seven Pines, three miles further to the rear, and just back of these was a line of earthworks, constructed by General Couch, and more carefully constructed

Failing in the two attempts to gather information by forcing back Gen. Casey s pickets, the rebels apparently resolved upon an *advance in force upon the left wing of the army*, doubtless determining to drive it beyond the Chickahominy, should the opportunity offer, and put themselves in a position to turn General McClellan's left flank.

THE ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced, Gen. Casey's pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—the Williamsburg road to our left, the railroad in the centre, and the "Nine-mile road." as it is called on the right. With his feeble division greatly weakened by extension, Gen Casey had no backbone to oppose to this sudden attack But no thought of yielding his ground entered the mind of the old soldier, scarred with the wounds of Mexico and disciplined to danger by a hundred fights. His troops were immediately formed into position, the three brigades maintaining their relative positions on the right left and centre, and as thorough preparations were made for resisting the attack as its suddenness would admit of. Regan's New York Battery was stationed just to the right of the Williamsburg road, Bates' Battery of Napoleon guns further to the left across the road and Fitch's Battery three or four hundred yards to the rear, the last sending its shell over the heads of our troops at the enemy beyond. The fourth battery was near the railroad, further to the right.

The vigor with which the enemy pressed forward to the attack indicated the confidence of superior strength. A battalion of two regiments pressed against Gen. Neglee on the right, another fell on Gen. Wassell at the centre, and a third on Gen Palmer to the left pouring in at once a fire hot and heavy, and advancing with great resolution in face of the steady fire of canister and grape from the guns in front, and shell from those further to the rear, mowing dowh their ranks in all directions. The rebels had but litttle artillery, and were evidently disposed to make good the deficiency by pressing to close quarters with their superior forces, to bear down at once by weight of numbers the feeble skeleton regiments of three or four hundred men who composed the advance division.

Most of Casey's troops were thrown forward to the edge of the woods in front of the position to meet the advance of the rebels, a few regiments being left behind the partially completed rifle pits, a short distance to the rear. Thus a division, nearly new to warfare, was suddenly exposed, in an open field, to the heaviest of fire from an enemy covered to a considerable extent by the woods through which they were advancing.— Officer after officer fell, or was borne from the field a wounded man; the men dropped by scores, and the usual number of weak jointed ones were falling to the rear But in spite of the rapid thinning of their ranks, the regiments generally held their ground until the enemy succeeded in pushing around on the left flank, and poured in an enfilading fire from that direction. The sixty rounds of ammunition with which they entered the fight were nearly exhausted, and no more was at hand.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Meantime one of General Couch's brigades, commanded by General Abercrombie, was ordered up to the support of General Neglee on the right, General Devens, of the same division, sustaining General Wassell on the centre, and General Peck, with the remaining brigade, supporting General Palmer on the left. When General Casey's troops were forced to give way, the rebels fell upon these brigades of Couch's division, who disputed every inch of ground until sustained by General Kearney, pressing up the Williamsburg road with reinforcements to meet them, supported by the division of General Hooker in his rear. Pressing rapidly forward General Kearney advanced along the Williamsburg road to within a short distance of our original position, where he bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy.

It was along this Williamsburg road that the main attack was made, and here our troops were forced back for half a mile more, before the arrival of General Heintzelman's corps, the feeble brigades of Casey's division, averaging less than 2,000 men, being completely broken up, many, if not most of the officers killed, wounded or missing, and the privates scattered through the woods and along the road. Bravely and well did Gen. Casey do his duty, pressing on to the extreme front and cheering on his men, regardless of the storm of fire and hail that raged about him, cutting down his officers on all sides, but strangely escaping his own person. Bravely and well did most of his officers stand by him, until, one after another, they were borne from the field dead or wounded.

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Bailey, Chief of Artillery was shot early in the afternoon, the ball striking him in the head and causing his death after a short period of insensibility. Major Van Vaulkenberg, the second in command of the First New York Artillery, was killed, Adjutant Wm. Ramsey wounded, while every battery but one lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. Bates' Battery of Napoleon guns—12-pound brass pieces—which was to the front, was deprived of locomotion and stuck fast in the mud, was left behind in the retirement of our troops, but not until Gen Neglee had taken it upon himself to see that several of the pieces were spiked. In addition to this, the 3-inch Parrot gun of Battery H, was disabled by a shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserve Battery, of Couch's division, also lost one of their guns—these eight pieces of ordnance constituting our entire loss, so far as I could learn.

GEN. SUMNER'S ADVANCE.

Meantime General Sumner had succeeded in bringing his troops across the Chickahominy, and was advancing on the right to maintain our position there, where less ground had been lost. After several days of labor, General Sumner had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, where local reports held it to be impossible to find any foundation for piles to support the superstructures.— One of these bridges was some two miles above Bottom's Bridge, the other a mile further up the stream. The lower of these was carried away during the heavy storm of Friday night, and General Sumner was obliged to depend upon a single shaky structure for the passage of these troops, who nearly all, however, succeeded in crossing that night, the head of the column reached the Nine-mile Road, along which the rebels were pressing our troops, at about 7 o'clock, holding the enemy in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had gained during the day.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Flushed with their seeming victory on Saturday, the rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond. But they made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. *Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake.* Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory they were met by the trained troops of Heintzelman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault and turned the tide of battle everywhere against them, *forcing them at the point of the bayonet on towards Richmond* It was their turn now to break and run, and their loss of the Sabbath left them little cause to rejoice over the trifling gain of Saturdy. Terribly did the rebels suffer on this, as well as the previous day, from the well-directed fire of our artillery, *piling the ground with the slain.* Terrible also were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back, step by step, to the last point of endurance, *when they broke and ran*, ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as privates, prisoners in our hands.

OUR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

That the loss is very severe, and particularly so in the matter of officers, there is no matter of doubt. The difficulty of rightly estimating our loss is also enchanced by the fact that many of those falling were unavoidably left upon the ground subsequently occupied by the enemy in his first successful attack. The number of these we cannot learn until regimental rolls are compared. It is sincerely to be regretted, in view of the tales we have of the barbarous treatment of our wounded by the rebels, when once they fall into their hands, that necessity should have compelled any to be left upon the field, to receive "the tender mercies of the wicked." That the rebel loss was greater by far than our own I do not doubt Besides our superiority in artillery, our small arms were much more effective, having all the superiority in fatal power, which the Minie ball has over the round rifle ball. The wounds inflicted by the enemy were mainly by the latter. Had the leaden hail in which our men were obliged to stand so long, been composed of conical instead of round shot, many more Rachels would be mourning over the lost, and many more homes draped in funeral weeds.

THE CASUALTIES OF SATURDAY.

Of those who entered into into close range of the enemy's guns, scarcely one of the officers that I saw escaped without some mark of the enemy's bullets on clothes or person, when no postive wound was inflictd. Gen. Neglee was struck four times by balls that pierced his clothes, inflecting slight bruises on his person.

Of the line of officers not positively wounded, Col. C. H. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New York Regiment, seems to have met with the most narrow escape, being struck by a spent shell which doubled up his sword sheath, and severely bruised his left knee. Had the shell been nearer its initial velocity, the Colonel would have lost a pair of limbs, of essential service to a man of his active habits; and had it exploded, Congress would have been minus one of its working members

Gen. Casey's son-in-law, Col. Hunt, received a ball through the fleshy part of his thigh, inflicting a wound more painful than dangerous.

Besides the guns, General Casey lost all his camp equipage, his tents being pitched upon the field of battle in such near proximity to the rebels as to render their loss inevitable in case of the slightest yielding of his troops. The Generals in his division must also have lost their effects, which, fortunately were of no great value, all the baggage of the officers, as well as the knapsacks of the soldiers, having been some days before ordered to the other side of the Chickahominy, with the wagons, Quartermasters' stores and everything not absolutely indispensable. So the loss was slight, except in the disappearance of papers of considerable value, which were left in the tents.

No man who knows Gen. Casey can do otherwise than sympathise with him in the misfortunes of disease and disaster which have left him with but the skeleton of a division now able to muster scarcely more, if, indeed, as much, as the strength of a brigade. Occupying the most exposed position on our lines, his raw troops found themselves in the battle of Saturday before they had fairly warmed to their work, subjected to a musketry fire of more than ordinary intensity, the balls pouring in upon them a constant shower, apparently from all directions, whizzing and buzzing through the air with a murderous spitefulness— Overborne by numbers, failing in support, they gave way, but not until they had held the enemy in check a sufficient length of time to give our reserves an opportunity to press forward to retrieve the fortunes of the day, which they did nobly.

To Prevent Flies from Teasing Horses.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three more quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour.— When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten with a sponge, and, before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are the most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz., between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, etc. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive a benefit from the leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot mouths.—*Prairie Farmer.*

☞ Thirty cotton gins were running last week at Brooklyn, cleaning Sea Island cotton. Six hundred bales had been sold at auction, and six hundred more were nearly ready for sale. Within ten days one million pounds of unginned cotton had been received, and another million pounds were ready for shipment from Port Royal, S. C.

BEECHER ON NEWSPAPERS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a sermon at the Plymouth Church lately, made an eloquent plea for newspapers, speaking of them as one of the most potent elements of our civilization. "There is," said he, "a common vulgar objection about newspapers that they lie so; they don't lie any more than you do. *Man is naturally a lying creature.* Truth is a gift from Heaven, and very few of us possess it before they get there." Self-examination and experience teach men truthful lessons.

A STORY OF GENERAL BUTLER.—Gen. Butler has the faculty of using the right language at the right time. During a recent interview with Mayor Monroe the latter remarked that "he (Gen. Butler) had always been a friend of the South." The General here interrupted him with the following rebuke: "Stop, sir; let me set you right on that point at once. I was always a friend to southern rights and an enemy to southern wrongs."

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.—The following table shows the comparative loss of the two armies at this battle:

	Federal Loss.	Rebel Loss.
Killed,	1,735	1,728
Wounded,	7,882	8,012
Missing,	3,956	959
	13 573	10,699

☞ The editor of a country newspaper thus takes leave of his readers: "The Sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no time to be pathetic. Maj. Nab'em says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can."

Interesting Letter from Col. Corcoran.

RICHMOND VA., Saturday, May 11, 1862.
To Capt. James B. Kirker, No. 599 Broadway:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I learn by your letter, and also through other sources, that his excellency Gov. Morgan has been pleased to appoint me one of the Harbor Masters of New York. I am confident that the appointment has not been solicited by any of my friends. I therefore feel that his Excellency could be actuated by no other motive than that of the kindest consideration for my welfare, and, while I am infinitely grateful, I am obliged, under existing circumstances, respectfully to decline the acceptance of the appointment. Many reasons clearly demonstrate the propriety of my action, among which I mention the following: *First*—If in the possession of my liberty before the termination of this wicked rebellion, I desire to serve my country in the field, by assisting to suppress it; and, *second*—I cannot possibly thing of accepting a salary for duty really performed by another person.— You will, therefore, please have any money which may have been paid to Mrs. Corcoran by Mr. Barber immediately refunded. And, as I have no opportunity at present of writing to Governor Morgan and expressing my sentiments, will you do me the favor of performing the service, and take occasion to express my warmest thanks

I have been deeply pained to learn that a report has been circulated calculated to injure the reputation of Colonel Crocker and Major Cassidy, of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers.— These gentlemen have been fellow prisoners of mine since the 24th ult., and I am thoroughly convinced that none are more firmly attached to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or more earnestly desire the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of public order, or are more willing to sacrifice every personal consideration for the attainment of that object. They are members of my mess, as also Lieutenant Colonel Benedict, of the Seventy third New York Volunteers, and as we have the fullest opportunity of interchanging our ideas and views on all matters, we are thoroughly conversant with the feelings of each other The two former are suffering for change of clothing in consequence of their baggage not having been forwarded to them. Colonel Benedict was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, Va., on the 5th inst., and is suffering from sprain of his ankle. Captains Price, of the Seventieth, Drake, of the Thirty-third and Willis, of the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry, and Captain Lee, of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, have also been taken at same time and place, and with Adjutant Hasbrouk, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, are now here

The intelligence of the death of my most highly esteemed friend, Colonel Michael Doheny, has filled me with feelings of the deepest regret. Ireland has certainly lost one of her truest and most devoted children.

With kindest remembrances to Capt. Farish, Lieutenants Connolly and Dampsey, who have shared my captivity, and to whom I am under many obligations for their kindness, as also to my friends Judge Daily, Richard O'Gorman, Wm. J. Kane and John Savge, Esqs, &c., believe me

Yours most devotedly attached,
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

What we Sow we shall Reap.

There was once an old man whose eyes had become dim, his ears deaf. When he sat at the dinner table he could hardly hold on to his spoon, so that sometimes he spilt the soup on the cloth. His son and daughter-in-law were much displeased with this; at last they put him in a corner behind the stove and gave him food in a little earthen pail. He never got as much as he could eat, and he would often look towards the table with wet yet longing eyes

One day his shaken hands let the little dish fall, and it was broken. The woman scolded, but he said nothing: he only sighed They brought a wooden trough for him. Once as he was thus sitting in the corner, his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor near him, with some pieces of wood.

"What are you making?" asked the father smilingly.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when they are old and I am grown big."

The man and his wife looked at each other in silence. They brought their old father back to the table and gave him as much as he wished, and they never again spoke angry when his trembling hands spilt soup on the cloth.

A SHREWD TRICK.—One of the battery men got a fine horse last week in a way that does credit to his shrewdness and ingenuity. He was out with a party getting horses for the Government by authority, and giving receipts, when, seeing a fine brick house some distance off, he said to the captain, "I'll get you a horse." Running around through the woods, as if chased, he rushed up to the house, breathless, exclaiming, "The Yankees are after me! The Yankees are after me! For God's sake, give me a horse!" He had an India rubber suit on which concealed his uniform, and the rebel scouts had been in that direction, so his story seemed probable The owner of the establishment, who was a stout secessionist, showed great sympathy, and said he guessed he could fix him out.— Together they ran to the stable, and found a good-looking stallion, but one of his feet was a little sore. "That won't do," said the battery man. "The Yankees have got faster horses than that, and they'll catch me sure." "Never mind, I have got a better one than that," replied the secessionist, and went to a small out building from which he led a magnificent bay horse. Hurriedly he put on saddle and bridle, bade the battery man take the horse and be off, and God bless him. Quickly the horse and man were out of sight, and making a detour through the woods, joined the battery.

☞ The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after; a saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses.

The Instructions of Gov. Stanly.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Washington, June 4.

The letter of appointment, constituting Hon. Edward Stanly the Military Governor of North Carolina, and his instructions, as transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Senate, are as follows:

THE APPOINTMENT.

Hon. Edward Stanly:

SIR—You are hereby appointed the Military Governor of the State of North Carolina, with authority to exercise and perform within he limits of that State all and singular the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, 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 local inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in conformity with the constitution of the United States.

(Signed) E. M STANTON, Secretary of War

THE LETTER.

SIR—The commission you have received expresses on its face the functions and powers devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina.

Instructions have been given to Major General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duty and exercise of your authority.

He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of serving as Governor's guard, and to act under your directions.

It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means for maintaining the peace and security of the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to re establish civil government.

Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend In accomplishing that result it is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion.

Adopt measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested. You may rely upon perfect confidence and full support of the department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. ED STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

A Merited Rebuke.

A resident of Nashville, recently on a visit to this city, tells an amusing anecdote of how a violent secessionist at the Tennessee capital got a merited rebuke from General Dumont. A famous physician's female household deported themselves so rudely to our soldiers, once or twice actually spitting in their faces, that the General ordered the house to be put under guard, with orders to let no one pass in or out.— The Doctor, who was in the country at the time, was greatly incensed on finding his access to his own home debarred by a guard of soldiery on his return, and forthwith went to headquarters, boiling over with rage. On stating the facts, the General calmly replied that he was not aware of giving any order to put the complainant's house under guard. Insisting that the fact was so, he pointed to his residence, which was in sight and near at hand, as evidence, for the guard could be plainly seen. "Is that your residence?" inquired the General, blandly. "To be sure it is." "Why, I took it for granted, from the conduct of its female occupants, that it was an abode of shameless courtezans, and I ordered a guard be placed around it to prevent the visitations of our soldiery."—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

Shakspearean.

The following extract on General Butler, from the Jackson *Mississippian*, is severely tragic:

"Is it possible that Butler can breathe the atmosphere of New Orleans an hour after the issuance of such an order? Is there no Jackson among her brave and chivalrous sons who will offer himself a martyr in defence of the mothers, wives, and daughters of the city, and gladly give up his own to take the life of the ruffian and the outlaw who dares to breathe suspicion against their angelic purity.

"Is all manhood lost, that such a wretch is allowed to live, move, and have his being amongst us? We will not believe it. On the contrary, we shall soon expect to hear that the insult to the fair daughters of New Orleans has been wiped out in the blood of their cowardly slanderer. And when it is done, let the occasion be propitious—not in his orisons, but when he is drunk, asleep, or in the incestuous pleasures of his bed—then trip him that his heels may kick at heaven, and that his soul may be as damned and black as hell whereto it goes."

CAPTURE OF MRS GENERAL LEE AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS.—Mrs General Robert E. Lee and her two daughters were captured on Saturday near Hanover Court-House, twenty miles from Richmond. They had retired to a farm house, fearful that Richmond would be bombarded, and a scouting party of our cavalry, happening to visit Hanover, were informed of the whereabouts of Mrs. Lee, by a contraband The old lady professed to be highly indignant, and her daughter read our soldiers a lecture upon the duties of chivalry to women. Of course, such heroics passed for so much, and the end of the affair was, that a guard was set around the dwelling, and the females told that they must remain in surveillance at Hanover, or be removed to Colonel Lee's residence at the White House. No information was obtained from them, as they had not been in Richmond for a month.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Governor Bradford, of Maryland, on behalf of the State, has offered to the Government additional volunteers, to serve during the war, and to be employed when and where the Government may think proper. The offer has been accepted by the War Department, and it is proposed to raise without delay two additional regiments.

Wendell Phillips Rampant.

At the late session of the New England Anti-Slavery Society at Boston, Wendell Phillips made a speech, an abstract of which we append from the Boston *Courier*:

"Mr. Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. In the statements of Mr. Bird he recognized only new evidence that with the spirit which actuated the government and the soldiers, Union, in our day at least, was impossible. The prejudice against the negro, the idea that we are the dominant race, had not been conquered yet. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, singly and alone does not recognize the Ambassador of Hayti at that court. The President, with servile, lickspittle haste, runs before he is bidden to revoke the Hunter proclamation. If Hunter had issued a pro-slavery proclamation, be sure the government would have waited for red tape. It showed the old pro slavery leaning of the government. Mr. Phillips believed that President Lincoln's decree in relation to the Hunter proclamation had lost a quarter of the chances of preserving the Union. What were the anti-slavery people to do now? They must educate public opinion, that was all, and force the government up to the proper anti-slavery point. Emancipation won't save the Union now—confiscation won't save it. Jefferson Davis will not come back into this Union, but he will be found in Mexico, with his leaders and many of his people. The Congress of the United States it had been shown, could not trust New Orleans with an election in this generation. If General McClellan's strategy was to disperse, not to conquer—if his strategy was continually to drive before him the rebels, and not give them battle—if his strategy was to break up an army of 100,000 men and make them disperse into the woods and mountains, where they could pursue guerrilla warfare—then he has had "brilliant success." Halleck, to day, don't know whether there is an army in front of him or not, and what is the reason? Because he shuts the contrabands out of his lines.— If Robert Small had gone to Halleck with his steamer General Halleck would have sent him back with it. Put Sigel in Halleck's place, [great applause] and in twelve hours time Sigel would know what Beauregard was to have for his next morning's breakfast, and would at once know what that section of the country was made of, and would have possession of it. Butler—he honored him—half brutal, was just the man to rule New Orleans. In Massachusetts he did not amount to a great deal, but in New Orleans he was just the man, and why cannot the government take a leaf from his book. The President and the Cabinet of the United States were treasonable in their delay. The people want the government to take a position. The President and the Secretary of War should be impeached for allowing Mercier to go down to Richmond, with their consent, to confer with the rebel leaders. That Minister had no right for any purpose to hold conference with rebels in arms, and where is the government that would have allowed it, but this. General Banks deserved defeat for not immediately hanging those rebel men and women who entrapped several of his soldiers visiting their houses for food, and killed them.— Instead of letting McClellan wear his laurels a petition should go up from the people of the United States for his removal and to place some one there who would cease the child's play that he had thus far pursued He wanted a warrior at the head of our armies—Fremont, Sigel or Hunter—or Halleck, even, if he would prove the warrior. If McClellan was asked to day if he could defeat Davis at the risk of slavery, he would hesitate. Whoever was the cause of withdrawing the soldiers from General Banks' division should be removed at once—the sooner the better. In conclusion, he said, that if Sigel or Hunter was placed in McClellan's place, we should at once hear of decisive victories.

Gen. McClellan's Battle Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp Near Coal Harbor, Va., May 25, 1862. }

"I. Upon advancing beyond the Chickahominy the troops will go prepared for battle at a moment's notice, and will be entirely unincumbered, with the exception of ambulances. All vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and carefully packed. The men will leave their knapsacks, packed, with the wagons, and will carry three days' rations. The arms will be put in perfect order before the troops march, and a careful inspection made of them, as well as of the cartridge boxes, which, in all cases will contain at least forty rounds; twenty additional rounds will be carried by the men in their pockets.— Commanders of batteries will see that their limber and caisson boxes are filled to their utmost capacity.

"Commanders of army corps will devote their personal attention to the fulfillment of these orders, and will personally see that the proper arrangements are made for packing and properly guarding the trains and surplus baggage, taking all the steps necessary to insure their being brought promptly to the front when needed; they will also take steps to prevent the ambulances from interfering with the movement of any troops then which must follow in the rear of all the troops moving by the same road. Sufficient guards and staff-officers will be detailed to carry out these orders.

"The ammunition wagons will be in readiness to march to their respective brigades and batteries at a moment's warning, but will not cross the Chickahominy until they are sent for. All Quartermasters and ordnance officers are to remain with their trains.

"II. In the approaching battle the General commanding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipline which he has been so anxious to enforce and which they have so generally observed. He calls upon all the officers and soldiers to obey promptly and intelligently all orders they may receive; let them bear in mind that the army of the Potomac has never yet been checked, and let them preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of success. They must keep well together, throw away no shots, but aim carefully and low, and above all things rely upon the bayonet. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that rests upon them; upon their coolness, judgment and discretion the destinies of their regiments and success of the day will depend.

"By command of
Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN.
"S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General."

☞ Terrify and tease no person, not even your most intimate friends by false reports, vexatious jokes, or anything that can give them a moment's uneasiness There are unpleasant realities enough in this world, without adding unnecessary and imaginary evils.

LOSS OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Letter from Colonel Terry.

The following is a private letter from Colonel Terry, published in the *Tribune*:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICH. INFANTRY, Camp 8 miles from Richmond, Va., June 1—10 A. M.

We had another fight yesterday, two miles west of this, near the *Seven Pines* so called. It was a much severer fight than at Williamsburg. We lost in this Regiment:

Killed	29
Wounded	116
Missing	14
Total	159

It is feared that many of the missing will prove to have been killed; some are probably prisoners. The officers and men, so far as I observed, stood up to the work manfully.

We drove the rebels nearly a mile beyond the position they had gained when our brigade went into the action. On the whole we got the worst of it for that day. But this morning the fight was renewed with fresh troops, and the rebels "*discontinued stopping there*"

The Fifth numbered this morning, of enlisted men on the roll, only 173. A few more stragglers have come in, so that we can count 200 now. Of course many are with the wounded, and some are absent from mere exhaustion. When we go to Richmond, I hope to go with about 300 men.

We have suffered in a righteous cause, and all are ready to meet the foe again if the country demands it.

But of the killed. Capt. Quackenbush and Lieut. Hutchins were both killed on the field. They fought and died like men. Capt. Travers is, I fear, mortally wounded in the breast; Lieut. Knox, wounded in the throat severely, but not dangerously; Capt. Wilson, slightly in the shoulder; Capt. Miller and Lieut. Alberits, quite slightly. Major Fairbanks is uninjured, though continually exposed to a severe fire; no man could have behaved better. All behaved well. The surgeons have worked hard, and everything has been done for the wounded that could be done, so far as I can learn. I am still unrecovered from my intermittent attack, but, despite the doctors, concluded it was my duty, as well as my inclination, to go into the action, and so, for the first time in six days, I took the command, and God has protected me.

I pray that you are all well. When the dust clears away I will send a full list of the killed and wounded.

Ever yours,
H. D. TERRY,

Statement of Colonel Champlin, Third Michigan Volunteers.

The following statement of Colonel Champlin, in regard to the late battle before Richmond, is taken from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

After Couch's division had fallen back on Saturday, Berry's brigade was brought forward, consisting of the Second, Third and Fifth Michigan and Thirty-Seventh New York Volunteers. The Third was thrown into the battle in advance, and about half an hour before the others arrived. General Kearney directed them to attack the enemy on the left side of Bottom's Bridge road. Concealed among the fallen timber, the rebels opened fire on the right wing of my regiment at a distance of ten rods. The line was rapidly formed in double quick while advancing towards the enemy's position.—The centre and left wing extended into a thick growth of pines By the time the left wing had formed, the regiment was within thirty feet of the slashes.—The enemy immediately opened a terrible fire on the centre and the left. This fire was most murderous, and here occurred our principal loss. The men received the fire without wavering, and, before the enemy had time to reload, the right charged upon them with the bayonet, reserving their fire until the concealed foe were started from their cover, and as soon as they were in sight delivered a destructive and effective fire.—The enemy broke and ran like sheep from the slaughter, leaving the slashes filled with their dead and wounded.—The right continued to load and fire. The rebels made several attempts to reform their shattered ranks; but on the delivery of our volleys they uniformly broke and ran. Driven out of the slashes, they were drawn back still further, and held in their new position till the balance of their brigade came up; and, although reinforced, they still continued their retreat until the ground lost by General Couch on that side of the road had been recovered

While this was transpiring, the enemy was gaining ground on the right side of the road, and the brigade was in danger of being flanked. On seeing this General Berry withdrew his brigade to the slashes, which he held till he was relieved, about dark.

General McClellan's Address to His Victorious Army.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 3.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and was received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, Va. June 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the capital. The final and decisive battle is at hand. Unless you belie your past history the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court-House, and Fair Oaks, now prove worthy their antecedents, the victory is surely ours. *The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him.—Wherever you have used the bayonet he has given way in panic and disorder.* I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the very centre of the rebellion.

SOLDIERS—I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded on the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land. Upon your valor, discipline and mutual confidence, the result depends.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

A bachelor the other morning remarked that wives who use the needle are like the enemy spoken of in the parable—they sow *tares* while the husbandmen sleep.

Kissing a pretty girl down South, a young gentleman asked her what made her so sweet. "Oh," she replied, in utter innocence, "my father is a sugar planter."

CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

Defeat and Destruction of the Rebel Fleet.

Cairo, June 8.

The regular packet Platte Valley, the first boat through from Memphis, arrived this morning. Our forces are in possession of Memphis. A flotilla of five gunboats and eight Rams left Fort Wright at 2 o'clock Thursday morning Finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph the flotilla passed on, and at eight o'clock, Thursday evening the gunboats anchored two miles above Memphis, the Rams remaining a short distance above.

A reconnoissance was made of the enemy's fleet, consisting of the following vessels: Gen. Van Dorn, flag-ship: Gen. Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, Sumpter, and Little Rebel, which were discovered lying near Memphis.

During the night the rebel fleet moved down the river and at daylight were out of sight, but in half an hour afterwards they were seen coming up, formed in line of battle. Our gunboats had, in the meantime weighed anchor, and, followed by several Rams, moved slowly toward the rebel fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel from a rifled gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance. The Cairo replied with a broadside soon the engagement became general at long range.

The Rams had, in the meantime advanced, and the rebel Ram Beauregard being some distance in the advance, was singled out by the Federal Rams, Monarch and Queen of the West, each striving to be first to strike the rebel craft. The Monarch succeeded in striking her amid-ships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately in the channel directly opposite the city.

At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dash at the Monarch, which, by this time, was in the midst of the rebel fleet, but by a skillful movement of the Pilot of the latter, she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her whe l, and making it necessary for her to run ashore, when she sent a shot which unfortunately for the rebels, struck the boat Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after, she was run down by the Queen of the West.

A broadside from the Benton took effect in the sides of the Jeff. Thompson. She ran ashore and soon after was in flames, and burned to the water's edge.

Four rebel boats having been disabled, the remainder of the fleet retreated down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumpter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews.

Captain Montgomery, flag-officer, and most of the officers and men succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal Ram Lancaster was struck by the Beauregard early in the engagement, and was slightly disabled. Col. Ellett, in command of the Federal Rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter, and stunned temporarily. He soon recovered and continued on deck throughout the action. This was the only casualty on our side.

Our Rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but is not yet fully ascertained. Our tugs were busily engaged in picking up the crews of their disabled boats.

After the return of the gunboats from pursuit, Commodore Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of the city:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF MEMPHIS, June 6.

SIR—I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

In reply, the Mayor said:

"Your note is received. In reply, I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defense, by force of circumstances the city is in your hands."

Immediately after a boat's crew landed, and the national flag was hoisted over the postoffice. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The Forty-third and Forty sixth Indiana Regiments now occupy the place, Col. Fitch in command.

The city was quiet. No demonstration whatever has been made. It is even asserted not to be necessary to declare martial law.

Five of our gunboats now lie abreast of the city. We captured five large steamers, which were moored at the levee.

The rebels burned a new gunboat which was nearly ready to be launched.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 4th, says the Federals have landed six thousand troops at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 6th, says the locomotives recently run off by the railroad employees were recovered.

The same paper says all the bridges between Memphis and Humboldt have been destroyed.

Washington, June 8.

The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Captain Davis, dated steamer Benton, off Memphis, 6th, giving a short account of the surrender of Memphis and the naval fight. It contains nothing of importance beyond what is already reported.

Our Loss at Fair Oaks.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8.

The following statement of our loss at the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department: In Sumner's Second Corps, killed 183, wounded 894, missing 140; Heintzelman's Third, killed 259, wounded 980, missing 150; Keyes', Fourth, killed 448, wounded 1,753, missing 921. Grand total, killed, wounded and missing, 5,739. A list will be furnished as soon as data can be received.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN.

MARRIED MEN AND CRIME.—The more married men you have, says Voltaire, the fewer crimes there will be.—Examine the frightful columns of our criminal calendars—you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, June 13.

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

THE NEWS.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S army is drawing in around Richmond, and there must soon be another desperate fight, or an evacuation.

—The gunboat fleet in James River has not yet passed the Point Drury battery.

—Our forces are in quiet possession of Memphis. Ex-Senator FITCH, of Indiana, now Colonel FITCH, is Provost Marshal.

—Gen. MITCHELL has had a two day's fight at Chattanooga, Tenn., and completely routed the rebels.

—Beauregard's army is yet imitating the "wandering Jew."

—Gen. FREMONT's and Gen. Jackson's forces have had severe fighting, Fremont getting the better of the rebels.

—A mutiny among the North Carolina troops before Richmond is reported.—Doubtful.

Massachusetts has the reputation of breeding full-blooded Republicans, and yet five of the Republican members of the House from that State voted against both the emancipation and confiscation bills. Wonder if their constituents are as indignant against them as are the radicals of this district against GRANGER.

—Nine Republicans, and all the members elected as Union men, voted against the confiscation bill, and thirteen Republicans and all the Union members against the emancipation bill.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Monroe Young Ladies' Seminary and College Institute will take place on Thursday next, June 19th.—The examination will begin on Monday, and continue during three days. Monday evening the Flower Queen will be performed by the young ladies of the preparatory and Academic departments; Friday evening there will be a Musical Review, and on Wedensday the Rev. D. T. Grinnell, of Jackson, will address the Literary Societies. The graduating class numbers eleven.

The Second Michigan Infantry—Col. POE—reports a loss in the battle of Fair Oaks of 10 killed, and 49 wounded. The Third—Col CHAMPLAIN—lost 30 killed, 124 wounded, and 15 missing. Col. C. was severely wounded. The loss of the Fifth is given in another column in a letter from Col. TERRY, as 29 killed, 116 wounded. and 14 missing. We have not seen a statement of the loss of the seventh.

Remember that the Horse Show and Sheep Shearing Festival of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. A large attendance from abroad is expected, and arrangements are being made to accommodate strangers at private houses in case the hotels are over-crowded.

—On Saturday morning last nine fine horses—trotters and racers—passed through here for the Horse Fair now in progress at Detroit. They are owned at Coldwater and Jackson, and will be exhibited here next week.

Col. ELECTUS BACKUS, of the 6th Infantry, U. S. A., and for a long time stationed at Detroit, died at the Michigan Exchange, on the 7th inst.—He was buried with military honors on Monday last. Col. B. was a graduate of West Point, and an officer of considerable reputation.

Wool has made its appearance in our market, and wool buyers begin to congregate on the corners. No market price has yet been definitely established, but a range of from 35 to 45 cents is talked of. We have no doubt that good clips will command the latter figure. Another week we may be able to make some quotations.

We have received two numbers of the Monroe *Monitor*, published in the once "Independent State," by our typographical friend, E. G. MORTON. It is a handsomely printed seven column sheet, and its selections and editorials give evidence that MORTON has not forgotton the use of pen and scissors during his "vacation." It flies the motto, "Fidelity to the Constitution and Laws, for the Restoration and Preservation of the Union." We welcome it to our exchange list.

We would invite attention to an advertisement in another column headed "The Douglas Memorial."—The enterprise it makes known to the public is one that appeals to all admirers of the lamented DOUGLAS. We trust that many of our citizens will become members of the association.

The Missouri Convention, on the 7th inst., by a vote of 52 to 19 tabled a constitutional amendment providing for gradual emancipation. Missouri is not yet ready to accept President Lincoln's scheme.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, has been appointed to succeed Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain.

The rebels burned 3000 bales of cotton before evacuating Memphis.—This only takes the bread out of the mouths of rebel families.

Special Correspondence of the Argus.

"On To Richmond."

GAIN'S MILL, VA., May 30th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

On Monday last we struck tents and moved to this place, which is near the Chickahominy, and about six miles from Richmond. It is near this place that the 4th Michigan had their skirmish on Saturday, and where they "covered themselves with glory," and also, in the words of one of their field officers in response to the above quotation made to him by one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Aids, "Yes, and with mud and water, too." A number of the Ann Arbor boys visited our camp after our arrival, among whom were Sergeants Richardson and Davis; also Capt. DEPUY, who gave me a history of the skirmish. There is no doubt that it was well done, and that they whipped double their own number, and on the chosen ground of the enemy. In the movement of the regiment they were under the necessity of fording the Chickahominy twice. On their return from the skirmish their wounded, as well as the wounded of the rebels, was brought across the river on their shoulders.

A number of anecdotes were related to me of the coolness of the Washtenaw boys, one or two of which I will give you: When Orderly Sergeant IHRIG of Co. K, of Dexter, was passing over the field, he heard a moan and a cry for help. Looking over a rise of ground he discovered a wounded rebel lying in a pool of water, and went to his relief, at the same time calling ón some one to help him move the wounded man. Help came, they both threw down their guns and proceeded to extend aid to the wounded soldier, he was removed to dry land, when the Orderly's attention was drawn to his assistant by his exclaiming, "there is a d——d Yankee, where is my gun." IHRIG looked up, saw before him a rebel, caught up his gun, and responded, "I am a d——d Yankee, surrender." The rebel gave up and the Orderly marched him to his company. Another of our soldiers, in crossing the river, got caught in the mud, and for some time was unable to get out. While in this position, five rebels stood on the shore firing at him, but without effect. He finally got loose, reached the shore, drove the rebels from their positions, and managed to capture three out of the five.

During Monday night orders came for us to march early Tuesday morning, with two days rations, and with our overcoats and shelter tents swung over our shoulders. In the night rain set in, and Tuesday morning, at an early hour, and in a heavy rain storm, this whole division was astir, getting ready for a march. Before many of this regiment could get anything to eat the order was given to "fall in," and off we started in a rain storm, which is nothing unusual for us. For three hours the rain continued to descend, while the ground began to loosen, to mix, and soon became nothing more or less than a large mortar bed. For miles we waded through mud and water up to our knees, and sometimes we would get into a clay bed, where we could hardly get out.

At the time of leaving camp none of us knew our destination, though I thought that we were to strike the Virginia Central Railroad, but at what point I knew not, neither did I think that we would reach it as soon as we did, and still further from my thoughts was the idea that this division was to fight and win two battles that day.

About noon the rain ceased, the sun came out, and the heat became intense. The command was now given to "halt" and rest, and we scattered into the woods. Hardly were we seated before the booming of a cannon was heard in front, and but a few miles from us. Another and another followed in quick succession, and those by the rattling of musketry. We were hastily formed and commenced our march towards the firing. A short march brought us in sight of our battery, when our brigade, by regiments, formed into line of battle, and each in its turn disappeared in the woods, and made their way towards the scene of battle. This regiment lay here for some half an hour. Our situation was in a ravine a short distance in the rear and also to the left of our battery. Shells occasionally burst near us, and one piece came singing down the road, fell in a few feet of us, and was picked up by one of the boys. While we were here a number of wounded were carried by us. We soon moved on thro' a dense wood towards the field of battle. Before we merged from the woods the firing ceased, and the hurras of our men ahead, announced to us that the rebels had retreated. Soon we entered an open field, to the left of where the rebel battery had been planted. They had retreated, leaving one brass piece. A number of dead lay near it, while the wounded were being carried off. We moved on, crossing a ravine where the rebel infantry had been stationed, entered another field, and halted within a short distance of the Virginia Central Railroad. The ground over which we passed and near the ravine, was covered with all kinds of rebel clothing, paper, envelopes, &c. While here a number of rebel prisoners were brought in. They were North Carolina volunteers.

The order was once more given to march, and this brigade moved on towards Hanover Court House, over which was floating the rebel flag. A small body of rebels was ahead of us, but a few shells from our cannon sent them at pretty quick time towards the Court House, and in a few moments afterwards the flag disappeared from the building.—On reaching the railroad all of our brigade, with the exception of this regiment, filed off to the right of the road, and moved on towards the Court House. We followed up the road for a half mile, when we filed to the left and took a course for the Court House. We were formed into line of battle, and thus on we went, over ditches, through swamps, and over fences, until we struck the wagon road running from the Court House to the railroad station, when the order was given, "by the left flank, march," and we marched to the railroad station. The rebels vacated this place so suddenly that they left a large number of tents and two cars, partly loaded; and the freight house was nearly full of army supplies. Here we again made a halt. Presently Gens. PORTER and BUTTERFIELD came along, and gave our Colonel orders to march his regiment off to a camping ground. We had not proceeded far before cannon and musketry were heard to the rear and left of the battle field of a few hours before. It was evident that by some means the rebels had got around on our left, and had attacked us in the rear. The rattle of musketry was quick and sharp, and the roar of cannon heavy.—It was very evident that it was no play, and that both parties were trying to do their best. We were now ordered off to the right, Company A was thrown out as skirmishers, and onward we went, through fields of wheat, across plowed grounds, over fences and ditches, towards a wood where the firing was going on. We were closely followed by our regiment, and the rest of the brigade fast followed in their rear. Now a shout was heard in the direction of the battle ground. It was answered by our regiment, and on we rushed at a quicker pace. Soon we reached a wicket fence, I scrambled to the top of it, and looked over and saw that the railroad ran along here, through a grade of some ten feet in depth, the banks of which were almost perpendicular.—Throwing my feet over the fence, and grasping my musket firmly, I let go, down I went, landed all right, scrambled up the opposite bank, over another wicket fence and hurried on. A swamp now lay before, into it we went, and at the first step found ourselves up to the waist in mud and water. We pushed on and I tell you we were mighty glad when we found ourselves once again on solid ground. We were now fast nearing the battle field. The smell of powder was very strong, and the the woods were full of smoke; but on still we went, and soon halted on the battle field, on the ground which had lately been occupied by the rebels. No enemy was to be seen, we had come up exactly on their left, they heard us coming, and cutting their knapsacks loose, they left in a a hurry, not even so much as giving us a chance of getting a fire at them. The 83d Pennsylvania came on our right, and as the rebels broke from the woods, saluted them with a volley, when they made off in another direction, and entirely disappeared. The battle was won. PORTER'S division had marched twenty miles, through mud and rain, with nothing to eat except a little hard bread, and had fought and won two battles that day.

Night was now upon us, and darkness surrounded us as we marched back to the first battle field, where we made and drank a hot cup of coffee, then threw ourselves down upon our rubber blankets, our feet to a hot fire, our overcoats wrapped around us, and were soon enjoying a quiet sleep, from which we did not rise till late in the morning.

During the day a large number of prisoners were taken, and they kept coming in on the next day, until the number in our hands amounted to seven hundred. I believe some one hundred of their dead were buried by our men. We also took two pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and missing was about three hundred. The regiments that lost the largest number in these battles were the 44th and 25th N. Y. The prisoners were mostly North Carolinians, and nearly all of them told the same story, that they were compelled to enlist and fight in the Confederate cause, and nearly all wished themselves at home again.

The following song was picked up on the battle field. Many who used to sing it now lie under the cold sod of Hanover battle field:

28th North Carolina Volunteers.

AIR—*Dixie Land.*

Away down South in the Land of Cotton,
Times of peace are not forgotten;
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land,
For though the cloud of war hangs o'er
We soon shall see its form no more;
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

CHORUS.

Then shout "Hurrah for Dixie!"
Hurrah! Hurrah!
In Dixie Land we'll take our stand,
To live and die for Dixie:
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We will live and die for Dixie!

'Tis true their ships our ports blockade,
And cruel feet our soil invade;
But when the Twenty-eighth gets there,
The scamps will run in wild despair.

When "Norman" brings his boys from "Surry"
The Yankees had better move in a hurry.
The "Invincibles" if well equipped
And led by "Edwards" can't be whipped.

The Yankee rogues had better pack,
When the "Stanley Hunters" find their track.
When "Lowe" shall bid his "Farmer's" fire,
His foes will reap destruction dire.

As "Barringer" leads on his "Greys,"
Full many a Yankee 'll end his days.
When "Kenyon" comes with his "Yadkin Boys,"
He'll put an end to the Yankee's joys.

And "Martins' Guards of Independence"
Have fame for their descendants.
And "Wright" with his "Cleveland Regulators,"
Will send dismay to the Yankee traitors.

And "Speer," with his brilliant "Yadkin Stars,"
Will die in defense of the "*Stars and Bars.*"
While the "Stanly Guards," by "Moody" led,
Will be the Yankees' special dread.

The Twenty-Eighth is organized
With Reeves and Lowe both highly prized,
If Lane will only be their Colonel,
Then their glory will be eternal.

The above regiment fared rather hard in the battles, and was completely cut to pieces. I understand that two of the officers named were killed, and one of them taken prisoner. The Yankee boys were too much for the "Yadkin boys," and at night the Stars and Stripes floated over the field where in the morning the "*Stars and Bars*" had bid defiance.

Major WELCH and Adjutant MORRIS showed on this occasion that they were made of the right kind of material.—They took the lead of the skirmishers, and with them climbed fences, crossed ditches, and plunged into swamps. They won much praise and gained still stronger the confidence of the men; and what I say about them I might say of our Colonel, and Lieut. Colonel. The men will never be afraid of going into battle with them.

Many trophies were picked up on the battle field. The first three sheets that this letter is written upon, the envelope enclosing it, and the secesh postage stamp enclosed, were among them, but the greatest of all specimens I saw in the tent of the Major. It was a large shoe, in size and make resembling a pontoon boat. The soles were at least two inches thick, and were nailed with horse shoe nails.

J. P.

DRAINS MILLS, VA., June 1st, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

Circumstances over which I had no control, and to which a soldier is often subjected, caused me to close my last letter rather abruptly; and I will now continue it.

The country in and around Hanover is very pleasant, and the planters all appear to be well off. There are a number of splendid dwelling houses, all well and richly furnished. One of these is used as a hospital and the wounded of both parties recline upon the soft matresses found within. The owners of this estate are violent secesssonists. The young mistress of the house left the morning of the fight, and a short time before it commenced. On the table in one of the rooms, was found a large and beautiful bouquet, and one of the servents volunteered the information that her young mistress made it before she left in the morning and gave instructions that it was to be given to the rebel Gen. Branch, after he had whipped the Yankees. He failed to whip them, and of course failed to get the bouquet.

All the plantations around here have large fields of wheat upon them, and in a few days it will be ready to pass under the hands of the reaper.

We lay on the battle field all day Wednesday, and late on Thursday, having accomplished our object, taken possession of the railroad, and destroyed the long railroad bridge across the South Anna creek, we turned our faces towards home.

Just as we started, the Major made his appearance, mounted on horse-back, and with a large and beautiful bouquet attached to the pummel of his saddle, which was presented to him by a Mrs. Cater, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and who is a strong Unionist. The Major is a ladies' man, and carries off the palm wherever he goes.

We found the roads in a very poor condition on our way to camp, and did not reach it until three o'clock Friday morning.

On the afternoon of Friday I called upon Capt. RANDOLPH, of the Michigan 4th, and found that he had several trophies of the battle of Hanover. He had appropriated to his use one of the tents of a Georgian regiment. He informed me that he also got a secesh flag there, which he had sent to R. J. BARRY of your place. The Ann Arbor boys of the 4th are well.

Friday evening we had one of the hardest thunder storms that I ever saw. It seemed as if the entire artillery of earth had been put into operation at once. One man in the 44th N Y. was killed by a stroke of lightning which entered his tent.

On Saturday morning this regiment was ordered out on picket duty. The posts that we guarded were along the Chickahominy. On the opposite bank could be seen the pickets of the rebels. At the point we were, there are being erected a number of bridges. The pickets were posted along the flats adjoining the river; the ground is rather low, and the guards were drowned out during the night, the water from some cause or other having raised and completely submerged the flats, and this morning they were some three feet under water.

There was a battle going on all day yesterday, on the other side of the river, and it was renewed again this morning. I have received no particulars, but hope we have been victorious as usual.

My health is good.

J. P.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Anniversary exercises of the Alpha Delta Phi Society will take place on Monday evening June 23d. The oration will be delivered by Hon. B. G. STOUT, of Pontiac, and the Poem by CHAS. R. MILLER, Esq, of Adrian, both graduates of the University.

—The exercises of the combined Literary Societies will occur on Tuesday, the 24th of June, in the afternoon we presume. The orator is MANTON F. MARBLE, Esq., of the New York *World*, and the Poet, Prof. THOS. M. COOLEY, of this city.

—The Commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday, June 25th.

Adjutant HENRY B. LANDON, of the 7th Michigan Infantry, was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. We have seen no particulars. Adjutant LANDON graduated at the Michigan University last year, and is well known to many of our citizens.

The Tax bill passed the Senate on the 6th inst., by a vote of 37 to 1.—Senator Powell voted no. The bill has gone back to the House, but so amended that that body will hardly know its own progeny.

The Petersburg *Express* says that Gen. Robert W. Lee has been appointed to the command of the rebel army before Richmond, in consequence of Gen. Joe. Johnston having been wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. TERRY, of the Michigan Fifth, has been appointed Brigadier General for gallant conduct at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. Give them a chance and more Michigan Colonels will win a *.

PROMOTED.—On the 28th ult., the Legislature of Rhode Island, by a vote of 92 to 11, elected Gov. SPRAGUE United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

Camp of Instruction Established.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

General order No. 59, just, issued is as follows:

WAR BULLETIN.

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry in due proportions, will be immediately formed near Annapolis, Md. Major General Wool, United States army, will command the camp, in addition to his duties as department commander. The ground will be selected and the troops, which will be assembled as rapidly as possible under orders from the War Department, will be placed in position as they arrive. Brigadier Gen. S. P. Graham is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the camp, and Brevet General Harvey Brown as Chief of Artillery. A chief of the infantry arm will hereafter be designated.

Repulse of Fremont's Advance.

HARRISONBURG, VA., June 6.

The advance guard of General Fremont reached Harrisonburg at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was no fighting during the march. Jackson camped here last night and left this morning.

A Cavalry force was sent on a reconnoissance four miles beyond the town, which came on a large force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods. Col. Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnoissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the First New Jersey Cavalry and was driven back by infantry in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a prisoner, and Captains Stillwine and Haynes are killed or severely wounded and prisoners.—Captain Charles is missing.

All the officers bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Captain Jeneway gallantly attempted a flank movement, which covered the retreat of the First Battalion. He escaped unhurt. The regiment lost thirty five in wounded and missing.

General Bayard, of the Bucktail or Maine Rifles, and Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Chuseret's brigade of the Sixth Ohio, and Eighth Virginia, were ordered forward to their support, and drove the enemy from their position, capturing their camp and some stores without loss.

The Kane Rifles numbered one hundred and twenty-five, and found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by four regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered severely. Lieutenant Colonel Kane is severely wounded and a prisoner.

Captain Taylor was also wounded and captured. Captain W. H. Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieutenant J. J. Sawyer is probably killed.

After a most gallant fight the rifles were driven back with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded and missing.

The rebels brought up their artillery and used it with effect.

Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted the main column for battle, or greatly strengthened his rear guard and posted his trains, which are in confusion on the road.

The Battle Near Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, HARRISBURG, June 7,—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The attack upon the enemy's rear of yesterday precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing and other equipments are piled up in all directions.

During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stabie's brigade.

Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and bravery, was among the killed

Gen. Milroy made a reconnoissance to-day about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's forces encamped in the timber.

(Signed) J. C FREMONT.
Major General Commanding.

From Halleck's Army.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 9.

The Federal forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson and Bolivar.—The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy passed Guntown last night retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been 20,000 deserters since they left Corinth, mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments.—All the regiments from these States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops. It is believed by the country people that Beauregard cannot enter Columbus with half the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers, returning from Tennessee and Kentucky regiments.

General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged, now want to take the oath. The enemy carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving. Women and children are crying for food. The males were forced into the army. The enemy are represented to be greatly suffering for food.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The following message was received at the War Department this morning:

CORINTH, June 10.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy have fallen back to Tusilla fifty miles from here by railroad, and near seventy miles by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners, and desertion at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department, says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying they purposely allowed themselves to be taken.

Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.
Major General.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 2.

The prize steamer Nassau has arrived. She was captured by the gunboats State of Georgia and Victoria while attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington. She has a cargo of ammunition and Enfield rifles. She was built in new York to run to Key West, and has lately been named Gordon. She left Nassau on the 23d, and was captured on the 27th. The rebels are busy strengthening Fort Caswell, North Carolina

The Rebel Loss at Fair Oaks.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 5th states that the rebel loss in the late battle was 8,000, including five Generals, twenty-three Colonels, ten Majors, and fifty-seven Captains.

The *Dispatch* complains that the Federals can, at any time, cut off the retreat of the Confederates, by seizing the railroads at Petersburg, and intimates that the retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains is the only one left them.

JOHN BELL A PEACEMAKER.—It is stated that Gen. Mitchell has granted passes to John Bell and Jere Clemens to visit Washington, for the purpose of re-establishing peace in the South-west.

Michigan Sick and Wounded at Washington.

In conformity with a resolution of the Senate of July 19, 1861, the Washington papers publish the totals of sick and wounded soldiers at the hospitals in and about Washington, May 30, The following comprise those from Michigan:

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.—The whole number in this hospital is 128. Of these the Michigan men are as follows: Sixteenth Regiment, 9; Fourth Regiment, 2; Seventh Regiment, 2; total, 13.

Columbia College Hospital, Washington. Total in hospital, 274 Second Michigan Regiment, 1; Third Regiment, 3; Fourth Regiment, 2; Seventh Regiment, 9; total, 15.

Mt. Pleasant General Hospital.—Whole number in the hospital, 489.—Second Michigan Regiment, 1; Third Regiment, 1; Fifth Regiment, 2; Seventh Regiment 6; total, 10.

Eckington General Hospital, Washington. Total number in hospital, 275. Seventh Michigan, 2; Sixteenth Regiment, 2; total, 5.

Circle General Hospital, Washington. Whole number in Hospital, 186. Seventh Michigan, 1.

Stone General Hospital, Washington. Whole number in hospital, 83. Third Michigan, 1; Fourth, 1; total, 2

Carver General Hospital, Washington. Whole number 618. First Michigan, 8; Second, 2; Third, 1; Fifth, 8: Seventh, 41; First Cavalry, 1; total, 61.

General Hospital, Alexandria. Whole number in hospital, 1,367. First Michigan Cavalry, 17; First Infantry, 8; Second, 4; Third, 5; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 12; Seventh, 9; Sixteenth, 4: total, 54.

Cliffburne Hospital, Washington.—Total number, 266. Fourth Michigan, 1.

General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington. Whole number in hospital, 356. First Michigan, 3; Second, 9; Third. 5; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 34: Seventh, 1; Sixteenth, 5; total, 59.

Hospital for Eruptive Diseases, Kalorama. Whole number, 43. First Michigan, 1; Fifth, 1; total, 2.

Total number of Michigan men in hospitals at or near Washington, 223.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—In the battle at Fair Oaks, Joseph Roberts, company K, Fifth Michigan, had a small pistol in his left side pants pocket. A Minie ball passed through his pantaloons, and moulded itself around the lock of the pistol, where it remains. Mr Roberts lost a finger by the next shot.

Died.

In Ann Arbor, on the 8th inst., of scarlet fever, THOMAS B., aged 22 mos. and 16 days, infant son of Thomas and Mary Hotchkins.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

SCHOOL Inspectors' and Directors' Blanks have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution. Township Clerks are requested to send in their order.
R. J. BARRY, Clerk.
Ann Arbor, June 10, 1862. 836tf

The Last Call.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Wines & Knight are requested to pay the same before the first day of July next, as all demands then remaining unpaid will be left with an officer for collection.
W. W. WINES,
J. W. KNIGHT,
Ann Arbor, June 10, 1862. 836w3

Notice.

PHEBE A. ANNABLE begs leave to inform the public that she has during the last four years traded to the enormous amount of between 40 and 50 dollars in that time on her husband's account.
WIFE OF HARRY ANNABLE.
Sharon, June 4th, 1862. 836w3

Wait for the Model Institution.

DAN. RICE'S GREAT SHOW!

Largest Exhibition Ever Formed.

MORAL, INSTRUCTIVE AND PLEASING.
Will exhibit at
Ann Arbor, Friday, June 13th,
JACKSON, Saturday, June 14th.
Afternoons and nights each day.

And during the months of June and July will visit all the principal towns and cities on the lines of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, when upon each occasion, the American Humorist, DAN RICE, will positively appear, introducing at each exhibition his wonderful blind performing horse "Excelsior Jr.," and them comic mules, Dan Rice's Dream of Chivalry, Ward's Mission to China

Michigan Argus.

Local — *Items*

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 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 3d, 1862. E. B. POND.

DWELLING FOR SALE!

IF YOU wish to buy a good two-story brick dwelling, convenient to 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 31, 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 31, 1862.

☞ The Public Schools of this city will close on Friday next, June 20th.—Examinations will take place on Thursday and Friday, and our citizens would do well to be in attendance.

☞ WM. F OSIUS, Esq, of Freedom, has presented us a fine lot of Asparagus, the largest that we have ever seen, and as sweet and tender as need be. It was a fine treat,

☞ The annual exercises of the Junior class will take place at the Congregational Church, Wednesday evening, June 18th. These will be participated in by the literary officers of the class. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for July, a very readable number, has been on our table some days. PETERSON keeps right on in the even tenor of its way notwithstanding the stringent times.—$2 a year; four copies, $6. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

☞ The *Edinburg Review*, for April, comes to our table with a table of contents embracing a wide range of subjects, historical, biographical, political, social, etc. For terms of the *Edinburg* and other reprints of LEONARD SCOTT & Co., see prospectus in another column.

☞ The June number of the *Continental*, with a table of contents well *colored* with what it regards *the* question of the day, completes the first volume of this new candidate for public favor. It is handsomely printed, and and has some good things aside from its specialty. $3 a year; two copies $5. Address J. R. GILMORE, 532 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Mr. O. WEBSTER left at our office several bottles of mineral water which was tried by all hands and pronounced "bully." This 'pop,' as it is called, has become quite a favorite drink in this city, and we are pleased to learn that Mr. WEBSTER is meeting with good success. His manufactory on Fourth street, is quite an institution, and we understand is to be a permanent thing in our city.

☞ Our fellow townsman, Maj. BARRY, has received from Capt. J. M. Randolph, of the 4th Michigan Infantry, a veritable "secesh flag," captured at Hanover Court House. It is manufactured of merino, has two broad red stripes—or bars—with a white one between them, and in the upper staff corner thirteen white stars in a circle on a blue field.—The name "*McCowen Guards*" is handsomely embroidered in blue silk on the white bar, which company seems to have been attached to the 45th Georgia Regiment. The flag excites considerable attention.

☞ Died, June 4th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at Mill Creek Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., from a gun shot wound through the knee joint, received at the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, Corporal WILLIAM C. LOOMIS, of Co. K. 2d Michigan Infantry, aged 23 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The deceased was a son of W. L. LOOMIS, Esq., of this city, and was known to and respected by all of our citizens. In the early days of the rebellion he enlisted in the BARRY GUARDS, but on the breaking up of that company from the resignation of Capt. BARRY, he enrolled himself in Co. K, 2d Infantry, then commanded by Capt. MAY. As the above notice briefly states he was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, and from the effects of the wound died on the 4th of June. His father went immediately to Fortress Monroe on receiving intelligence that WILLIAM was seriously wounded, and saw that he had the best of care. His loved mother was also with him during the last days, so that he died in the arms of both his parents. He suffered intensely from his wound, and his frame was much emaciated, but all was borne uncomplainingly. He lived, fought, *and died like a patriot*, and what need we say more.

—His friends arrived home, bringing his remains, on Sunday noon, and were escorted to their residence by a large body of our sympathising citizens who had congregated at the depot. The funeral ceremonies took place at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the Rev. G. D. GILLESPIE, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, officiating. The funeral was largely attended, and the long procession bespoke the deep feeling of our citizens. He was interred in a beautiful spot in Forest Hill Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Douglas Memorial.

The diploma of membership of the Douglas Monument Association, beautifully engraved on steel, about nine by twelve inches in dimensions is now ready for distribution to the subscribers to the monument fund. To all persons forwarding to the Association One Dollar or more will be sent one of these Diplomas, properly executed.

To contributors in the sum of TWO Dollars or more will be furnished gratuitously, besides the Diploma, a beautiful imperial size

STEEL ENGRAVING OF JUDGE DOUGLAS,

21 by 17 inches, published by Marsh, Rowe & Co.

Contributors in the sum of one dollar will become life members of the Douglas Monument Association; in the sum of twenty dollars, honorary life members; and in the sum of one hundred dollars, honorary life members of the Board of Trustees.

☞ Local receivers and solicitors for contributions are being authorized in the loyal States. Pamphlets and circulars containing the Organization, Constitution, By-Laws, and the Appeal of the Association, will be sent to all who will forward their address. Communications should be directed to the "Secretary D. M. Ass'n, Chicago, Ill."

All editors who will insert this card in their daily, weekly or tri-weekly issues three months, with an occasional notice to advance the object in view, will have forwarded to them immediately Diplomas as Honorary Life Members of this Association, also a copy of the above Portrait, upon the receipt by the society of a copy of their paper containing this announcement.

WALTER B. SCATES, President.
LEONARD W. VOLK, Secretary. 856m3

☞ HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL is an old German preparation, and has given more satisfaction than any other remedy for the cure of Diseases of the Lungs.

☞ 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.

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,
822y1 439 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

Important to Ladies.

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

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

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

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from SPINAL AFFECTIONS, PROLAPSUS UTERI, THE WHITES, or other weaknesses 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 whilst using them*; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

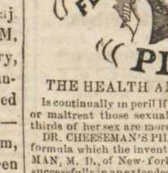
and will be sent by mail post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.
H. & L. SIMONEAU, Detroit, Wholesale Agents for Michigan. 806tf

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S



PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

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

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

To WIVES and MATRONS.

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

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

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

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

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

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

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

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.

PRIZE POETRY.

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

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

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

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

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

1862. 1862.

Second Arrival

—OF NEW—

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS!

AT

C. H. MILLEN & CO'S.

—o—

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, Extended Narratives, &c.,

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.

PICTURESQE NARRATIVES (from eye witnesses) OF THE GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDINANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.

IV.

Rumors, Incidents, Patriotic Songs and Ballads.

Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the

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

THE REBELLION RECORD

Is publishing in PARTS, each part illustrated with TWO FINE PORTRAITS, 50 cents each. ALSO, IN VOLUMES.

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.

☞ Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

☞ Copies of the REBELLION RECORD, in Parts or in Volumes, will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of Price. Sent in registered letters, the publisher will be responsible for all remittances.

☞ Clubs will be supplied at the following rates:

Five Copies of each volume in semi-monthly Nos. or Monthly Parts, to one address or separately, $12
Ten Copies, $22.50

Remittances must must be sent in registered letters otherwise the Publisher will not be responsible, and in current funds,

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher.
532 Broadway, New York.

C. T. EVANS, General Agent. 853w3

Oval Picture Frames

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

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

1860. Dec. 20. 750tf

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

SECOND SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Ann Arbor, June 5, 1862. 831tf

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

GLORIOUS

News from "Dixie!"

—o—

The Rebellion about Crushed!

A. & C. LOEB,

OF THE

CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE

Returu their sincere thanks to their numerous

FRIENDS AND PATRONS,

For the liberal manner in which they have heretofore patronized them, and beg leave to announce that they are

AGAIN ON HAND

With a Large and well selected Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps & Trunks,

which they will sell at

Astonishing Low Prices!

For further particulars

Call and See

for yourselves, and you will not go away dissatisfied.

A. & C. LOEB,

Huron Street, a few doors west of Cook's Hotel.
Ann Arbor, May, 1862. 3m851

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Spoor & Thompson was dissolved by by mutual consent on the 15th day of May, inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by John W. Thompson, and the business continued by C. Spoor.

CHAS. SPOOR,
JOHN W. THOMPSON.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 28th, 1862.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Spoor and Thompson are requested to call at the old stand and make prompt settlement of the same.

JOHN W THOMPSON.

A Card.

THE business of Saddle and Harness making will be carried on at the old place of business of Spoor & Thompson by the undersigned, who solicits the continued patronage of the old customers of the firm, and hopes by prompt attention to business to gain new patrons. A general assortment of Harness and Saddlery always on hand. All persons indebted to me either by note or book account are requested to settle the same without delay.

CHAS. SPOOR.

Ann Arbor, May 28, 1862. 854w6

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Phebe A. is in the habit of riding about the country and running me in debt without my consent or knowledge; therefore all persons are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

HARVEY ANNABL.

Aaron, May 26, 1862.

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 is 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 Neauralgia 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 FIND 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 faurely 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 they 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!

to 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.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. GRIFFITH, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to JOY, COE & Co., New York; to F. T. BARNUM, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 841tf

Sold wholesale and Retail by G. J. FEAST, at GRENVILLE & FULLER'S Drug store, Ann Arbor Mich.

☞ 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 obedient servant,
S. G. MORRISON.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters

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

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

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

SPEER'S

SAMBUCI WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

Of Choice Oporto Fruit,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE, FOR

FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS

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

Excellent Wine for Females

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 Clergymen 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.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. state
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.
D. Parker, N. Y. City.
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J
Dr. Wilson, 11th st., N. Y.
Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Dougherty, "
Dr. Parish, Philadelphia

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:

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Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

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RAZORS AND SHEARS,

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of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

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CALENDAR CLOCK!

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

P. S. Particular attention to the

REPAIRING

of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,

Pinions, Stafs, 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

Special Notice!

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or account will oblige me by paying the same on or before the First of July, 1862.

A. P. MILLS.

Ann Arbor, June 5, 1862. 855w4

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby forbids all persons trusting any one on his account without a written order, as he shall pay no such debts.

MICHAEL LAUBENGAIER.

Ann Arbor, May 29th, 1862. 855w6

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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. SOMDREIM—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

Michigan Argus.

Kill the Millers.

A farmer in New Jersey, says:—

"Some ten years ago I purchased the property where I now live. The former owner, being quite a man for fruit, had set a large variety of trees. The farm was noted for producing more fruit, and greater variety, probably, than any other farm in the neighborhood.

"At the time of my purchase the trees were on the decline. The cherry and plum trees were covered with black knots, and the fruit was wormy and worthless, so that I was about to cut them down and supply their places with shade trees; but disliking to part with the fruit, and observing that the enemies were at one stage of their existence in the form of a miller, my plan was to destroy them while in that stage. With that object in view, and *observing* that they were fond of a light, in the early part of the summer of 1855 I commenced their destruction.

"To do this I elevated a brisk blaze about five feet from the ground in the vicinity of my trees. The first evening, between eight and eleven o'clock, the millers destroyed might have been counted by hundreds, which gradually diminished, so that at the end of one week, there were none to destroy. I then discontinued my fire until the latter part of summer, when I discovered another crop of millers, and again built them a blaze. I have followed the the same course whenever the candles have drawn them to give them a light of their own, which has been twice in the summer.

"Now for the result: My trees have gradually resumed their former rich green; those knots have fallen from the cherry and plum trees; and this year the crop of Morello cherries has been probably as large as they ever were, and that on trees that were considered worthless five years since, and the fruit, both cherries and plums, not wormy."

Air, Sunshine, and Health.

A New York merchant noticed, in the progress of years, that each successive book-keeper gradually lost his health, and finally died of consumption, however vigorous and robust he was on entering his service. At length it occurred to him that the little rear room where the books were kept, opened into a back yard, so surrounded by high walls that no sunshine came into it from one year's end to another. An upper room, well lighted, was immediately prepared and his clerks had uniform good health ever after.

A familiar case to general readers is derived from medical works, where an entire English family became ill, and all remedies seemed to fail of their usual results, when accidently a window glass of their family room became broken in cold weather. It was not repaired, and forthwith there was marked improvement in the health of the inmates. The physician at once traced the connection, discontinued his medicines, and ordered that the window-pane should not be replaced.

A French lady became ill. The most eminent physicians of the times were called in, but failed to restore her. At length Depuytren, the Napoleon of physic was consulted. He noticed that she lived in a dim room, into which the sun never shone; the house being situated in one of the narrow streets or lanes of Paris. He at once ordered more airy and cheerful apartments, and "all her complaints vanished."

The lungs of a dog become tuberculated (consumptive) in a few weeks if kept confined in a dark cellar. The most common plant grows spindy, pale and scraggling, if no sunlight falls upon it. The greatest medical names in France, of the last century, regarded sunshine and pure air as equal agents in restoring and maintaining health. From these facts, which cannot be disputed, the most common mind should conclude that cellars and rooms on the northern side of buildings or apartments into which the sun does not immediately shine, should never be occupied as a family rooms, or chambers, or as libraries or "studies." Such apartments are only fit for stowage or purposes which require persons to remain in them over a few minutes at a time. And every intelligent and humane parent will arrange that the family room and the chambers shall be the most commodious, lightest and brightest apartments in his dwelling. —*Dr. Hall.*

Valuable Recipes.

Is your son bright? And did he take the first prize in the school. Then take him out of school at once and set him at work.

Is he dull and lazy, overfed and sleepy? Stop his meat and other rich food, make him get up earlier, bathe more thoroughly, drink no coffee, encourage him in active plays, and make certain that his lessons are not neglected.

Is your wife nervous, unhappy and fretful? Try upon her the tenderness and attentions of your honeymoon.—Remember that love is the best of all medicine for women, and that no wife's brow ever corrugates, while she lives in the sunshine of her husbands heart. Her thousand and one little vexatious cares are exceedingly exhaustive, and you must not forget that new carriages and dresses will fail to support her. If she be a true woman, these things she will ever regard as mere toys, when compared with the affectionate attentions of the husband of her choice.

HISTORIC REMINISCENCES OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.—The Chickahominy River, all know, from the reports of Gen. McClellan's operations, to be a small stream in the vicinity of Richmond, which broadens and deepens rapidly in its course. Some time before it reaches the James River, into which it empties thirty-seven miles above Fortress Monroe, it is affected by the tides, and at the mouth is, as appears from the James, between two and three miles wide. The Chickahominy is the stream which Capt. John Smith was exploring when he was captured by the warriors of Powhatan. It is believed he was captured somewhere near the scene of the late battle. It will be remembered that its banks were in the days of John Smith, as now, noted for marshes. Smith was mired in a swamp when the savages pounced upon him.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

HALTER BREAKING YOUNG COLTS.—There is as much advantage in beginning early with a colt as with a boy.—It is serious business to most farmers to break a stout four year-old to the halter, and to handling; but begin with a sucking colt, and you have an easy task. He takes gentle handling, may soon be made familiar with the halter, ad do your bidding. After a little training, the boys can lead him to the pasture and to water, which will be a good lesson for them, as well as the colt.

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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. 1yau5

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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,

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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 customers 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 mai' or otherwise.

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

Remember the "Empire Book Store."

JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co

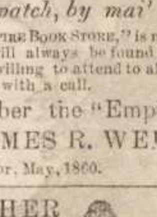
Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 74tf

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 of

REPAIRING

in the shortest notice, and in the best manner

KEYS,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

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 Small 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

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

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.

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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,

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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 $[illegible] the whole term of Life or for a term of years, on the most favorable terms.

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

Dividends are Declared Annually!

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

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

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Great Reduction in the Price of

SINGER & CO.'S

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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 specially 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 repair.

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Accumulated Assets,	- - - -	$5,350,000,
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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.*

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

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

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

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

New Music.

Publised by Horace Waters

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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

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

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs.

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

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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 libera 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 liftingfingers, 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 separation 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. 830m3

Oval Picture Frames

ALL SIZES, STYLES and PRICES just received and forsale cheap at

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

1860. Dec. 25, 780tf

GREAT, GREATER GREATEST

BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

In this City, are now being offered at the

CHEAP, CLOCK, WATCH, &

Jewelry Store.

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

Tremendous Stock of Watches!

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

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

I have also the

CELEBRATED

AMERICAN WATCHES,

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

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

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

OWN PRICES!

Persons having 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, BROOCHS, or anything desired, from California Gold on short notice. Engraving in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch.

J. C. WATTS.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 28th 1859. 714w

Important National Works,

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEO. RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, aided by a numerous select corps of writers in all branches of Sciences, Art and Literature. This work is being published in about 15 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. Vols. I., II., III., IV. V., VI., VII., VIII., & IX. are now ready, each containing near 2,500 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months.

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

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

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

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

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

A WAY OF PROCURING THE CYCLOPÆDIA OR DEBATES

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

To Agents.

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

Ann Arbor, March, 1859. 6902amt

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

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

British Reviews.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO SUBSCRIBE!

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

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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.

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

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

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

For Blackwood's Magazine,	the three years.		$5 00
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For Blackwood and two Reviews,	"	"	12 00
For three Reviews,	"	"	11 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	"	"	15 00
For the four Reviews,	"	"	13 00
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Any of the above works will also be furnished to *New Subscribers* for the year 1858-9, 8, and 9,

At One Half the Regular Subscription Prices.

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

Seven Consecutive Year for $37!!!

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

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

Now is the time to Subscribe!!

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

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

Ann Arbor Marble Works.

D. C. Batchelder

HAS on hand a fine assortment of American and

ITALIAN MARBLE

which he is prepared to manufacture into

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

in all their varieties, and in a WORKMANLIKE manner

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

LOW AS THE LOWEST,

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

Ann Arbor, May 20, 1861. 801tf

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 22d, 1862

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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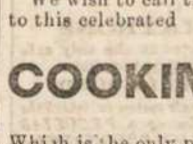

THE GENUINE

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 LET.

THE BRICK HOUSE and Barn now occupied by Olney Hawkins, Esq., on Detroit street, Ann Arbor, possession given the 1st of April.

Also several stores and rooms in Buchoz's Block to let to good steady tenants at a very low rent, immediate possession given. Inquire of

L. R. BUCHOZ.

Ann Arbor, March 28, 1861. 845tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a mortgage made by William W. Annin and 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 350, 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 Zenah 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 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

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

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, 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

NEW GOODS

For the Spring, 1862.

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

USE

SARATOGA

EMPIRE WATER

FOR

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

Sold by MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON and EBERBACH & CO., Ann Arbor. 1y828.