The Michigan Argus

Vol. XVII. ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862. No. 857

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.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

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Liabilities, 16,834,09

MARK HOWARD, President.
E. THOS. LOBDELL, Secy.

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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—WITH—
NALL, DUNCKLEE & Co.,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in Dry Goods, Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Feathers, Paper Hangings, and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods,

No 74 Woodward Avenue,
Corner of Larned st., DETROIT, Mich.
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Nos. 205 and 207 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.

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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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S. G. SUTHERLAND & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocers and Commission Merchants, East side Main Street Ann Arbor.

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

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O. COLLIER,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes. 1 door West of the Post Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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April, 1859.

WM. WAGNER,

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

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

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WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

ALL accounts over six months *must* be settled at *once*. Call a the office and pay up.
A well selected stock of New Goods Cheap for Cash.
821tf MAYNARD, STEBBINS & WILSON.

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

Capitel, $500,000

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

Faith and Works.

Not what we think, but what we do,
Makes saints of us; all stiff and cold,
The outlines of the corpse show through
The cloth of gold.

And in despite the outward sin,
Despite belief with creeds at strife,
The principle of love within
Leavens the life.

It is for fancied good, I claim,
That men do wrong, not wrong's desire;
Wrapping themselves, as 'twere, in flame,
To cheat the fire.

Not what God gives, but what he takes,
Uplifts us to the holiest height;
On grief's rough crags life's current breaks
To diamond light.

From transient evil I do trust
That we a final good shall draw;
That in confusion, death, and dust,
Are light and law;

That he whose glory shines among
The eternal stars descends to mark
This foolish little atom, swung
Loose in the dark.

But though I should not thus receive
A sense of order and control,
My God I could not disbelieve
My sense of soul.

For though, alas! I can but see
A hand's breadth backward or before,
I *am!* and since I am, must be
For evermore. —*Alice Carey.*

Only One Killed.

"One killed and three wounded."

"That all?" said I. "Hardly worth the cost of a telegram."

There had been a reconnoissance, a surprise of enemy's scouts, a brief, sharp engagement, ending successfully, and casualties as above.

A pair of sober gray eyes were turned upon my face, and I read in them a silent rebuke for this lightness of speech.

"And yet," I added, by way of apology for my remark, "the loss of this single life may shadow more than a single home. Cups that held until now only sweet wine may be full of bitterness hereafter."

"What company was engaged?" asked a man, who sat near. The newspaper was referred to, and the answer given.

"Company C."

"Colonel R——'s regiment?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are the names of the killed and wounded given?'

"No names are given."

"May I see your paper for a moment?"

I handed him the newspaper, in which I had read about the reconnoissance, and what seemed, at the moment, a casualty not worth reporting. I saw that his hand trembled a little, and that his eyes searched through the sentences of the telegram in an eager way.

"Thank you," he said, as he returned the paper, "there are no particulars."—Then, with a falling of the voice, he added, "I have a son in that company."

Remembering the light speech into which a want of reflection had betrayed me, I did not venture to respond in any way lest the real concern I now felt might be regarded, if expressed, as only a pretense. Soon after, the man nodded to the conductor of the car in which we were riding; the check-string was pulled, the car stopped, and he went out. My eyes followed him as the car moved on until I saw him enter a house. Two days afterward—I had forgotten the trifling matter of one killed and three wounded—in passing this house I saw crape on the door. My heart leaped with a painful throb.

"Who is dead in the third house below?" I asked of the store-keeper at the corner.

"Mr. B——'s son. He was killed."

"In the war?"

"Yes, sir. News came three days ago, that one man had been killed in a reconnoissance, and it turned out to be his son, Edward. Ah! sir, he was a splendid young man, and it will go hard with his father and mother, and hard, too," he added, lowering his voice, "for one besides them."

"Had he a wife?" I inquired.

"No, sir; he was not married."

"A sweet heart?"

"Yes. He was engaged, I believe."

Only one killed! How differently the fact impressed me now! It was no longer an unrealized newspaper announcement, but a present, stern reality.

"Has the body arrived?" I asked.

"Yes; they brought it home to-day. Mr. B—— went for it himself."

"Was it much disfigured?"

"No. A ball passed through his heart, killing him instantly."

"Had Mr. B—— other sons?"

"No, sir. Edward was his only boy. It is a great loss, sir."

"How does he bear it? Have you heard?"

"I saw him an hour ago."

"Well?"

"He was very calm; but, sir, he looked ten years older. Mr. B—— is one of those men who bear things patiently; but he has deep feeling nevertheless. That boy was his idol."

"How is it with his mother?"

The store-keeper shook his head. "I asked Mr. B——, but his eyes filled, and he choked in trying to answer. I am almost afraid it will be too much for her. She is not very strong."

"Did they oppose his going to the war?"

"Mr. B—— did not. He's an earnest man, and loves his country too well to hold back anything while she is in danger."

Only one killed! How insignificant the fact seemed when the telegraph made this announcement; but what bitterness had followed! Only one killed!

On the day following I noticed, in passing, a large funeral procession. Of the tens of thousands who had lingered scarcely a moment over the brief telegram, announcing but one killed and three wounded, had the imagination of an individual pictured distinctly a solemn scene like this as following in natural sequence, or given the faintest realization of the sorrow and suffering that lay veiled behind?

Fifty killed and two or three hundred wounded! Ah! now the pulse beat.—Here is something worth while! How strangely this familiarity with war ices over the heart! One, two, three hundred killed or mangled. It is awful to contemplate; and yet we must come down to the single cases to get at the heart of this fearful matter. Away from every battle-field, from every skirmishing ground, heart-cords stretch, in single lines, to as many hearts and homes as there are individuals, and death, or wounding, thrills these sympathetic lines each with its own wild fear and anguish.

"There is Mr. B——. His son was killed in a skirmish with the enemy. He belonged to company C."

"Oh, in that slight affair! I had forgotten it. There was only the trifle of one killed, I think."

"And that was Mr. B——'s son."

Mr. B—— was leaving the car in which we were riding. He was so changed that I had not recognized him as the individual in whose presence I spoke so lightly about one killed and three wounded only a few weeks before.

"Sad, isn't it?" said the other growing serious.

"Very sad. I'm told the mother hasn't left her room since the terrible news was communicated. He was an only son."

"That *is* trouble," was answered.—"How little do we think of what is really involved when we run our eyes so carelessly, and often half-impatiently, over these almost daily announcements of one or two killed or wounded in scout and picket skirmishes! It comes home to us in Mr. B——'s case."

A few weeks later.

"Did you see that face at the window?" asked a friend with whom I was walking.

I had observed the face—that of a young woman. It was visible for only an instant; but in that instant it had impressed me strongly, it was so white, so ghostly, so full of sadness and suffering.

"Yes, I saw it."

"There has been something more than bodily sickness there," said the frend.

"Heart sickness. Pain that defies the leeche's skill."

"It always touches me to see a face like that," remarked my companion.—"Heart blight in one so young—ah, it is sad, sad! How quickly the tender leaves shrink and fade when frost drops down on a spring blossom! Its life is drawn from the sunshine, and fails when the icy winds pass over. In after years we have more endurance. The heart is stronger to bear."

Not long afterward the same pale face and sad eyes looked out upon me from a carriage and their image and expression remained with me as in a picture for many days.

"I am haunted by that face," said I, as it glided past me on the street, the eyes resting in mine for an instant. Was there not something of rebuke in them? I felt it so. And yet they were to me the eyes of a stranger.

"Unhappy one! sorrow has touched you early with his blighting fingers." So I spoke with myself as I walked on musing. "Has love failed, or the shadow of death fallen over the threshold of one dearer than life? Ah, is there not in the experience of one soul tried in the fire as thou assuredly hast been, pain enough to make our hearts shiver in the bare imagination? First, the stunning shock of the fearful calamity; then the awakening to pain as life begins to stir in the bruised and broken fibres and organs, in the quivering nerves and lacerated tissues; then the almost equally balanced contest between life and death; and then the long period of slow recuperation, with its anguish of aching wounds, its helplessness, its despondency, its darkness. Ah! what a history is written in a face like thine, pale, suffering stranger! How little of all this is imagined by the passing crowd.

Next I saw that face in church. It was still pale and sad, and bore a look of exhaustion, as from long-endured pain. But now there was in it a softer expression—a touch of resignation blending with pious hope.

"The Strong hath strengthened her," so I said in my thought. "The burden was too heavy for her own soul, and she hath laid it upon Him. Her refuge is with the Comforter."

Often during the services my eyes turned involuntarily toward the young lady, who had awakened in me an interest little short of fascination. No more devout worshiper sat under the preacher's ministrations. She impressed me as one who had turned hopelessly from earth, and now rested all with heaven.

As I moved down one of the aisles, after the benediction had been pronounced, the slightly-bowed form of Mr. B—— met my observation. He was alone. My thoughts went instantly to his wife sorrowing for her dead son.

"This may have indeed proved too heavy a burden," so I thought. "What a fearful weight to lay upon a mother's heart!"

"What!" I ejaculated, speaking half aloud, as a new conviction flashed across my mind, "did that arrow strike there also?"

Mr. B—— had paused by the pew door from which the pale faced young woman was stepping into the aisle and taken her hand. I did not see his face, but I noticed a faint, sad smile on her lips. They passed out together. In the vestibule they lingered, and, in answer to a question, I heard Mr B—— say,

"I think she is a little more like herself. Come and see her, won't you? It will do you both good."

Tears sprung to her eyes. My own were filling.

"I will come." I saw her lips quiver, as she thus answered, and then turned almost hastilly away.

"Poor Alice!" said a voice near me.

"Doesn't it make you sad to see her?" was the response.

"Sad enough," answered the first speaker.

"They had been for some time engaged, and were to be married as soon as the war was over."

"Her friends feared awhile for her reason."

"Yes, and then for her life. But she is steadily regaining strength of body and mind. I was glad to see her in church to-day. She was always pure and good, and God will sustain her."

"Mr. B—— was in church also."

"Yes. Poor man! He really looks broken."

"They say that Edward's mother has scarcely been out of her room since the dreadful news came. Oh, I have pitied her so much!"

The speakers passed on and I heard no more.

"Only one killed! Hardly worth the cost of a telegram!"

It seemed as if some rebuking spirit had thrown these words into my mind. I was shocked, and sensible of a creeping shudder along my nerves. Then my mind was crowded with a myriad multiplication of sorrow and pain which had followed that one death. A year, almost, of war, with hundreds of thousands in battle-array, and killing and wounding a thing of daily occurrence—alas! alas! What imagination can reach the fearful aggregate of woe?

When peace comes—when the hydra-head of treason lies crushed at the nation's feet—shall we pass the awful crime of those who, for selfish and wicked ends, turned our fertile fields into battle-grounds and cemeteries, and desolated our homes, as a light thing? Shall we give the fraternal hand, and offer the kiss of reconciliation, as though all were an innocent mistake or peccadillo? By the suffering and sorrow that remains unassuaged, no! Not revenge, not hate, not unforgiveness—no, not these for a Christian people; but a stern and abiding remembrance of the spirit that prompted the evils we have endured, and a never-ceasing condemnation of all who favored it in word or deed.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Slidells in Paris.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Paris, May 20.

I stated in my last letter that, since the report from M. Mercier and his journey to Richmond, John Slidell had had another interview with the Emperor. I knew then the fact to be as stated, but had not learned the particulars, which have since been given, and are from a source which renders them perfectly reliable, and which are of a character to enhance the importance of the interview itself.

In order to make the matter fully understood, I must give you an idea of some of the habits of the Slidell family. Since they moved into their apartments in the Champs Elysees, every Thursday evening has been devoted to receptions, which have been attended by all respectable southerners in Paris (and some, perhaps, who would not strictly be entitled to that denomination,) as well as by a considerable number of French families Mrs. Slidell and her daughters, however, have had it distinctly understood that they make no calls, and, while happy to see all their friends, return no visits and go nowhere, alleging as their reason the present melancholy and dilapidated condition of "the country," which they desire to represent at this court, and which melancholy and dilapidated condition is supposed to cause them to shed so many metaphorical tears that they would not look well in society. The result has been that, with very rare exceptions, they have not visited at all.

Well, on the evening in question, last week, the Minister of the Interior—the Count de Persigny—gave one of his "private receptions," distinguished from a public reception by the fact of none being present except upon invitation. A card was sent to Mr. Slidell the day before, requesting his presence; but he sent an excuse, and did not come.

In the course of the evening, however, the Count de Persigny ordered up his carriage, and, getting into it, went himself to Mr. Slidell's residence, and sent word up to him that it was a matter of the greatest importance that he should come. Mr. Slidell got into the carriage with Persigny, and drove to his residence, where the "Ambassador" found a considerable assemblage of the very highest personages of Paris, and among them no less important an individual than his Majesty Nopoleon the Third, with whom it is said Mr. Slidell sat in a corner and chatted for nearly an hour.

This was only a day or two before the departure of Persigny for England, whither it is supposed he has gone upon business connected with American affairs—either ours or those of Mexico. I should like to be able to inform you what the Emperor said to Slidell, and am sorry that it is not in my power; but we begin to believe here that the idea of intervention on the part of his Majesty has assumed a new form, and that his mediation will be used, if used at all, to induce the rebels to lay down their arms and relinquish a struggle which is daily growing more hopeless.

The Slidells are doing everything in their power to create and keep up a sympathy for the "persecuted South," and set examples of self denial and suffering which are rearly wonderful. When they first came to Paris the original idea was to make a "splurge;" and with this object among other things a magnificent equipage was purchased, and three livery servants employed to assist at the afternoon drives of Mrs. and the Misses Slidell, in the avenue de l'Imperatrice. In a short time, however, the tactics were changed, and Miss Slidell (the young lady who boasted of her heroic feat of striking Lieutenant Fairfax) insisted upon the replacing of the splendid equipage by a much more modest one, which was actually done, and the southern sympathisers were told that the reason of this was that the family of the "Ambassador," feeling so keenly the sufferings of their bretheren at home, did not think it right to spend money on so much show.

ORIENTAL WIT.—A young man going on a journey, entrusted a hundred *deenars* to an old man. When he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was hauled up before the Khazee.

"Where were you, young man, when you deposited this money?"

"Under a tree."

"Take my seal and summons that tree," said the Judge. "Go, young man, and tell that tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal."

The young man went in wonder.—After he had been gone some time the Khazee said to the old man: "He is long, do you think he has got there yet?" "No. It is at some distance. He hasn't got there yet." "How knowest thou old man," said the Khazee, "where that tree is?" The young man returned and said the tree would not come. "He has been here young man and given his evidence. The money is thine."

☞ Gen. Banks' official report is published. He states his whole loss at 38 killed, 155 wounded, 711 missing—total 905; but he thinks many of the missing are safe, and estimates the full loss at but 700. All the guns were saved, and out of 500 wagons only 55 were lost, and these with but few exceptions, were burned on the road.

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, June 20.

Special Correspondence of the Argus.

"On To Richmond."

Gain's Mill, Va., June 5th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

The Chickahominy, with its overflowed banks, still lies between this division and the capital of the Southern Confederacy. It has rained here almost continually for the last six days, and still has the appearance of continuing as much longer.

Orders have been issued that when we leave this place, we shall have forty rounds of cartridges in our cartridge boxes and twenty in our pockets; also that we shall leave everything behind in the shape of tents, clothing, &c., and only take three days provisions. This looks as if Gen. McCLELLAN has some work for us to do, work that he wishes to be done up like the Hanover Court House affair. I am in hopes that in less than three days after we cross the river we shall be in Richmond.

A few nights since Gen. McCLELLAN received notice that he was once more placed in command of all the Federal forces in Virginia. It is said that he immediately took his seat, and for four long hours was engaged in telegraphing orders to the different ports of his command. It is my humble opinion that if the full command had never been taken from him Richmond would have long since been taken, and that the country would have been saved the mortification of the retreat of BANKS into Maryland.

In my last letter I spoke of a battle being fought on the other side of the river, but did not know how it was going. I am now happy to be able to say that it resulted, as all the battles on the Peninsula have thus far, in a Union victory. All the Michigan regiments engaged in it did well, yes, more than well. The State has every reason to be proud of them, and should use every means in her power to help the wounded. All who are able to be removed should be taken to their homes immediately, where they can be attended to by their relatives and friends. If this cannot be done, they, at least, should be removed to some Northern State.

During the battle of Saturday and Sunday, Professor LOWE, with his balloon "Constitution," was constantly in the air, overlooking the battle field. He took up with him a telegraph instrument, which was connected by a wire to the telegraph below which runs to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, and by this means, from his high perch in the air, kept the General advised of all the movements of both armies. The other day I saw them waving the signal flag from the balloon, probably giving orders or news to some part of the army which is not in connection with headquarters by telegraph. The telegraph and balloon are both doing good service in this war.

By arrangements lately made, I understand that the Michigan 1st has been assigned to MARTINDALE's brigade, in this division. We shall be most happy to meet and greet some of our old friends in that regiment.

The camp of the Michigan 4th and this camp are now connected by telegraph; that is the telegraph that runs to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters passes over of our camps, running exactly over the corner of my tent. A ravine only separates the two camps, and I can assure you that we are quite neighborly.

Six thousand of the division of Gen. SMITH crossed the Chickahominy to-day. The movements of troops over the river is necessarily very slow, just now, on account of high water.—The rebels have numerous batteries planted on the bluffs, which command the river for miles. A heavy and brisk cannonading has been going on all day.

The weather has been very cool here for the last two days.

J. P.

JUNE 6th, 1862.

The Michigan 1st arrived to-day.—They have gone into Gen. MARTINDALE's brigade. I saw quiet a number of the Ann Arbor boys, among whom were the following: Lieuts. Arnold and Mogk, Orderly Grenville, Sergeant A. M. Ladd, and privates Mead, Morse, Vandewarker, Bob Boyd, and others whose names I cannot now recall. All are well, and express their pleasure at joining our division. AME LADD says that he has not yet seen a live rebel, and that he would like to see how one looks. It is my opinion that he will see plenty of them before many days, as they are as thick as blackberries on the other side of the river.

One of the 14th N. Y. men was shot while on picket to-day.

For a wonder we have had no rain to-day.

This regiment was paid off to-day for the months of March and April.

I am well. J. P.

☞ A man can leave no better legrey to the world than a well-edjucated family.

From the Boston Traveller.

Rebel Opinions of Our Generals.

The following document was furnished to us by Henry Martin, one of the returned prisoners from Salisbury, N. C. As the prisoners before starting, are thoroughly searched for contraband papers, Mr. Martin conceived the idea of *hollowing a piece of wood*, in which he concealed the letter, and using it as a cane escaped detection. The letter was written by Union officers imprisoned at Salisbury, and is the substance of information obtained from prominent Confederates and Union men:

Salisbury, N. C. May 20.

The rebels certainly make very impartial estimates of the abilities of some of our Generals. Not even the bombastic papers of Baltimore call McClellan anything but a good General, though of course they laugh at the idea of comparing him to Napoleon. But among the rebel Generals and officers he is spoken of as a "*dangerous man.*" One of the best engineers in the Confederate army said to me not long ago, "McClellan came to the Peninsula, and in one hour's reconnoissance discovered our weak point of the works. He set about turning that point, and came near taking our whole army. He saw at a glance what Magruder and Johnston had failed to see in a year." They say they have had a superior force all the time at Yorktown, and hoped McClellan would make an attack before he had prepared his works.

They hope to fight him near the Chickahominy Swamp, and say if they can get him to come on as McDowell did at Manassas, they can destroy his whole army. But they confess he is "too old a fox," to use their expression to be caught unprepared. They say that had McDowell's forces advanced from Fredericksburg while they were falling back from Yorktown, they would have fallen across James River and abandoned Virginia. They say their only hope of holding Richmond is that McClellan will be trammeled by his government. Their opinion of Banks is that he has no confidence in himself.

They say they do not care about Fremont, that it only distracts our forces, and that they have so much the less to fight around Richmond, and if McClellan drives them out they will have all their rolling stock ready to fall on the "Army of the Mountains," if it is unlucky enough to get to Lynchburg, and capture it, then push into Eastern Tennessee. They call McDowell the "standing joke," and give it as their opinion that the giving him a separate command was as good as 30,000 men to Johnston. They regard Halleck as next to McClellan. They are bringing up all the troops from the Gulf to reinforce Beauregard, and expect a terrible battle. They call Buell a good general, but have no fears of Grant. Butler, they say, will aid the rebel cause by exasperating the people, and driving them into the rebel army.—If they lose Richmond they intent to fall back to Barksville, Lynchburg, Danville, Chattanooga and the mountains.—When this line is broken they will commence the guerrilla warfare and carry it to the bitter end.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Bravery of the Michigan Troops.

Savage Station, June 4.

The delay here since the conflict of Saturday has been a necessity imposed by the weather, which has ever been the mistress of the art of war, and which has played a part in this Peninsular war which justice to Gen. McClellan requires shall be fully set forth by the historian of this rebellion. This necessity was seconded and confirmed by the disorganization of the regiments that ran off or were knocked off the field. Their fragments had to be gathered up. It was confirmed by the destitution of all the regiments whose camps were left on Saturday night in possession of the enemy. Twenty-one at least lost everything, save their muskets, bayonets and cartridge boxes. Ther knapsacks, haversacks, overcoats, blankets, cooking utensils—everything necessary to protect the soldier from the weather, to feed him, to enable him to sleep, and to give him his few and simplest comforts—was gone. Officers were as badly off as men. The clothes they stood in constituted the whole of their property in Virginia. I dined on Wednesday with a wealthy Colonel, who served me to toasted bacon on the end of a stick. His destitution of cutlery and crockery needed no apology. I had passed through his late camp the day before, and it was as confusing and repulsive a chaos of ruin and litter as plunder and mischief could possibly make. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of military and private property went at a blow on Saturday. The consequent destruction of a large part of the army made a necessity for a pause here, which the awful floods of rain made wholly imperious. We could not move. We had to lie and soak.

Sixty thousand men! I now comprehend the Niagara roar of the musketry before which some of our regiments could not be held fast, and which made conversation between horsemen whose saddles touched each other, audible only when screamed. And my veneration of the fighting done by the warriors of Berry's brigade, and by the men whom Kearney led up, and by all the others who stood by Peck and Couch and Keyes, and who rallied under the fluttering cloak of the fiery Heintzelman, is glowing. Companionship in arms with such men would to me be the highest and most satisfactory distinction. I would covet the honor, if usage cold confer it, of adoption into either of the Michigan regiments whom I saw on the leap through the shot-and shell-infested wood—on the leap to the ruin *advancing upon us from* the front to take it in flank and stay it—an adoption with a visible sign, so that when asked, "To what service do you belong?" I could proudly reply, "I belong to Berry's brigade." Cromwell never had better troops than those who, under the command of this good officer, swept with fire and steel the whole rebel force from Casey's camping ground and earthworks, piling it with *monuments of their terrible marks*manship. They fired away every one of their sixty cartridges to a man, and then gathered everywhere the unconsumed cartridges from the boxes of the dead and wounded, and economically used them. A North Carolina regiment, sent against the Second Michigan, had its front file wholly knocked down by a volley. The next file turned to run. A line of bayonets, depressed behind them, held them fast.—"Charge!" ordered the Michigan Colonel. Over the rail fence leaped our men with a yell that ever smites terror. Their bayonet points were not waited for. The Carolinians broke and run But the character of soldiers is chiefly impressed upon them by their officers, through the machinery of discipline, and the personal magnetism of worth, devotion and courage. The widest differences I have yet seen in the army camped about the Seven Pines have been the differences in the character of the officers. There were regiments which cooked hastily three times a day—and that summed their life, save what was spent in picket duty and the crawling nasty into and crawling nasty out of ill-smelling shelter-tents. Their officers drew their pay—languidly did their duties—and prayed in dirty rament for the war to end. Could not the blind see that when earnest battle burst upon their camps and dashed with steel and flame upon our ranks not yet cemented into a solid body by a common spirit of ardor, pride and fraternity, it would scatter them everywhere, and set the disgraced fragments to lying forever to all men about their being "totally cut to pieces?" But let this all go. We march to a new death struggle, and let us go into it harmoniously.

The Second Michigan.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* giving an account of the battle of Fair Oaks, has the following:

I will interrupt the narrative of this great battle to say, that if the same care had been taken of the regiments in this division, which had been taked of the regiments in Couch's division and Berry's brigade—if the same care had been taken to form them into soldiers which John Cochrane gave to making the Chasseurs a perfectly organized fighting machine, and Colonel Poe gave *to making the* Second Michigan as deliberate and manageable in battle as they are in parade, the field of Fair Oaks would have been as deadly to the rebels as honorable to us. Cochrane, on the extreme right for two hours and a half poured a deliberate fire into the enemy across an open field—so deliberate that every one of his men, obedient to orders, covered his rebel accurately with body sights, before he pulled the *trigger*—and he literally piled the enemy's front into a line of corpses—and, after a fight in the woods, which always favors skulking, and in the course of which he resisted artillery, musketry, and a charge of bayonets, he called the roll, *and there was n t a man "missing."* The dead and wounded were answered for by their comrades. When the dead fell, they lay as they fell.—When the wounded fell, they handed their muskets and cartridges to their comrades, *and crawled out of the ranks.* No sneaking and doleful procession of from four to ten cowards bore them backward. For Shaler, the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and Hamlin, the Major, had so trained them for the sacred duties of battle, that it was impossible for them to weaken their cause by deserting their ranks on any pretence whatever, or to waste ammunition by wild firing or firing contrary to orders. So it was with Poe's Second Michigan. *Out on picket duty upon a line four m les long,* they, within the short space of two hours, came in, formed, answered every man to his name, marched, and reported to Gen. Heintzelman on the field of battle. Berry led them through the woods to a position which flanked the swarms of rebels in possession of Casey's camp and his headquarters, and his bastioned fort. There this regiment of severely trained and carefully-watched woodsmen, in connection with two others of Berry's regiments, opened a deliberate fire upon the enemy, so deadly that they were cleared out of the open ground around the fort—swept from the spaces between the houses and the huge wood pile—knocked wholly out of the camp, and while they ran for refuge into the clap-boarded buildings, the bullets sent in after them drove them out, and swept the whole crowd off the ground. The Second, in turn, of course, sustained a furious fire, for the rebel attack was nowhere made by cowards. But when the roll was called at evening, not a man was "missing." Of dead and wounded, there was the inevitable list,

"There's a Boy I can Trust."

We once visited a public school.—At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher. As he turned to go down the platform, the master said: "There is a boy I can trust. He never failed me."

We followed him with our eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. We thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that boy earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. We wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him—he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school, are in demand everywhere and prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AS AN INSECTICIDE—*Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal* says: In scattering chloride of lime on a plank in a stable all kinds of flies, but more especially biting flies were quickly got rid of. Sprinkling beds of vegetables with even a weak solution of this salt effectually preserves them from caterpillars, butterflies, mordella, slugs, &c — It has the same effect when sprinkled on the foliage of fruit trees. A paste of one part of powdered chloride of lime and one-half part of some fatty matter, placed in a narrow band round the trunk of the tree, prevents insects from creeping up it. It has even been noticed that rats and mice quit places in which a certain quantity of chloride of lime has been spread. This salt, dried and finely powdered, can, no doubt, be employed for the same purposes as flour of sulphur, and be spread by the same means.

What is a "Gentleman?"

Two great errors, coloring, or rather discoloring severally, the minds of the higher and lower classes, have sown wide dissension and wider misfortune through the society of modern days. These errors are in our modes of interpreting the word "gentleman." Its primal, literal, and perpetual meaning is, "a man of pure race," well bred, in the sense that a horse or dog is well bred. The so called higher classes, being generally of purer race than the lower, have retained the true idea, and the convictions associated with it, but are afraid to speak it out, and equivocate about it in public; this equivocation mainly proceeds from their desire to connect another meaning with it, and a false one—that of "a man living in idleness on other peoples' labor"—with which idea the term has nothing whatever to do.

The lower classes denying vigorously, and with reason, the notion that a gentleman means an idler, and rightly feeling that the more any one works the more of a gentleman he becomes, and is likely to become—have nevertheless got little of the good they otherwise might from the truth, because with it they wanted to hold a falsehood, namely, that race was of no consequence; it being of precisely of as much consequence in man as in any other animal. The nation cannot truly prosper till both these errors are finally got rid of. Gentlemen have to learn that it is no part of their duty or privilege to live on other people's toil. They have to learn that there is no degradation in the hardest manual, or the humblest servile labor, when it is honest. But there is degradation, and that deep, in extravagance, in bribery, in pride, in taking places they are not fit for, or in coining places for which there is no need. It does not disgrace a gentleman to become an errand boy, or a day laborer, but it disgraces him much to become a knave or a thief, and knavery is not the less knavery because it involves great interests, nor the theft the less theft because it is countenanced by usage or accompanied by failure in undertaking duty.

It is an incomparably less guilty form of robbery to cut a purse out of a man's pocket, than to take it out of his hand on the understanding you are to steer his ship up the channel where you do not know the soundings. On the other hand, the lower orders, and all other orders, have to learn that every vicious habit and chronic disease communicates itself by descent, and that by purity of birth the entire system of the human body may be gradually elevated, or by recklessness of birth, degraded, until there shall be as much difference between the well bred and ill bred human creature (whatever pains may be taken with their educanton) as between a wolfhound and the vilest mongrel cur And the knowledge of this great fact ought to regulate the education of our youth, and the entire conduct of the nation.—*Ruskin.*

Description of Richmond.

The city of Richmond, by the last census, had a population of 38,000 souls; but the great influx of civil and military official refugees from other parts of the State has probably raised it, of late, to a much higher figure. It is situated at the head of tide-water, at the lower falls of James River, about 150 miles from its mouth. The city occupies a most picturesque situation, being built on Richmond and Shockoe hills, which are separated by Shockoe creek, and surrounded by beautiful scenery. It is regularly laid out and well built, the streets, which are lighted with gas, crossing each other at right angles. On Shockoe hill are the State Capitol and other public buildings. The Capitol is an imposing edifice, and contains in its central hall, Houdon's celebrated statue of Washington. On the east of the square is the Governor's mansion, now occupied by the drunkard and traitor Letcher.—Jeff. Davis resides in a private mansion, which was purchased for him by the rebel government. The city has many fine public buildings, six banks, thirteen newspapers, and twenty-nine churches. In one of the three Presbyterian churches Jeff. Davis worships.

The falls of the James River afford immense water power, and there are very extensive factories, including four cotton and about fifty tobacco factories, flour mills, rolling mills, forges, furnaces machine shops, etc., the latter of which and particularly the Tredegar Iron Works, have been of immense service to the rebels in turning out ordnance and material of war. The annual exports of Richmond before the rebellion, reached to $7,000,000, and its imports three-quarters of a million; but since it had the honor of being the rebel capital, its foreign commerce has been extinguished. Vessels or gunboats drawing ten feet can ascend to within a mile of the city, at a place called Rockets, from which the rebel capital can be conveniently shelled. Vessels of fifteen feet draught can ascend to Warwick, three miles below. A canal has been built around the falls, and above them there is navigation for over two hundred miles. The James River and Kanawa Canal, intended to extend to Covington, is completed for 200 miles.

Richmond has very extensive railroad communications, being the terminus of five roads, running to Fredricksburg and the Potomac (now in our hands), to West Point and the York River (in our hands), to Dansville, Va., to Jackson's River, by the Central Railroad, and from these the connections lead all through the Southern States. Opposite the city are the two towns of Spring Hill and Manchester.

Richmond was founded in 1742, became the Capital of the State of Virginia in 1779, and in 1861, it was made the seat of Government for the "Confederate States of America," whose Congress assembled there on July 20th. Its history since then is only too familiar to the country.

JACKSON'S STATUE AT MEMPHIS.—A correspondent writing from Memphis, June 6th, says: "passing through Court Square, we came upon the statue of Jackson, defaced at night, a year ago, among the opening acts of secession's ill played tragedy. Its inscription, 'The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved,' has been marred by a chisel, the word 'Federal, and first two letters of 'Union' being chipped out. The features of the old hero, with its determined lines, are yet undefaced and remain unchanged as would the faith of the patriot original, had he been on the stage to act during the crisis just passing."

BAD LUCK —A wooden-legged amateur happened to be with a skirmishing party lately, when a shell burst near him, smashing his artificial limb to bits, and sending a piece of iron through the calf of a soldier near him. The "soldier grinned and bore it like a man," while the amateur was loud and emphatic in his lamentations. Being rebuked by the wounded soldier, he replied: "Oh, yes; its all well enough for you to bear it. Your leg did n't cost you anything, and will heal up; but I paid $200, cash, for mine."

Letter from Hon. B F. Granger.

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., May 19, 1862.

Hon O. Joslin—Your kind note of the 8th inst, was duly received and would have been, as it deserved, more promptly answered had I not been excessively pressed with a thousand and one other duties that could not be so readily deferred.

I am glad to know that my course in Congress receives the approbation of those whose opinions I should respect, and I can assure y u that, whatever my fate may be politically, I shall stand by my convictions of right. A war professedly for the constitution should not trample upon any of its precepts or guarantees, nor ignore its sanctity.

Upon that solemn enunciation, which declared that "Congress had no right to interfere with the local institutions of the States," I was nominated for the seat I now occupy. With it I went before the people, by its sanction I was elected, and so long as I continue here by virtue of that election I will, so help me God, stand to and abide by it.

Since the recent victories have given us the gratifying assurance that the rebellion is nearly closed out, we have frequently been admonished by members upon this floor that we should hasten to secure the fruits of the war! What fruits, I would ask, in the name of God and my country, have we a right to claim from this war other than a constitution vindicated, a flag untarnished, a government restored in its majesty and supremacy, a Union fraternized, cemented, glorified and perpetuated, and a new guarantee in behalf of civil liberty and beneficent government throughout the world?

These are the only legitimate fruits of the war that I have felt myself privileged to anticipate, and these glorious fruits are amply sufficient in my opinion to fully compensate for all the immense cost of the war, we *will* secure if we are permitted to close out this session of Congress before those who profess to be the only true friends of the government shall commit treason. If Congress would finish up the legislation necessary to carry on the war and adjourn, it would in my opinion, be the very best thing that could happen to the country.

I have read, without lamentation or regret the frequent attacks lately made upon me by the *Advertiser*. Let them howl and snarl and bite and play the dog if they will, I don't care a tow string so long as I can feel that I am right and that my course is approved by men of sense.

I have but little ambition politically, not enough to cause me to turn abolitionist or ignore my convictions of expediency and sound policy, certainly not enough to induce me to violate that solemn oath which I took upon myself at the moment of entering on my Congressional duties. My course is fixed as indicated by my record, and I assure you that I cannot be swerved from it by any thing that institution can either promise or threaten.

But I am expanding this letter beyond your patience and will conclude. I have not yet been able to procure Collamer's speech. I, however, send Browning's last—I think one of the best yet made in Congress, on that subject. You can, in my opinion, believe that Congress will not pass any bill that will attempt more than to prescribe the punishment for treason "upon due conviction upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon confession in open court,' and with all the other guarantees of the constitution observed.

Excuse all inaccuracies, I write at my desk amid the direst confusion you ever dreamed of.

Yours truly,
B. F. GRANGER.

From Santa Fe.

Kansas City, June 7.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 26th has arrived.

The Texans had reached Mesilla with five pieces of artillery and seven wagons. It is said, after stopping at Fort Fillmore to recruit their exhausted energy, they will continue their homeward bound march. Gen. Sibley is reported to be at Fort Bliss, far in advance of his command, taking care of himself.

Capt. Crayton, who followed the trail of the enemy's retreat, reports that it bears evidence of suffering and destitution, from one end to the other. Some remains of men were found in some places which had not been interred, while others, partially interred, had been exhumed by wolves, and the flesh devoured. The ruins of wagons, ambulances and caissons, abandoned clothing and arms, carcasses of mules and horses, marked the line of retreat.

Great discontent prevailed among the people in the Territory owing to the partial disbanding of the volunteers.

Advices from Fort Craig to the 24th ult., state that early on the morning of the 23d, Captain Tilford, who was stationed with 35 or 40 men on the east side of the Rio Grande, seven miles below Fort Craig, received a summons to surrender to a band of 200 Texans, supposed to be a straggling guerrilla party of Sibley's command. He refused to do so, and immediately gave battle and fought three hours, when he retreated to Fort Craig, with a loss of three Wounded. Three of his men were drowned while crossing the river. The Texan loss is not known. Two companies of Colorado volunteers were immediately sent in pursuit of the Texans.

Burnside at Old Point—Troops Moving.—The Old Point correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that after arriving at Old Point and holding a conference with Gen. Dix, Burnside took a steamer and proceeded up York River to White House where he had an interview with McClellan. All this of course "means business."

The same correspondent observes:—"Where the troops that have steamed in and out of our harbor since Gen. McClellan's jurisdiction was extended over this department, came from or are gone, the reader must be content to know nothing about, further than that the anaconda shows a disposition to contract the ear of his coil somewhat."

Answer Them.—Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more. Happy, thou, if in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant into the world.

From McClellan's Army.

Washington, June 15.

A dispatch from McClellan's army says: "The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and are yet involved in mystery. Large bodies have been seen moving down from near the Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field. Our pickets yesterday were driven in from Old Church, showing that the enemy intends making a demonstration in that direction.

"A contraband reports that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburg. This is probably the same force that was seen at Old Church.

"The rebels opened this morning a sharp artillery fire in front of Sumner's division, lasting two hours. We had one killed and one wounded.

"The weather is sultry."

McClellan's Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunky River, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons and drove off the mules. Their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners.

From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with the view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A Paymaster jumped from the train and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House.

After destroying the telegraph wire they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads near New Kent Court-House, on the way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy between Bottom's bridge and James River, about 2 o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this is composed of 1,500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stuart, most of whom were residents of the locality, and knew the roads. At Old Church, the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry and artillery.

As soon as the facts were known, pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having too much of a start, only five were captured.

Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of giving information to the enemy.

A Richmond paper states that 3,000 prisoners taken by Gen. Jackson from Gen. Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C.

It also states that of the 742 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

From South Carolina.

New York, June 17.

The *Times*' Port Royal correspondent, under date of the 12th, states:—"Brigadier General Wright landed at Seabrook Point May 31st. The 6th Connecticut first landed, and had a skirmish with the rebels June 1st, and drove them across the river and took possession of the bridge.

"On the 1st and 2d inst. Generals Hunter, Benham and Stevens, with a good force, went to Stono Inlet, accompanied by eight gunboats, and landed on James Island without opposition.

"On the 5th, two Colonels of the Round Head regiment penetrated within the enemy's lines, and had their retreat cut off, but the 8th Michigan succeeded in relieving them, and drove the enemy, who retreated with Capt. Cline, of the Roundheads, and about a dozen privates as prisoners. Adjutant Walker of a South Carolina regiment was captured.

"The latest information is that last Monday the 97th Pennsylvania, 47th New York, two companies of the 6th Connecticut, were attacked, but after two hours' fighting the rebels were routed with a loss of seventeen killed, six prisoners and thirteen wounded.

The next day the 8th Michigan and 79th N. Y. charged on the rebel battery half a mile in advance of the former position, and captured three guns, and destroyed the remaining one.

"Rebel officers taken prisoners say the approaches to Charleston are lined with batteries, and every inch of ground will be hotly contested.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Times*, 13th, says: "The Colonel commanding at Beaufort got scared at the reported landing on Port Royal Island of 3,000 rebels, and Beaufort was quickly depopulated. A gunboat reconnoissance proved it to be untrue.

"Gen. Hunter has returned from the vicinity of Charleston, leaving Gen. Benham in command. The fall of Charleston will become a matter of history soon.

"The colored regiment is not disbanded, and a company is detailed daily loading and unloading vessels."

Stonewall Jackson's Plan.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, who was taken prisoner at Front Royal on Friday, May 23d, was present at the conversations of the rebel officers on that day. He reports that they stated that Banks and his whole command were to be captured the next day.—Jackson was to be in Maryland on Sunday, where he was to be joined by forty thousand men. Kirby Smith was to be in Hagerstown on Sunday night, and march thence the following day to Frederick, where he would form a junction with Jackson and the Maryland malcontents, and the next day commence a grand movement on Washington and Baltimore simultaneously.

Jackson's movement had three objects, in all of which he failed. They were—first, to capture supplies; secondly, to destroy Banks' command and produce trouble in Maryland; and, thirdly, to make a demonstration on Washington, for the purpose of drawing McClellan off from Richmond.

The Armies in the Field.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing on the 25th ult., thus estimates the forces of our two grand armies:

"Johnston is to be reinforced by 25,000 men, making his force about 95,000, while McClellan's is estimated at 150,000. Beauregard's consolidated report shows a total of absent and present of 150,000, with an effective strength of from 80,000 to 90,000.—Halleck's force is perhaps numerically greater than McClellan's, but not so effective."

Michigan Argus.

ANN ARBOR.

Friday Morning, June 20.

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!

Commencement Week.—We published last week the list of exercises, etc., for commencement week at the University. There were some omissions, and we now publish the programme as furnished by the faculty:

Sunday, 3 p. m., June 22d, Baccaulaureate Sermon, by the President, at the Methodist church.

Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago, at the Methodist church.

Monday evening, June 23d, 8 o'clock, Anniversary of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. Oration by Hon. Byron G. Stout, of Pontiac, and Poem by Chas. R. Miller, of Adrian, at the Congregational church.

Tuesday, June 24th, 2 p. m., Exercises of the Alumni Society, with an address by E. P. Evens, A. M., Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Exercises of the Literary Societies, with oration by (probably G. V. N. Lothrop, Esq., of Detroit,) and a poem by Hon. T. M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, at the Union School Hall.

Wednesday, June 25th, Commencement, at the new Presbyterian church.

☞ Rogers' Statue of Nydia has been removed from Detroit to our City, and is now on exhibition in one of the recitation rooms on the first floor of the Union School building. We trust that our citizens will continue the liberality heretofore manifested, visit it themselves and call the attention of their friends to the beautiful work. As all the proceeds are to be appropriated to paying for the Statue no one need stay away for fear of putting money in the pockets of speculators.

☞ The friends of E. P. Clark, of this city, a Sergeant in Co. F, Sixth Michigan Infantry, have just learned of his being severely wounded about the last of May. He went with a boat's crew to the shore for forage, landed with one comrade, was welcomed by a planter, and told that they could have what they wished, but on nearing the house were fired at by a party from within. Clark received three shots, and both were taken prisoners. Their companions in charge of the boat hurried to the ship, and a Lieutenant and party were sent on shore, the treacherous foe captured, and the prisoners released. We have no further particulars. Mr. C. is a son of the Rev. C. G. Clark.

☞ We have no important movements to chronicle either at Richmond or the Southwest.

—McClellan is understood to be approaching the enemy by intrenchments.

—In the Shenandoah Valley all is quiet.

—Halleck has not yet found Beauregard's army.

☞ The Charleston papers are quarreling about Jeff. Davis. The *Courier* eulogises him strongly, but says a conspiracy is on foot to depose him, and set up a military dictator. On the other hand the *Mercury* denies that any conspiracy exists, but admits that "*President Davis is an incubuas on the cause,*" and asserts that "he has lost the confidence of both the army and the people."

☞ Late New Orleans papers say that Gen. Butler has been engaged in returning fugitive slaves to their masters, and that he refuses to tolerate run-aways in his camp, or furnish them provisions from the public stores. He will soon lose odor with that class of people who persist in thinking that this war is being waged for the exclusive benefit of the negroes, and that a General is no General at all who does not invite slaves into his camp and feed them at the expense of the government. Wendell Phillips will take back his recent compliment.

☞ The military authorities at Washington have taken possession of three churches—of secession proclivities—for hospital purposes. One of them is Trinity, from the Rectorship of which Dr. Butler was recently ejected for his Union principles.

☞ Col. Slack, of the 47th Indiana Regiment, having arrived at Memphis, and outranking Col. Fitch, is in command. He has prohibited the passage of Confederate notes, and has issued other stringent orders.

☞ Commanders McIntosh and Huger have died of their wounds received at the battle with the forts below New Orleans.

☞ Reports from New Orleans say that the health of our soldiers is good, full up to the average in the Northern Departments.

☞ The shops of the Iowa State Prison were destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

☞ Gen. Prim, recently in command of the Spanish troops invading Mexico, paid a visit to Gen. McClellan's army a few days since, and speaks of it in the highest terms.

SPRING FESTIVAL
of the
Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Reported for the Argus.

The Sheep Shearing Festival and Horse Show of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, commenced on Tuesday and closed on Thursday of this week.

The first day was devoted exclusively to horses. The following stallions entered for the trotting match for the $50 purse, mile heats best two in three:

Primus, by S. Robbins, of Jackson;

Henry Clay, 6 years old, by Byron Green, of Ann Arbor;

Tom Hyer, 8 years old, by Thomas Berry, of Basswood Corners, Hillsdale county;

N. A. Ferris, 3 years old, by N. H. Ferris, of Ution City, Branch county;

Stockbridge Chief, Jr., By John F. Smith, of Adrian.

Primus did not compete, owing to a reputed disability. Tom Hyer drew the first position, Henry Clay second, Ferris horse third, and Stockbridge Chief fourth. The contest on the first, as also on the second heat, was between the Adrian and Ann Arbor horses. Tom Hyer was held back with an object and the Ferris Horse, either from his age or some other cause, made a poor trot.—The Adrian horse came in at 2.55, having made a splendid trot, something more than a length ahead of Henry Clay, who broke for several rods during the early part of the race.

Owing to some disagreement, Tom Hyer was withdrawn before the second heat, which was contested for by the remaining horses. The Adrian horse made the heat in 2.56, coming in about a neck ahead of Henry Clay, the Ferris horse saving his distance.

MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES.

The following entries were made: B. Green, Ann Arbor, span black mares 6 years old; H. Markell, Ann Arbor, span bay geldings 5 years old; W. V. Wykoff, Superior, span black mares, 5 years old; N. B. Cole, Ann Arbor, span bay geldings, 6 years old. The premium was awarded to B. Green's team.

BROOD MARES WITH FOAL AT FOOT.

Entries.—E. G. Cooper, Chelsea, brown mare 14 years old; J. C. Cook, Lodi, bay mare 8 years old; Sidney Benham, Ann Arbor, chestnut mare 8 years old; D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, chestnut mare, 6 years old. Premium to S. Benham.

FARM HORSES.

Entries.—L. Kellogg, Pittsfield, span gray geldings 6 years old; J. Nowland, Scio, span sorrel geldings 10 years old; W. V. Wikoff, Superior, span black mares 5 years old; J. Clark, Lodi, span bay geldings 8 years old; Smith Hull, Saline, span gray geldings 4 years old; R. Mills, Saline, span bay geldings 4 years old. Premium to Smith Hull.

The receipts of the first day were $271.

SECOND DAY.

Pacing Match.—The following entries were made: Nottawa Chief, by P. Cornell, of Coldwater; "Peter Berdan," by Alfred Miller, of Saline; Weasel, by John Richards, of Dixboro. The match came off at 2 o'clock P. M., Nottawa Chief winning the first heat in 3.07. On the second heat he made his own terms with the track, winning the heat and the $20 purse in 2.40, leaving his competitors to make the home stretch at their leisure.

He made a splendid trial, winning both heats without a false step. He would undoubtedly have shown better time had he been crowded.

Trot—Four Year Olds and Under.—The horse N. H. Ferris, who competed for the $50 premium on Tuesday, was the successful horse, making the first heat in 3.08 and the second in 3.10.

Stallions for General Use.—B. Green, Ann Arbor, grey 6 years old; Chas. Ellis, Lyons, bay, 2 years old; F. H. Kennedy, Webster, chestnut, 5 years old; J. Kyle, York, dark bay, 11 year old. First premium to B. Green; second to Chas. Ellis.

Single Carriage Horses.—W. R. Clark, Saline, cream gelding 8 years old; B. Green, Ann Arbor, chestnut gelding 6 years old; H. Krause, Lodi, gray gelding 9 years old; D. L. Uhl, Ypsilanti, bay mare; John Dale, Ann Arbor, black gelding 5 years old; G. W. Efner, Ann Arbor, chestnut mare 7 years old; J. Rome, Ann Arbor, bay gelding 7 years old; J. C. Batchelder, Ann Arbor, black gelding 4 years old; Ed Ryan, Ann Arbor, black mare 6 years old; P. Cornell, Coldwater, chestnut mare 8 years old. Premium to B. Green.

Four Year Olds.—P. H. Wheeler, Ann Arbor, bay mare; John Green, Lodi, bay gelding; O. M. Warner, Pittsfield, sorrel gelding; C. Foster, Hudson, Lenawee county, black gelding; T. F. Leonard, Ann Arbor, brown gelding. Premium to T. F. Leonard.

Three Year Olds.—Samuel Parks, Dexter, brown Gelding, C. Foster, Hudson, Lenawee county, gray gelding; D. DeForest, Ann Arbor, bay Gelding; same party, a brown gelding; T. H. Karney, Webster, bay mare. Premium to Samuel Parks.

Two Year Olds.—W. A. Benedict, Ann Arbor, received the premium in this class.

Yearlings.—A. Norton, Ann Arbor, mare colt; Sidney Benham, Ann Arbor bay gelding, T. H. Karney, Webster, bay stallion. Premium to A. Norton.

The sheep premiums are not returned at the time we are compelled to close our report.

☞ Gen Butler, New Orleans advices say, recently suspected that a bogus funeral had been perpetrated, and ordered a disinterment of the remains for examination. On opening the coffin no body was found in it, but instead a large amount of gold coin.

From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Camp of 13th Reg. Mich. Inf'ty, on line of Charleston and Memphis R. R., and on the line between the States of Miss and Alabama, June 6, 1862.

Friend Pond:

I have before written to "the *News*," also to "the *Journal*," and having a little time this morning, I propose inflicting an epistle on you, thinking that the readers of your paper feel a deep interest in the movement of our troops in this portion of Rebeldom, particularly in everything that concerns Michigan regiments.

I am happy to say that the health of the 13th is now good. Our number has been considerably reduced in consequence of sickness—having had to leave about 400 men in hospitals and convalescent barracks—during our long march from the Ohio river to this point. We have now less than 600 efficient men in the regiment, and yet we are as full as the regiments will average. Our regiment was ordered away from Kalamazoo just after we had had about 350 cases of measles. Nearly all of these men failed on account of debility, when put upon the march through Kentucky and Tennessee, and the common experience of all regiments has been, that when men have been left behind on account of sickness, but few of them regain their regiments; they are either sent home or placed upon special duty when they recover, at the points where they were left. This has been more particularly the case with 258 men left at Nashville, where they have been retained to perform various kinds of duty.

After the battle of Shiloh, the movements of the army were quite slow, in consequence of heavy rains and the almost impassible condition of the roads, which would neither admit of the passage of army wagons nor ordnance. For weeks our men were compelled to carry their provisions from the Tennesee river to the camps, (an average of four miles) on their backs; but new roads were made from all points of our extensive lines, through the wilderness towards the enemy's lines at Corinth, and the vast army which had been greatly reinforced, was moved cautiously, and (I think) skillfully, forward. On arriving within two miles of the rebel fortifications, we made intrenchments along our entire lines, (about seven miles). From these we gradually advanced, driving back the enemy's pickets and planting heavy siege guns.—During the time we were throwing up our intrenchments, a constant skirmishing fire was kept up between the pickets, and from time to time the artillery would open with shell, grape, canister and solid shot, but no general engagement took place.

Two weeks ago last Monday the 13th had a warm time, and behaved with such bravery and coolness that Gen. Garfield complimented them highly. Our boys were deployed as skirmishers, when a Louisiana regiment moved rapidly upon them in line. A portion of a regiment of Ohio cavalry ran, leaving their horses tied in the rear; but the 13th obeyed the order to "rally on the reserve," and promptly drove the Louisiana Tigers from the field. We lost three men badly wounded, and when the fire ceased, the Ohio cavalry returned back to see to their horses, which they found all right. Col. Shoemaker asked one of them why they ran? The cool reply was, "because we were attacked." The truth is, the cavalry have not got a good name here; but from all I can learn, the 2d and 3d Michigan bear a good reputation.

But to return, we supposed the day was near when we would make an attack. Everything was in readiness, and on Friday, May 30th, we were told the siege guns would "open the ball" by shelling the enemy's position. Soon after sunrise a dense smoke arose over Corinth, accompanied by heavy and rapid explosions. The enemy had set fire to the depot buildings, filled with such army stores as could not be carried away. The storehouses containing shells were also fired, which caused the rapid explosions. Gen. Nelson at once moved his division forward, and arrived in the deserted town in time to extinguish some buildings that had been fired by the last retiring enemy. Our division soon moved forward. The houses were nearly all deserted, the Corinthians had gone, and I was told that they had been sent away by the rebel commanders when they took possession of the town some two months before. It is a small town, very well built, and I should say contained about 1000 inhabitants. It is a new town and was supported by the business brought there by the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mobile and Ohio railroads.

The feeling caused amongst the troops, when it became known that the rebels had fled, was disappointment, as all felt confidence in the ability of the government forces to have gained a signal victory; and perhaps by prompt and vigorous flank movements, we would have been enabled to bag a large portion of their army, with ordnance, ammunition, and military stores. But it appears that the work of evacuation had been quietly going on for a number of days; and the only thing that is unaccountable to me is, that the commander of our forces was not aware of such important movements, so that the attack could have been made before the entire force escaped.

Pope's army, with two divisions of Buell's, have gone south after the main body of the enemy, and it is thought that a fight may have taken place.

On Monday last, this division, (the 6th,) under the command of Gen. Thos. J. Wood, was ordered to this place. The object is in part to guard the Memphis and Charleston railroad while the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers repair the bridges, and put the road in running order. A cowardly act was perpetrated on the latter regiment a few days ago. Two of the men went a short distance from the camp to bathe in the river, when they were fired upon, one killed and the other badly wounded. I hope Gen. Wood will act as promptly in making the neighborhood responsible for all such cowardly acts as others have done under like circumstances. The country here is at our mercy, and the sooner cold blooded murderers, and the community that encourages them are made acquainted with the fact the better.

My sentiments regarding the South and Southern people are somewhat different from what they were before I came here. I have often listened to the comparisons made between the two sections of the country, by Northern men, and received them with "a grain or two of allowance," on account of sectional prejudice; but so far as my experience goes for the last four months, I do not think that any statement I have heard has ever failed to do the South ample justice. I never expected to see in any portion of the United States so much evidence of ignorance, indolence and sloth. Everything that is done is done at the greatest disadvantage, and done poorly, too.—Farms are not half improved, nor half worked, and the farming implements are of the rudest and most primitive kind. So far as I can judge, they plant just corn enough to feed the family, the negroes, and the hogs, and then the two former turn in and consume the latter; and from year to year this has been the case. When the poor farm becomes worn out from defective agriculture, the condition of these poor creatures becomes deplorable.

But the intellectual condition of the people is entirely neglected. I do not think that in 400 miles travel through Kentucky, Louisiana, and a small portion of Mississippi, I have seen as many school-houses as I would see in Michigan in traveling 20 miles. I can not remember seeing over four or five, except in villages, and there we see nothing but boarding schools, or seminaries intended for the education of the rich.

The people never go away from home. Two days ago, as we were marching to this point, a halt was ordered which brought me directly in front of a small farm-house. A woman stood in the door, surrounded by a family of children. I asked her how far it was to Inka. She replied, "five miles." I asked if the roads were good. She said she "could not tell, as she had never been there." I asked her how long she had lived here. She replied, "all her life—that she was born here." I remarked that she had not traveled much; she replied that she "had been as far as Burnsville, three miles from where she was born, but never further."

With regard to the country through which we have marched, the quality of the soil from West Point, on the Ohio river, to ten miles north of Nashville, would average from rather poor to middling; but from ten miles north of Nashville, to sixty miles south, through Franklin and Columbia, it is the most charming country I ever beheld. The roads are all McAdamized, and on either side are elegant estates. Some distance south of Nashville, we found the estate and residence of the late Gen. Zollicoffer; further south still, that of Gen. Pillow and his brother; and adjoining them, that of Andrew Jackson Polk, cousin of Ex-President Polk, and brother of *the Right Reverend Bishop* and *General*, Leonidas Polk, of the rebel army.—This is the finest estate we saw during our entire march. There are 1,500 acres, valued at $125 per acre. Land around Nashville was very high before the war broke out, selling from three to six miles out at from $400 to $600 per acre.

Before I came here I entertained a more exalted opinion of the bravery and chivalry of the South than I do at present. They will hang out the black flag—then run away and leave it! They will protest that they will fight so long as there is a man or a dollar left—and when we take possession of their country, they will declare that they took no hand in the rebellion, or that they had always been true to the Union! And in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred they do not tell the truth. Yet I do not think that the sentiment of the people here is as much opposed to the Union as in Tennessee and even Kentucky; but it may be owing to the fact that they feel the effects of the war worse, and that should it continue, actual starvation may before another spring stare them in the face.—Flour here is $10 per hundred, and quinine $20 per ounce; alcohol $6 per gallon, and calico 40 cents per yard, and nothing to purchase it with at that, should Confederate scrip be refused.

But I have spun this yarn out too long and must close, as I began, by subscribing myself

Your Friend,
Alex. Ewing.

☞ The cold weather has kept Wool back, and the purchases yet made will not, probably, exceed 2,000 lbs.—We noticed several loads in yesterday. Not above 40 cents has yet been offered as far as we can learn.

☞ Illinois voted on the new Constitution on Monday, and it is supposed it is adopted. The Chicago *Tribune* sends up an awful wail at the result.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday, having repealed the Personal Liberty Laws.

☞ Mrs. Gen. Lee and her two daughters have been released from *durance vile* and sent within the rebel lines. Great pains were taken to prevent them carrying any news that might benefit the rebels.

The Scene of our Military Operations.

Every step trod by the Union army since leaving Yorktown, has been on classic ground. Williamsburg, the seat of William and Mary College, was the capital of the colony of Virginia, and until the adoption of the constitution in 1789, the capital of the independent State. Winchester, farther up the country, was, in the early part of the last cetnury, the seat of an old English huntsman, whose horses and hounds ranged all along the country, followed by the Virginia aristocracy, and oftentimes by the youthful Washington.—Hanover and New Kent counties, tradition tells us, were the country of Powhatan, the famous Indian Chief, and the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge, was the scene of Pocahontas' heroic exploit, by which the life of the celebrated John Smith was saved—The Englishman Rolfe wooed and won the sable princess on the banks of this celebrated river, and some of their descendants, the great Randolph family, are established south of here, below Petersburg, in Roanoke county. As the army passed through Virginia, they were near Monticello and Montpelier, the seats of Jefferson and Madison.—White House, in New Kent, was the home of Mrs. Custis. Coal Harbor, or its vicinity, in Hanover, gave birth to Patrick Henry, and Ashland, to Henry Clay. Richmond was, for a long time, the residence of Chief Justice Marshall. Every inch of soil, from Yorktown to Richmond, is celebrated as the residence of some patriot or hero whose name is renowned throughout the earth, and the people living there have numberless traditions of those great men, whose mantle, it is sad to tell, has fallen on strangers, and not upon Virginians. The last remnant of Powhattan's tribe, without any virtues of their race, but with all their vices, now live in a few miserable huts at Indiantown, on the Pamunky. It is a sorrowful task to go over this country, sacred for so many memories, and find it, at this day, so lost and dishonored. Even Washington's descendants, the last who should have faltered, are found foremost in the ranks of treason."

☞ Gov Johnson of Tennessee requires persons who avow secession sentiments within his jurisdiction to take the oath of allegiance to the government and to give bonds for its faithful observance; failing in which they are to be transported into Secessia proper, and forbidden to come back under penalty of being treated as spies.

The Battle of Port Republic.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Front Royal, Saturday, June 14.

Prisoners captured at Port Republic, who were in the Monday's fight with Shields, say that it was the hottest affair for its size that has occurred during the war. A Louisiana Tiger told me it was the first time his regiment ever gave way before Yankees, but that in this instance they, with the other advanced rebel regiments, were driven steadily back until the whole reserve was brought up, and Shields' little command fairly crushed by overwhelming numbers.

The wounded in both fights, Shields' and Fremont's are being sent to the hospitals at Washington. One train loaded with wounded has just gone out, and another will soon follow.

A southern surgeon tells me that the wounds our arms inflict are much more severe than those they inflict upon us, and the proportion of amputations is fearful indeed. For some time the southern soldiers insisted that we used poisonous projectiles, and were only satisfied to the contrary by a chemical analysis of the lead composing the bullets. Many refuse even this evidence, and maintain that they are poisoned.

The death of Ashby is a bitter blow to the secessionists, and the majority of them refuse to credit it, terming the fact a "Yankee invention." It was Ashby who commanded the rear guard during Jackson's late retreat from Winchester and the Valley, and the advance in the movement on it.

At Front Royal a report is rife that Longstreet is at Brownsville, only ten miles distant, and the utmost vigilance is maintained to guard against attack.—But there is probably no ground for the rumor, as all evidence goes to establish the probability that Longstreet joined Jackson at Port Republic.

Chattanooga.

This town to which Gen. Negley penetrated last week with such marked success that the rebel General in town forsook it without a hat, coat or horse, and which a dispatch *via* Memphis says a Union force is again marching upon, is a flourishing village on the Tennessee River, two hundred and fifty miles by water below Knoxville, and one hundred and forty miles southeast of Nashville. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which connects it with the chief towns of Georgia. The tennessee River is navigable by steam during eight months in the year, and by small boats at all times. These circumstances render Chattanooga one of the most important and flourishing towns of the State. Since the completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in 1850, the population has increased at the rate of about one hundred per month. The surplus productions of East Tennessee, and part of Middle Tennessee, are mostly shipped from this point. The surrounding region is liberally supplied with water power and timber, and the hills contain abundance of stone, coal, and iron ore. In 1861 the county voted as follows on the question of separation from the Union: No separation, 1,260; for separation, 851.—*Free Press.*

The Opposing Forces Face to Face.

The Right Wing, Army of the Potomac, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Our own and the rebel forces are now face to face with each other, the pickets not being over a half a mile apart. For what length of time this state of things will exist without bringing on an engagement remains to be seen. In the next battle the right wing will undoubtedly have a hand, as the bridges for crossing the river are competed, and nothing remains but to give the word of command to cross.

The rebels are hard at work throwing up earthworks, and evidently intend to make the battle of Richmond the decisive battle. They will find us fully prepared for the contest.

Last night the rebels sent two or three shells into Smith's encampment, but without effecting any damage.

Deserters from Richmond continue to arrive daily, all of whom confirm the statement recently published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the rebel force greatly fear our design is to surround them and cut off their supplies. Their stock of subsistence is fast diminishing. What shall we do? is the question of all classes. The city of Richmond is one vast hospital. Nearly every house contains more or less of wounded, and the utmost suffering prevails, in consequence of the want of facilities and the proper remedies.

If the rebels mean to fight, circumstances demand that they should fight immediately. The question arises, will they commence the attack, or leave that for us to do? They may possibly be willing to give us our own time, seeing that their attempt at Fair Oaks ended so disastrously to themselves.

It seems incredible that the Union army can remain within four miles of Richmond for a much longer period without opening the way to the city.—Something must be done, and something will be done, ere many days shall have elapsed.

Loss at Port Republic.

Washington, June 14.

The following is a list of killed and wounded at the battle of Port Republic, so far as ascertained:

Seventh Indiana; 300 strong—Killed, nine; wounded 123; missing, 74.

Fifth Ohio—Killed, four, including Adjutant Charles W. Smith and Sergeant Major Robert Graham; wounded, sixty; missing, two Captains, four Lieutenants, and 170 privates.

Seventh Ohio—Killed, ten; wounded, sixty; missing, ten.

Twenty-ninth Ohio—Killed, seventeen; wounded, thirty-nine; missing, 138.

Battery of the Twenty first Ohio.—Killed, seven; missing three.

Battery of the First Ohio—Killed, Charles Hutchins; wounded, three; missing, five.

Samuel Cochrane remained at his gun and fired it alone three times, making great havoc among the enemy, and then knocked kown a rebel with a stone, made his escape.

The foregoing is compiled from official and other sources.

Opinion of a British Officer.—Captain Bowman—Captain of a detachment of British engineers stationed at Halifax—visited Yorktown a week after the evacuation. He minutely examined the entire works of the enemy and our own. He expressed himself as astonished at the magnitude of our works, and the skill displayed in military roads, bridges, parallels and *bayous*. He also expressed his surprise at the number of our batteries and the size of our guns. In estimating the weight of metal which our guns could have thrown into the enemy's works at every discharge, he placed it at one hundred tons. He expressed his decided opinion that the enemy could not have held their works against such a weight of metal more than two days, at the longest.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

Capture of the Steamer Gordon.

Boston, June 16.

A correspondent of the *Journal*, on board the gunboat Chippawa, off Wilmington, writes, June 4th, that the Mount Vernon, Capt. Gleason, has just come over from Fort Caswell with the information that the State of Georgia has captured the rebel steamer Gordon, owened in Charleston, and sent her to New York. The Gordon is a fine steamer and can make her seventeen knots. Eight of her crew jumped overboard from the State of Georgia and tried to escape, put were recaptured, and the crowd which had collected to receive them were shelled by the Victoria, dispersing them.—They soon returned with a litter, bearing off two killed or wounded. The Gordon *alias* Nassau, has already arrived at New York.

It is ascertained from the Gordon's crew that an iron steamer with 10 or 14 Armstrong guns is fitting out at Nassau, and is about ready to convey the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected.

The North Carolina propeller, which went out about three months ago, was to be back the 10th of this month.—She took out a cargo werth $150 000, and is expected with a heavy one in return. She is owned partly in Wilmington and New York.

The *Transcript* publishes a doubtful report, under the date of Port Royal, 4th, that the blockading fleet off Charleston had captured six British steamers and sunk three.

Engagement Near Charleston.

Memphis, June 14.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 12th contains the following:

Augusta, Ga, June 11—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. Papers of that city of this morning contain particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island, on Tuesday afternoon, which continued till dark.

Our forces consisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry and three batteries under the command of Gen. W. D. Smith. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats.

Colonel Williams, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, is mortally wounded.

Our loss is estimated at from thirty to sixty-five, principally Georgians.—The loss of the enemy is thought to be large.

The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a piece of woods they were trying to occupy. Colonel Lomar, at Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and land camp, and on Monday he disabled a Yankee propeller.

A Federal prisoner taken on Monday reports the enemy's force on James Island at sixteen regiments strong, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil of that port for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

Cross Keys.—Cross Keys, the scene of the late battle between Fremont's command and the rebel forces under Jackson, is a road crossing in Rockingham, county, Virginia, about six miles south of Harrisonburg. Port Republic is a place on the Shenandoah River, eleven miles south of Harrisonburg.

Died.

In Pittsfield, on the 14th inst., HIRAM RANDALL, aged 65 years.

New Advertisements.

A Card.

Mrs. H. O. HARVEY would inform the citizens of Ann Arbor that she has taken rooms at the residence of Mrs. Kellogg, on Ann Street, and will be prepared to give instruction to pupils upon the Piano, Melodeon, or Guitar, after Friday, June 27th, 1862.

Ann Arbor, June 20th, 1862. 4w

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber about four weeks ago a two year old red HEIFER. Has a little white on belly, and long horns. A reasonable reward will be paid for information where she may be found.

JOHN GEORGE SCHNIERLE.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1862. 857w2

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 19, 1862. 856w3

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. 856w3

To be Issued Sept. 15, 1862.

MICHIGAN
STATE GAZETTEER,
AND
Business Directory,
FOR THE YEARS 1862-'3.

THE WORK WILL CONTAIN

Historic and Descriptive Sketches
OF ALL THE
CITIES, TOWNS & VILLAGES
Throughout the State;
Classified Lists of all Professions, Trades and Pursuits,

Arranged alphabetically for each Town, thus exhibiting at a glance, the full address and particular business of every Merchant, Manufacturer and Professional Man in the State.

At the earnest solicitation of many of the principal merchants and business men of Detroit, and in compliance with the generally expressed wish of the public at large for such a work, the publisher of the Detroit City Directory has determined to undertake the publication of a thorough, complete and reliable Gazetteer and Business Directory of the State of Michigan. Possessing as he does, unusual facilities for obtaining the necessary information, the work will be in every respect a complete and reliable one, well worthy the confidence and patronage of the public. It will be expressly adapted to the wants of Farmers and Men of Business, and especially intended as a source of instruction and guidance to the thousands of strangers, travelers and immigrants who are seeking new homes or business acquaintance in the West, where the currents of Trade are yearly swelling in magnitude, and where the rich soil knows no exhaustion; and to make the work universally sought after, it is determined to issue it at a rate that will make it a Book for the People—useful and cheap—and this is done by the liberal subscriptions of Citizens, Land owners, Merchants, and others interested in the various Counties, Cities and Towns. This work will contain a full description of the State at large and by Counties; her agricultural and mineralogical resources; her advantages as an agricultural and manufacturing State; her minerals defined and located; her water courses, timber lands, soil and climate; the various Railroad lines completed, being built, and those projected; number of churches, schools and benevolent societies in each county; number of merchants, mechanics and manufacturing establishments, attorneys and physicians in each town in the State; information for the immigant as to the best location for his particular business. A list of unentered lands in the State, with their location, character and price; a complete list of the Post Offices in the State; names and location of all newspapers and periodicals; a full list of the present State and County officers, with the Constitution of the State; table of distances on all lines of travel through the State, either by railroad, steamboat or stage-coach. To contain also a complete trade-list, the advantages of which to merchants and business men generally, will be immense.

As a Medium for Advertising

This book offers unequaled inducements, as it will be circulated in every town and village throughout this State, and will go directly to that class of consumers with whom it is greatly to the interest of all advertisers to be known. Advertisements will be taken at prices ranging from Five Dollars, upwards, according to space and location, thus bringing the valuable privilege within the reach of all. The work will be compiled and arranged with great care, and will be printed and bound in a very superior and substantial manner, it being the intention to make the work one of interest and real value, well worthy of preservation as a book of reference for the Student, the Merchant and the Professional man.—The price of the book has been fixed at $3, on the receipt of which it will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage.

All Communications should be addressed to

CHARLES F. CLARK, Publisher
No. 41 Griswold Street, Detroit Michigan

Michigan Argus.

Local Items

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 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 30, 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 30, 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 30, 1862.

THE MONITOR.—Mr. GREGORY opened his new hotel, the "Monitor," on the site of the old American, on Monday. It is but little more than two months since the ground was first broken, in which time the building, four stories including the basement, has been put up, finished, and furnished throughout. All the furniture, including bedding, is entirely new, and all these considerations, added to the fact that Mr. GREGORY is the host, will render the Monitor a favorite with the public.

THE TROTTING COURSE.—The trotting course on the fair grounds is second to no half mile course in the State. It has been graded and widened, and the soil is such that it is always in excellent condition. It will be a leading attraction in all exhibitions of the Agricultural Society.

THE BAND AT THE FAIR.—The citizens of Chelsea have for a number of years maintained a creditable brass band, which has been in attendance during the three days of the fair, enlivening the exercises with popular airs.

☞ The exhibition of the advanced class of the Grammar Department of the Union School—consisting of declamations and compositions—takes place at 9 1-2 o'clock this morning. The friends of the class should be present.

—The exhibition of the High School graduating class takes place this evening. The class numbers 16, all of whom design to enter the University the next year.

☞ We learn that MANTON F. MARBLE, of the N. Y. *World*, has informed the Literary Societies of the University, that in consequence of the recent drowning of his brother, in Genesee River, he cannot fulfill his engagement to deliver the oration at their anniversary on Tuesday next.

☞ First Lieutenant E. T. WHITTLESEY has been appointed Captain of the company in the First Michigan Infantry lately commanded by Capt. E P SANFORD. This company was mostly raised in this county.

☞ ALVIN J. COLE, of this city, late Hospital Steward of the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the same Regiment, *vice* Sparling promoted. We are glad to chronicle AL's good fortune, and predict his success in his new position.

☞ Our thanks are again due to Hons. B. F. GRANGER and R. E. TROWBRIDGE for valuable public documents. Having no political friends "at court" these favors are appreciated.

☞ We have received from the Secretary of the Douglass Monument Association, Chicago, a certificate of Honorary Life Membership, together with an elegantly engraved and life-like portrait of the late Senator DOUGLASS. All admirers of the lamented Statesman, whose last words, *"Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution,"* were as good as an army to the government, should procure from the Association a membership certificate and copy of the portrait. By so doing they will do themselves a favor and besides aid in the erection of an appropriate monument in memory of DOUGLASS. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The May number of the *North British Review* is on our table with the following papers:

The Church of England—Respondent. Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times. Recent Homeric Critics and Translators. The Commemoration of 1662. Early Poetry of England and Scotland. Present Movements among the French Clergy. Lunacy Legislation. Sir G. C. Lewis on the Astronomy of the Ancients.—Last Poems and other works of Mrs. Browning. Our Colors.

For terms of this and the other reprints see advertisement in another column.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book*, for July, is a beautiful number. The steel plate "Summer" is a real gem, and the "double extension" and other fashion plates are perfect in their way: and then the contents, as always, are readable. $3 a year; two copies $5. This number begins the volume. Address LOUIS A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

—*Godey* and the *Argus* for $3,50.

☞ Wheat is coming forward quite freely. We quote No. 1 red at 98 cents, and No. 1 white at $1,03.

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,
439 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

823y1

Important to Ladies.

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

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

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

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

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

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

Sold by Druggists in Ann Arbor.

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

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, CORAMA, 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 FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF WOMAN

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

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

To WIVES and MATRONS.

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

LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND

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

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

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

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

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

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 heart is filled—
In praise of HERRICK's matchless pills.

Their cures are found in every land—
Amid Russia's snows—and Afric's sands;
The wondrous work—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 try *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.

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.

PICTURESQUE 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 cheapest

SCHOFF & MILLER'S.

1860 Dec 25, 780tf

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!"

The Rebellion about Crushed!

A. & C. LOEB,

OF THE

CLEVELAND CLOTHING HOUSE

Return 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 ousiness 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.

ISAIAH ANDREWS.
Pittsfield, May 27, 1862. 85tm3

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.

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 consequence ensues. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia, Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents.

Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

What are the People Doing?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and 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 P. T. BARNUM, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 841tf

Sold wholesale and Retail by G. J. PEASE, at GREENVILLE & 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

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

TO DR. HERRICK, Albany, N. Y.—My Dear Doctor;—I write this to inform you of the wonderful effect of your Sugar Coated Pills on my elder daughter. For three years she has been afflicted with a 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 eight. The improvement in her feelings, complexion, digestion, etc., surprised us all. A rapid and permanent restoration to health has been the result. We used less than five boxes, and consider her entirely well. I consider the above a just tribute to you as a Physician, and trust that it will be the means of inducing many to adopt your Pills as their family medicines.

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

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters

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

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

DR. L. B. HERRICK, & Co.
1y805 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 Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wine in use, and as excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES WINE,

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

WE REFER TO

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

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

And many others too numerous to publish.

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

☞ MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

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

A. SPEER, Proprietor.
VINEYARD, Passaic, New Jersey.
OFFICE, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
834m6 Agent for France and Germany.

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Is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of

Clocks, Watches,

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RAZORS AND SHEARS,

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Strings & Books for Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC,

COMBS, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of

SPECTACLES,

of Gold, Silver, Steel, and Plated, with

PERISCOPE GLASS,

a superior article. Also Huntington & Platt's celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK!

suitable for Offices, Counting Rooms, Halls or Dwellings. These clocks are reliable time keepers and Calendar combined, and require the winding of the time movements only, to secure all the required changes at midnight, showing the day of the week the month and day of the month, including the 29th of February of Leap year. His Neuralgia 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

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of all kinds of fine Watches, such as

Making and Setting new Jewels,
Pivions, Staffs, and Cylinders. Also
CLOCKS, & JEWELRY

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

C. BLISS.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 15, 1861 820tf

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, Jun 3, 18 2. 835w4

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 orders.

R. J. BARRY, Clerk.
Ann Arbor, June 16, 1862. 860tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The Latest Special Dispatch!

To the citizens of Ann Arbor and Vicinity!!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

Hundreds watching the progress of Daily Events!!

The Federal Army again Victorious!

"The Union must and shall be Preserved!"

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

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

The cheapest and best

CLOTHING!

in this market always jumped into

GUITERMAN'S

HEAD QUARTERS!

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

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

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

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

NEAT AND TASTY SUIT!

—such as can only be had at the

Head-Quarters of Guiterman & Co.

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

STUDENTS!

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

Head-Quarters, No. 5.

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

DON'T FAIL TO

CALL AT G. H. Q.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

For the speedy cure of

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

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

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

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

Entirely Vegetable. No Alcoholic Preparation.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS

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

Will effectually cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DY

Michigan Argus.

Important to Soldiers on Furlough.

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER, DETROIT, June 12, 1862.

When a soldier enlists in the service of his country, he takes the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, that I will defend them against all their enemies and opposers, whatever, that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the articles for the government of the armies of the United States, so help me God."

Notwithstanding this solemn oath, there are, probably, hundreds of men at this moment skulking away from their regiments, shirking from duty, and, like cowards, running away from the flag they volunteered to uphold, and leaving better men than themselves to fight the battles of the country, against those traitor knaves in arms against our country. And now, citizens of those parts of this State where these cowardly skulkers are harbored—all you who give employment to these deserters—have you thought how much you are encouraging these men, in employing them on your farms, in your workshops, and your livery stables; these men, who are *living a lie!* who are living in constant violation of their oath, while absent from their flag without proper authority. You should drive them from your community; frown upon all such misconduct.

Now, by virtue of the authority vested in me as "Military Commander of Michigan," authorizing me to collect stragglers and forward them to their regiments, or to discharge them if recommended by the senior medical officer for discharge; by virtue, I say, of such authority, I order every soldier who is absent from his regiment without proper authority, to report in person, to me, at these headquarters, during the early part of next week, or as soon as they see or hear of this notice. Secondly, I call upon all order-loving citizens; all order-loving citizens; all magistrates, and civil officers, to aid in correcting this evil. I call upon all, whose brothers, sons and friends are now in the ranks of our gallant army, to come forward, and help to rid the community of these dishonest men, who are, many of them, laboring on farms, or lumbering, or as mechanics, and send them to the ranks where they belong.

I will receive them at Detroit Barracks and forward them to their regiments, where their service is due. I hope this may be read generally throughout the State, and prompt attention given to it. Many of these men, who are thus laboring, are becoming clamorous for their pay. Send them where they will earn their pay! I do not speak of the really sick, or those who are on leave by competent authority. To the sick I will say, that I am authorized to take immediate steps to discharge such as present themselves for examination or at the hospital, Detroit Barracks, and are recommended for discharge by the senior medical officer.

J. R. SMITH,
Lt. Col. U. S. A., Military Commander.

Destruction of Small Birds Causing Alarm.

For several seasons, and particularly the last, there was found to be a scarcity of breadstuffs in France. This state of things caused great alarm, and memorials were presented from some of the departments to the Minister of Agriculture, the Legeslative Chamber, and the Emperor. An elaborate report has been made on the subject, in which the destruction of small birds is charged with being one of the leading causes of deficient crops. The destruction of small birds has gone on increasing, and in a corresponding ratio has also proceeded the increase of those insects and reptiles which prey on the crops of grain and all kinds of vegetable food; and on these insect tribes the small birds live. To that degree of alarm has the public mind been brought that inquiry and investigation have been instituted, and have demonstrated the fact that the destruction of the beautiful feathered songsters may, if continued, lead to somithing like positive famine. This document has been translated and is being circulated in England, to aid in arresting the wanton destruction of birds in that country. It was the subject of a paper recently read before the National History Society of Regata, from which we cut the following: "Although the sparrows levy a small contribution on the farmer's grain, yet the far greater portion of their food is from injurious insects, and the whole of the food they give to their young is from the tribe of insects. At the beginning of the world man would have succumbed in the unequal struggle if God had not given in the bird a powerful auxiliary—a faithful ally—who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing—in fact against his enemies of the insect world man would, be powerless without the bird."—*Rural New Yorker.*

How to Propogate Currants.

In order to raise currant bushes from cuttings so that they may have a clean stem and but one set of roots, and those at the lower end, like seedlings, I take a cutting about ten inches long, and prepare it in the usual way, by cutting off the lower end square I then cut out the buds or eyes, excepting the three or four uppermost ones, which are reserved to make the top. I then stretch a line, start the cuttings by its side, eight inches apart in the row, their ends one inch in the ground, and mould them up four or five inches in depth, like corn hills when plantod in drills. When they become well established by having roots, which will be in mid-summer, level the mould of earth back to its former place. Should any roots have started from the intended stem, clean them off and set them out at one year old.

The advantage of growing bushes in the above manner is that they will not send up suckers as those do that have been grown by setting the cuttings deep in the ground, and allowing, two or more sets of roots to grow.—*Country Gentleman.*

A TROUT FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT.—Messrs. Dunham, Kellogg & Ives, of Hartford, have a large trout factory in operation in Glastenbury, Conn., where trout are hatched by artificial means. The number now in the pond is between 40,000 and 50,000, and rapidly increasing. When the stock reaches the number of half a million, they estimate a yield of 50,000 pounds per annum. As they will bring in market from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound, this amount would afford a very pleasant net income. The fishes are fed regularly, and have a man in constant attendance. Their food consists of small fishes and shad spawn in season. Millions of suckers are raised to feed the hungry beauties of the pond.

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BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
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is in charge of a

FIRST CLASS WORKMAN,

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BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS,

RULED TO ANY PATTERN

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Periodicals of all kinds

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

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Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA

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

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1yr09

A RE NOW OPENING, DIRECT FROM PUBLISHERS AND Manufacturers, a New and Complete stock of LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS, *School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, dan*

STATIONERY!

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

GOLD
And all other kinds of Pens and Pencils
Window Cornice, Shades and Fixture,

POCKET CUTLERY!

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

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

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

Lowest Possible Figures.

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

Cash Sales will Admit of Low FIGURES.

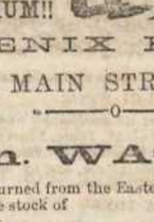
We have engaged the services of JAMES F. SPALDING, herefore are prepared to furnish

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

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

Remember the "Empire Book Store."
JAMES R. WEBSTER & Co.
Ann Arbor, May, 1860. 74y

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



Wm. WAGNER,

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

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS!

which he is now offering at unusually

LOW PRICES!

Among his Assortment may be found

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, &
VESTINGS,

of all descriptions, especially for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR!

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

READY MADE CLOTHING!

TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

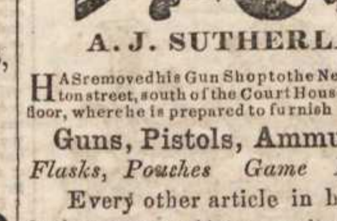
with numerous other articles usually found in similar establishments. As

AN EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

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

769tf WM. WAGNER.

Rifle Factory!



A. J. SUTHERLAND

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

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

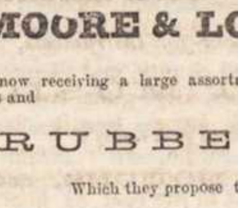
On the most reasonable terms, and to do all kinds o REPAIRING, the shortest notice, and in the best manner

KEYS,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

1862. 1862.



MOORE & LOOMIS

Are now receiving a large assortment of Boots and Shoes and

RUBBERS!

Which they propose to sell

50 per cent below former prices for cash.

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

And an endless variety of Smal Shoes from

Fancy Balmorals to Infants' Creeping Shoes.

We are also Manufacturing all kinds of

WARRANTED BOOTS & SHOES.

Mens Fine French Calf Boots Pegged and Sewed.

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

MOORE & LOOMIS
Main St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 820tf

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. 822tf

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.

SCHOFF & MILLER

ARE STILL ON HAND at their old Stand,

No. 2, Franklin Block,

with the most complete assortment of

Books and Stationery,

PERFUMERIES,
FANCY GOODS,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
SHADES,
ROLLERS,
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TASSELS,
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CURTAINS,
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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.

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

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

Dividends are Declared Annually!

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

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

JAMES GOODWIN, Prest.
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For particulars apply to JAMES C. WATSON, Agent at Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Great Reduction in the Price of SINGER & CO.'S Standard Machines.

Well known to be the Best for Manufacturing Purposes.

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

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

SINGER'S LETTER A MACHINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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Accumulated Assets, - - - -	$5,350,000.
the leading Life Insurance Company in the U. S.	
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company,	New York,
—a first class *safe* Co.—terms reasonable.	
Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,	New York.
Capital, with a large surplus, - -	$200,000.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	Peoria Ill.
—both - No. 1 Fire Insurance Co's.	707tf
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MICHAEL LAUBENGAIER.
Ann Arbor, May 29th, 1862. 855w6

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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
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

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

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

ASA MORGRIDGE.

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

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

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

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

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

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Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

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DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

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I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

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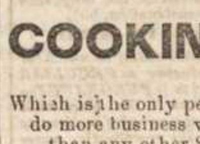

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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 having 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 a bout 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. 842td

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 Bartlott, 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 Rehsaeleer 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 1, 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 P. Sloat, late of the Township of Sharon, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date, are, by order of the said Probate Court, allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mary Jane Sloat, widow of said deceased, in the township of Sharon, in the said county, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of July, and Saturday, the eighteenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., of each day to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

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

Real Estate for Sale.

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

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

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. 1y84